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MEMORIALS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY

OF

THE CINCINNATI.

EDITED BY

JAMES M. BUGBEE.

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Extract from the Address of the Hon. SAMUEL C. COBB, *President, July 4, 1889.*

"IT is now seventeen years since the publication of the last memorial volume, which proved a great success; and in the mean time our membership has changed very much by reason of the death of old members and the admission of new ones There is considerable new and interesting matter now available, which may be scattered and lost unless it is preserved in permanent form. I would respectfully suggest that the subject of engaging the services of some competent person to prepare a new volume similar in style to the one published in 1872, be referred to the Standing Committee, with full powers."

AT the Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, held July 4, 1889, on motion of EDWARD S. MOSELEY, Esq., it was —

Voted, That in accordance with a suggestion contained in the President's address, the subject of engaging the services of some competent person to prepare a new Memorial Volume, similar in style to the one published in 1873, be referred to the Standing Committee, with full powers.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee, held Nov. 7, 1889, on motion of WINSLOW WARREN, Esq., it was —

Voted, That a committee of three, of whom the President should be chairman, be appointed, with full powers to select a proper person to edit a new edition of the Memorial Volume of the MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, and to make arrangements for the publication of the same.

Committee on Publication.

HON. SAMUEL C. COBB, *Chairman.*
WINSLOW WARREN, Esq.
ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, Esq.

PREFACE.

IN accordance with the vote of the Society, this book has been prepared in substantially the same style as that of the volume published in 1873, of which Mr. Francis S. Drake was the author. Some new and interesting matter has been introduced into the historical sketch of the General Society and the annals of the Massachusetts Society; the biographical notices have been carefully revised, and in many instances enlarged by the use of new material furnished by the present members, or gathered from the files of the Pension Office and from recent historical and genealogical publications. The memoir of General Knox, to which much space was given in the former publication, has now been condensed and placed in the alphabetical list.

The portraits of original and hereditary members of which the larger number were specially engraved for this volume by Mr. F. T. Stuart, add much to the interest and value of the work. The portrait of Washington, selected for the frontispiece, is from the painting by Edward Savage for Harvard University. The original may be seen on the south wall of the

dining-hall in the Memorial Building. In sitting for this portrait Washington wore the "Order of the Cincinnati;" and it is the only portrait of him from life in which the badge appears.[1]

In this connection it is proper to state that the portrait of Mr. Cobb, President of the Massachusetts Society, was furnished upon the special request of the Standing Committee; and that the portrait of Mr. Fish, President of the General Society, was furnished upon the request of the Publication Committee.

A statement in regard to the discrepancies in the various lists of original members which have been printed from time to time, will be found in the Appendix. It appears that the autograph list of original members contains the names of three hundred and twenty commissioned officers, of whom seventeen did not contribute their month's pay to the principal fund;

[1] The originality of the painting is established by the following entries in Washington's diary: —

"*Monday*, 21*st* [*Dec.* 1789]. Sat from ten to one o'clk for a Mr. Savage to draw my portrait for the University of Cambridge in the State of Massachusetts, at the request of the President and Governors of the said University.

"*Monday*, 28 Sat all the forenoon for Mr. Savage, who was taking my portrait.

"*Wednesday*, 6*th* [*Jan.* 1790]. Sat from half after 8 o'ck till 10 for the portrait-painter, Mr. Savage, to finish the picture of me which he had begun for the University of Cambridge."

At a meeting of the Overseers of the College, Aug. 30, 1791, it was voted that the thanks of the Corporation be given to Mr. Savage for the portrait of the President of the United States, "taken by him from the life."

The Cincinnati badge shown in the picture is said to be in the Ben: Perley Poore Collection.

and that twenty-two other officers, who did make the requisite contribution, neglected to add their names to the list. The list of "Past and Present Members" (pp. xv–xxxviii), and the "Biographical Sketches" contain, with one exception,[1] the names of all those who appear on the original roll, and also of all those who contributed to the principal fund but did not sign the roll. In this way the list of original members is made to include three hundred and forty-one names. The whole number of persons admitted as hereditary members (including the admissions July 4, 1890) is two hundred and sixty-nine. Four original members of other State societies acquired membership in the Massachusetts Society by right of residence, and all of them have had successors. Eight persons, descendants of Revolutionary officers, have become members under the rule of 1854, by contributing to the principal fund; and three persons have been chosen honorary members. The whole number of members, since the organization in 1783, is six hundred and twenty-five. There have been elected at different times, as hereditary members, twenty-six persons (of whom eight are now living) who have failed to complete their membership by signing the declaration as prescribed by the rules.

In the admission of new members the Society has always pursued a wisely conservative course, following both in letter and spirit the provisions of the original

[1] Nathaniel Donnell, who appears to have signed the Massachusetts roll by mistake, as he immediately afterward joined the New Jersey Society and contributed to its principal fund.

Institution. The principal fund has been administered with singular ability and fidelity, and the income has furnished the means for relieving in a quiet and unostentatious way the necessities of many of the descendants of those who devoted their lives and their fortunes to the cause of "Liberty and Union." The patriotic and charitable purposes of the founders of the Institution have been amply fulfilled by the MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

BOSTON, October, 1890.

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MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS.

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS.

Arranged Alphabetically and Successionally.

THE names of original members are printed in black letter, and the surnames are given in the form in which they appear on the original roll. The statement of rank appended is that on which those members contributed to the principal fund of the Society. The names set in, immediately following, are those of the successors to the original members, in the order of their succession, with a statement of their relationship *to the original member*. Where the surnames of the successors are not the same as those of their predecessors, they are inserted again in their alphabetical position on a line with the original members, but in italic capitals, to distinguish them from the others; and the name of the original member is added. Those marked with a star (*) do not appear on the Treasurer's Journal, although they are on the original autograph list. Those marked with a dagger (†) appear on the Journal, but not on the autograph list. The references in the right-hand column are to the pages containing the biographical notices.

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LIST OF MEMBERS,

JULY 4, 1890.

Date of Admission.	Name.	Address.
1886.	Alden, Amherst A. . . .	U. S. Post-Office, Boston.
1841.	Arnold, Leonard	Somerville.
1877.	Bailey, Samuel D. . . .	Bath, Me.
1879.	Bailey, Walter L. . . .	Calcutta, India.
1881.	Baylies, Edmund L. . . .	66 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
1876.	Bell, Charles Upham . .	Lawrence.
1880.	Bowles, Stephen W., M.D.	Springfield.
1852.	Bradford, Gamaliel . . .	Cambridge.
1889.	Bradford, Laurence . . .	Duxbury.
1880.	Bradford, Capt. Robert F.	U. S. Navy.
1890.	Bryant, John, M.D. . . .	Cohasset.
1859.	Bullard, James	Sherborn.
1877.	Bullock, F. Prescott . . .	Kansas City, Mo.
1850.	Burbeck, William H. . .	New London, Ct.
1882.	Casey, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Lincoln, U. S. A. . . .	Washington, D. C.
1886.	Chase, Francis	Salem.
1873.	Clapp, Charles B. . . .	Portland, Me.
1873.	Clarke, Samuel C. . . .	Marietta, Ga.
1856.	Cobb, Hon. Samuel C. . .	235 Boylston St., Boston.
1889.	Cooper, Rear-Admiral Geo. H., U. S. N.	88 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1882.	Crocker, Lewis C. . . .	Allston.
1880.	Cummings, Prentiss . . .	Brookline.
1880.	Davis, Commander Charles Henry, U. S. N. . . .	Washington, D. C.
1890.	Drew, George H.	10 Copeland Street, Roxbury.
1873.	Eaton, Charles M. . . .	Wellesley Hills.
1887.	Edwards, Charles	Danforth St., Portland, Me.
1863.	Emerson, Nathaniel W. .	Union League Club, N. Y. City.
1864.	Gould, Benjamin Apthorp, LL.D.	Cambridge.
1889.	Greene, George F. . . .	Brookline.

Date of Admission.	Name.	Address.
1887.	Hall, George Winslow . .	Chelsea.
1876.	Haskins, David Greene, Jr.	83 Devonshire St., Boston.
1873.	Heywood, John G. . . .	Worcester.
1888.	Holden, Edgar, M.D. . .	Newark, N. J.
1887.	Homans, John, M.D., 2d .	184 Marlborough St., Boston.
1888.	Jackson, Lieut. Alfred B. .	U. S. Army.
1890.	Jackson, Charles E. . . .	Middletown, Ct.
1870.	Jackson, Francis	Lanesville.
1884.	Jones, William F. . . .	70 Columbia St., Dorchester.
1869.	Keyes, Capt. Alexander B.	U. S. Army.
1888.	Lawrence, Amory A. . .	68 Chauncy St., Boston.
1879.	Lawton, Charles O. . . .	187 Warren Ave., Boston.
1867.	Lee, William Raymond . .	135 Amory St., Jamaica Plain.
1855.	Lillie, Daniel C.	North Easton.
1867.	Lincoln, Benjamin . . .	Dennysville, Me.
1888.	Lothrop, Thornton K. . .	8 Congress St., Boston.
1885.	Lovell, Joseph P.	112 Madison Ave., New York.
1889.	Mason, James Means . .	Portland, Me.
1859.	McKendry, George Albert .	Westborough.
1878.	Moore, Chief Engineer John W., U. S. N.	Navy Yard, Mare-Island, Cal.
1867.	Moseley, Edward S. . . .	Newburyport.
1890.	Nelson, Henry Wells, D.D.	Geneva, N. Y.
1874.	Nixon, Marcellus	Framingham.
1880.	O'Brien, Edward K. . . .	Thomaston, Me.
1890.	Palfrey, John C.	Belmont.
1888.	Perkins, John W. . . .	Portland, Me.
1872.	Perry, Andrew P. . . .	Glenwood, Medford.
1866.	Peters, John L.	Worcester.
1887.	Pickering, John	Salem.
1859.	Pierce, Josiah	London, S. W.
1889.	Pierce, Kirk D.	Hillsborough, N. H.
1888.	Pope, Ivory H.	U. S. Custom House, Boston.
1845.	Preble, William Pitt . . .	Cambridge.
1890.	Remick, Otis	Colorado Springs, Col.
1857.	Richardson, George D. .	Stoneham.
1888.	Sargent, Ignatius	Waquoit, Falmouth.
1881.	Savage, William H. . . .	Harvard.
1862.	Sawyer, Paymaster Geo. A., U. S. N.	Washington, D. C.
1871.	Sever, Rev. Winslow Warren	Central Falls, R. I.
1875.	Seward, Richard T. . . .	1389 Washington St., Boston.

Date of Admission.	Name.	Address.
1884.	Shaw, George Russell . .	113 Newbury St., Boston.
1852.	Shute, Daniel	South Hingham.
1883.	Sikes, Henry Knox . . .	Peoria, Ill.
1885.	Smith, Alfred E.	Bronxville, N. Y.
1881.	Smith, William H. . . .	Raymond, Me.
1880.	Sproat, Henry Hamilton .	Freetown.
1862.	Stoddard, John T. . . .	Plymouth.
1846.	Storey, Charles W. . . .	Brookline.
1887.	Story, Capt. John P., U. S A.	Washington, D. C.
1890.	Sumner, Lieut-Col. Edwin V.	U. S. Army.
1874.	Torrey, William	Bath, Me.
1870.	Townsend, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Edward D., U. S. A. . .	Washington, D. C.
1886.	Trumbull, Charles P. . .	Beverly.
1874.	Tudor, Frederic	28 Brimmer St , Boston.
1885.	Turner, George H. . . .	Norwell.
1865.	Vose, Rev. James G. . .	Providence, R. I.
1876.	Vose, Thomas S.	Thomaston, Me.
1857.	Wardwell, William H. . .	1743 Washington St., Boston.
1871.	Warren. J. Collins, M.D. .	58 Beacon St., Boston.
1870.	Warren, Winslow . . .	39 Court St., Boston.
1877.	Wetmore, George Peabody	Newport, R. I.
1877.	Whiting, Commodore William D., U. S. N. . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	Whitwell, Frederick A. . .	41 Tremont St., Boston.
1871.	Wild, Charles Tidd . . .	Chelsea.
1862.	Williams, Alexander . . .	139 Newbury St., Boston.
1889.	Winslow, John E.	Cambridge.
1876.	Wolcott, J. Huntington . .	238 Beacon St., Boston.

PERSONS ELECTED, ADMISSION NOT COMPLETED.

Date of Admission.	Name.	Address.
1787.	*Tucker, Samuel	Captain Revolutionary navy.
1788.	*Lithgow, William . . .	Major Revolutionary army.
	*Wigglesworth, Edward .	Colonel " "
1790.	*Hunt, Abraham	Captain " "
1805.	*Bates, Joseph	" " "
1816.	*Greaton, John	grandson of Gen. John.
1826.	*Eustis, Gen. Abraham . .	nephew of Gov. William.
1828.	*Peirce, Jos. Hardy, Jr. . .	son of Joseph.
1828.	*Parker, Edward	of New York, son of Lieut. Elias.
1828.	*Lincoln, Theodore . . .	son of Gen. Benjamin.
1829.	*Vose, Thomas P. . . .	son of Capt. Thomas.
1838.	*Remick, Timothy . . .	of Cornish, Me., son of Capt. Timothy.
1850.	*Sawyer, James Lucius . .	son of Ensign James.
1855.	*Lawrence, Abbott . . .	son of Major Samuel.
	*Swett, Samuel	son of Surgeon J. B. Swett.
1868.	*Hamlin, Poladore . . .	son of Ensign Africa.
1869.	*Nason, L. Q. C.	of Berwick, Me., eldest son of Lieut. Nathaniel.
1873.	*William, Henry Howell .	grand-nephew of Capt. Joseph.
1876.	Dana, Benjamin	grand-nephew of Lieut. Benjamin.
1879.	Jackson, Arthur H. . . .	great-grandson of Lieut. Ebenezer.
1885.	Burnham, John W. . . .	grandson of Major John Burnam.
1888.	Newman, Wm. H. H. . .	grand-nephew of Lieut. Samuel.
1888.	Nicholson, Wm. H. D. . .	son of Admiral James W. A., and great-grandson of Capt. Samuel.
1889.	Richardson, Wm. K. . .	grand-nephew of Joseph W Leland.
1890.	Soren, George Wales . .	great-grandson of Capt.-Lieut. John Johnston.
1890.	Eaton, Wm. Luther . . .	great-grandson of Lieut. Park Holland.

NOTE. — Henry L. Thomas of Washington was elected a member in 1885, to succeed his grandfather, Dr. John Thomas; but it afterward appeared that he had been elected at the same time a member of the New York State Society, and being a resident of that State, had properly chosen to accept membership there.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Alexander Hill

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE formation of the Society of the Cincinnati was the natural result of a desire on the part of the officers who had served together in the War of the Revolution "to perpetuate the remembrance of the achievement of national independence, as well as the mutual friendships which had been formed under the pressure of common danger." It appears from an entry in Jefferson's diary (March 16, 1788), that Knox, in a conversation with Adams as early as 1776, expressed a "wish for some ribbon to wear in his hat or in his button-hole, to be transmitted to his descendants as a badge and a proof that he had fought in defence of their liberties. He spoke of it in such precise terms as showed that he had revolved it in his mind before."

Dr. William Eustis, of Boston, who was on intimate terms with many of the prominent officers in the American army, and who took an active part in the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati, has left on record a statement[1] of "the first moving in the said Institution," so far as he was cognizant of it. He states that while the army was quartered at New Windsor and West Point, on the Hudson, in 1782, Captain Richmond of the Maryland line, then aide-de-camp to Major-General Gates, talked with him about the unhappiness of the coming separation, and suggested that the officers should

[1] The statement will be found in the Appendix.

meet in some central place and form a society to preserve the friendship which so strongly subsisted between them. Captain Richmond, it appears, made a minute of his plan of organization, and gave it to Dr. Eustis to elaborate; but a few days afterward it was learned "that such a design was executing at West Point among the officers there; and it was not long before the Proposals came out, from which were framed the articles which now make the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati."

The original copy of the Proposals referred to is in the handwriting of General Knox, and is now among the papers left by his grandson Admiral Thatcher, in the care of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. It is entitled "Rough draft of a society to be formed by the American officers and to be called the Cincinnati," and is dated "West point, 15 April, 1783."[1]

It is evident, from the statement made by Dr. Eustis, that the idea of forming some kind of an association by which the officers would be brought together from time to time after their retirement from active service was prevalent in the camp before Knox's "Proposals" took shape, and that the credit of originating the idea cannot be awarded with certainty to any individual; but as Knox was the author of the "Proposals," which are in substance the same as the "Institution" afterward established, he deserves the title of FOUNDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

The disaffection existing in the winter of 1782–1783 among all ranks in the army was widespread and menacing. A committee of officers, of which Major-General McDougall was the head, waited upon the grand committee of Congress, and represented that without an immediate payment of some part of what was then due, the discontent alike of officers and sol-

[1] A fac-simile of this interesting document, the existence of which was long unknown, is given in the memorial volume of this Society published in 1873.

diers could not be soothed; that a mutiny might ensue, and that it would be hard to punish soldiers for a breach of engagements to the public which the public itself, in the person of its representatives in Congress, had already broken. It was a source of irritation that the members of the legislatures never adjourned till they had paid themselves fully; that all on the civil lists regularly received their salaries, and that all on the military lists were as regularly left unpaid.[1] An anonymous address, now known to have been written by Major John Armstrong, aide-de-camp to Major-General Gates, was circulated among the troops on March 10, 1783, with the secret connivance of the General, and with the purpose of precipitating a crisis. It ended with these words: "Appeal from the justice to the fears of government, and suspect the man [meaning Washington] who would advise to longer forbearance." A meeting was called for the following day, the 11th of March. Washington received a copy of the address on the morning of the 11th, and immediately issued a general order disapproving the anonymous and irregular invitation, and at the same time requesting all the highest officers and a representation of the rest to meet four days later, that is, on the 15th of March. The meeting called by the anonymous address was given up; and when the officers assembled on the 15th, Washington was present, and made such a powerful appeal to their honor and patriotism that it completely changed the current of feeling which had for several months been setting so strongly against the existing government. It is not perhaps too much to say that Washington's words and acts on that occasion saved the Republic. Knox seconded the efforts of his chief with characteristic courage and heartiness. As chairman of a committee, he reported a series of resolutions which declared, among other things, "that the

[1] See Bancroft's History of the Formation of the Constitution, vol. i. chaps. 5 and 6.

officers of the American army view with abhorrence and reject with disdain the infamous propositions contained in the late anonymous address to them." The resolutions were adopted unanimously; and on the day Congress was apprised of what had taken place, nine States immediately concurred in commuting the half pay promised the officers into a sum equal to five years' full pay, to be discharged by certificates bearing interest at six per cent.

Such was the condition of affairs when Knox produced his plan for a voluntary association in which those who had "so conspicuous an agency in the American Revolution . . . should pledge themselves to each other to support, by all means consistent with the laws, that noble fabric of united independence which at so much hazard and with so many sacrifices they had contributed to erect." [1] It appears from the official records that the "Proposals" having been communicated to the several regiments of the respective lines, they appointed an officer from each, who, in conjunction with the general officers, met at the "Cantonment of the American army on Hudson's river," May 10, 1783, to consider them. Major-General Steuben, the senior officer present, presided; and that fact led many to suppose that the scheme originated with him, and to criticise it accordingly as the work of a foreigner accustomed to class distinctions, and naturally desirous of seeing them established in the country of his adoption. At this first meeting the "Proposals" were read and discussed; and after some amendments had been made, they were referred to a committee consisting of Major-General Henry Knox, Brigadier-General Edward Hand, Brigadier-General Jedidiah Huntington, and Captain Samuel Shaw. The committee was instructed "to revise them, and prepare a copy to be laid before the officers at the next

[1] See Alexander Hamilton's report to the New York Society, 1786.

Steuben
Maj. Gen.

meeting, to be holden at Major-General Baron de Steuben's quarters, on Tuesday, the 13th inst."

The revised "Institution," reported to the meeting on the 13th of May, is in the handwriting of Captain Shaw, the Secretary of the Committee. The official record states simply that it was "accepted," as follows: —

INSTITUTION.

It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the colonies of North America from the domination of Great Britain, and, after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them free, independent, and sovereign states, connected, by alliances founded on reciprocal advantage, with some of the greatest princes and powers of the earth;

To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do, hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one society of friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches[1] who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

The officers of the American army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus; and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The following principles shall be immutable, and form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati: —

An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled,

[1] See the proceedings at the meeting of the General Society in 1854, et seq., post.

and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective states, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers: This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

The general society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into state societies, and these again into such districts as shall be directed by the state society.

The societies of the districts to meet as often as shall be agreed upon by the state society, those of the states on the fourth day of July, annually, or oftener, if they shall find it expedient, and the general society on the first Monday in May, annually, so long as they shall deem it necessary, and afterwards, at least once in every three years.

At each meeting the principles of the Institution will be fully considered, and the best measures to promote them adopted.

The state societies will consist of all the members resident in each state respectively; and any member removing from one state to another is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the society of the state in which he shall actually reside.

The state societies to have a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and assistant-treasurer, to be chosen annually, by a majority of votes, at the state meeting.

Each state meeting shall write annually, or oftener, if necessary, a circular letter to the other state societies, noting whatever they may think worthy of observation respecting the good of the society or the general union of the states, and giving information of the officers chosen for the current year. Copies of these letters shall be regularly transmitted to the secretary-general of the society, who will record them in a book to be assigned for that purpose.

The state society will regulate everything respecting itself and the societies of the districts consistent with the general maxims of the Cincinnati, judge of the qualifications of the members who may be proposed, and expel any member who, by conduct inconsistent with a gentleman and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general, or the society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member.

In order to form funds which may be respectable, and assist the unfortunate, each officer shall deliver to the treasurer of the state society one month's pay, which shall remain forever to the use of the state society; the interest only of which, if necessary, to be appropriated to the relief of the unfortunate.

Donations may be made by persons not of the society, and by members of the society, for the express purpose of forming permanent funds for the use of the state society, and the interest of these donations appropriated in the same manner as that of the month's pay.

Moneys, at the pleasure of each member, may be subscribed in the societies of the districts, or the state societies, for the relief of the unfortunate members, or their widows and orphans, to be appropriated by the state society only.

The meeting of the general society shall consist of its officers and a representation from each state society, in number not exceeding five, whose expenses shall be borne by their respective state societies.

In the general meeting, the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant-secretary, treasurer, and assistant-treasurer-general shall be chosen, to serve until the next meeting.

The circular letters which have been written by the respective state societies to each other, and their particular laws, shall be read and considered, and all measures concerted which may conduce to the general intendment of the society.

It is probable that some persons may make donations to the general society, for the purpose of establishing funds for the further comfort of the unfortunate, in which case such donations must be placed in the hands of the treasurer-general, the interest only of which to be disposed of, if necessary, by the general meeting.

All the officers of the American army, as well those who have

resigned with honor, after three years' service in the capacity of officers, or who have been deranged by the resolutions of Congress, upon the several reforms of the army, as those who shall have continued to the end of the war, have the right to become parties to this Institution: provided that they subscribe one month's pay and sign their names to the general rules, in their respective state societies, those who are present with the army immediately, and others within six months after the army shall be disbanded, extraordinary cases excepted; the rank, time of service, resolution of Congress by which any have been deranged, and place of residence, must be added to each name; and as a testimony of affection to the memory and the offspring of such officers as have died in the service, their eldest male branches shall have the same right of becoming members as the children of the actual members of the society.

Those officers who are foreigners, not resident in any of the states, will have their names enrolled by the secretary-general, and are to be considered as members in the societies of any of the states in which they may happen to be.

And as there are, and will at all times be, men in the respective states eminent for their abilities and patriotism, whose views may be directed to the same laudable objects with those of the Cincinnati, it shall be a rule to admit such characters as honorary members of the society, for their own lives only; provided always that the number of honorary members in each state does not exceed a ratio of one to four of the officers or their descendants.

Each state society shall obtain a list of its members; and at the first annual meeting the state secretary shall have engrossed on parchment two copies of the institution of the society, which every member present shall sign, and the secretary shall endeavor to procure the signature of every absent member; one of those lists to be transmitted to the secretary-general to be kept in the archives of the society, and the other to remain in the hands of the state secretary. From the state lists the secretary-general must make out, at the first general meeting, a complete list of the whole society, with a copy of which he will furnish each state secretary.

The society shall have an Order by which its members shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold, of a proper

size to receive the emblems, and suspended by a deep blue ribbon two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of France and America, viz. : —

"The principal figure

CINCINNATUS,

Three senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns; on a field in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough and instruments of husbandry.

Round the whole,

OMNIA RELIQUIT SERVARE REMPUBLICAM.

On the reverse,

Sun rising; a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port. Fame crowning CINCINNATUS, with a wreath inscribed,

VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.

Below,

Hands joined, supporting a heart, with the motto,

ESTO PERPETUA.

Round the whole,

SOCIETAS CINCINNATORUM INSTITUTA
A. D. 1783."

The society, deeply impressed with a sense of the generous assistance this country has received from France, and desirous of perpetuating the friendships which have been formed, and so happily subsisted, between the officers of the allied forces in the prosecution of the war, direct that the president-general transmit, as soon as may be, to each of the characters hereafter named, a medal containing the order of the society, viz. : —

His Excellency the CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE, Minister Plenipotentiary,

His Excellency the SIEUR GERARD, late Minister Plenipotentiary,

Their Excellencies —

THE COUNT D'ESTAING,

THE COUNT DE GRASSE,

THE COUNT DE BARRAS,

THE CHEVALIER DE TOUCHES,

Admirals and Commanders in the Navy,

His Excellency the COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU, Commander-in-Chief,

And the generals and colonels of his army, and acquaint them that the society does itself the honor to consider them members.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Institution be given to the senior officer of each state line, and that the officers of the respective state lines sign their names to the same, in manner and form following, viz. : —

"We, the subscribers, officers of the American army, do hereby voluntarily become parties to the foregoing Institution, and do bind ourselves to observe, and be governed by, the principles therein contained. For the performance whereof we do solemnly pledge to each other our sacred honor.

"Done in the Cantonment, on Hudson River, in the year 1783."

That the members of the society, at the time of subscribing their names to the Institution, do also sign a draft on the paymaster-general in the following terms (the regiments to do it regimentally, and the generals and other officers not belonging to regiments, each for himself, individually), viz. : —

"To JOHN PIERCE, Esquire, *Paymaster-General of the United States.*

"SIR, — Please to pay to treasurer for the state association of the Cincinnati, or his order, one month's pay of our several grades respectively,[1] and deduct the same from the balance which shall be found due to us on the final liquidation of our accounts, for which this shall be your warrant."

[1] The monthly pay of the several grades of officers in the revolutionary army was as follows : —

Ensign	$20.00	Lieut.-col. of infantry	$60.00
Lieut. of infantry	26.60	,, artillery	75.00
,, navy	30.00	Colonel of cavalry	93.67
Capt.-lieuts. and lieuts. of artillery	33.30	,, infantry	75.00
Captain of infantry	40.00	,, artillery	100.00
,, artillery and cav.	50.00	Brig.-general	125 00
,, navy	60.00	Maj.-general	166.00
Major of infantry	50.00	Surgeon	60.00
,, artillery and cav.	62.45	Surgeon's mate	42.00
		Chaplain	75.00

That the members of the several state societies assemble as soon as may be, for the choice of their president and other officers; and that the presidents correspond together and appoint a meeting of the officers who may be chosen for each state, in order to pursue such further measures as may be judged necessary.

That the general officers, and the officers delegated to represent the several corps of the army, subscribe to the Institution of the general society, for themselves and their constituents, in the manner and form before prescribed.

That General HEATH,
General Baron de STEUBEN, and
General KNOX,
be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with a copy of the Institution, and request him to honor the society by placing his name at the head of it.

That Major-General HEATH,[1] second in command in this army, be — and he hereby is — desired to transmit copies of the Institution, with the proceedings thereon, to the commanding officer of the Southern army, the senior officer in each state, from Pennsylvania to Georgia inclusive, and to the commanding officer of the Rhode Island line, requesting them to communicate the same to the officers under their several commands, and to take such measures as may appear to them necessary for expediting the establishment of their state societies, and sending a delegation to represent them in the first general meeting, to be holden on the first Monday in May, 1784.

The meeting then adjourned without day.

Another meeting of the officers was held by request of the president, Major-General Steuben, on June 19, 1783, at which he stated that he had, agreeably to their request, transmitted to his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, a copy of the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, with their vote respecting his Excellency, and the other characters therein mentioned;

[1] It is a curious fact that the officer thus selected was the only one who subsequently renounced the order of the Cincinnati. See his letter in the Biographical Notice.

and that his Excellency had returned an answer, declaring his acceptance of the same, and expressing the grateful sense he entertains of the honor conferred on himself, and the other gentlemen of the French nation, by this act of the Convention.

It was thereupon resolved, that the letter of the Chevalier de la Luzerne be recorded in the proceedings of the day, and deposited in the archives of the Society, as a testimony of the high sense this Convention entertains of the honor done to the Society by his becoming a member thereof.

Major-General Steuben having also communicated a letter from Major L'Enfant, enclosing a design for the medal and order, containing the emblems of the Institution, it was —

Resolved, That the bald eagle, carrying the emblems on its breast, be established as the order of the Society, and that the ideas of Major L'Enfant respecting it, and the manner of its being worn by the members, be adopted. That the order be of the same size, and in every other respect conformable to the said design, which for that purpose is certified by the Baron de Steuben, President of this Convention, and to be deposited in the archives of the Society as the original, from which all copies are to be made. Also, that silver medals, not exceeding the size of a Spanish milled dollar, with the emblems as designed by Major L'Enfant, and certified by the President, be given to each and every member of the Society, together with a diploma, on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the exact figures of the order and medal, as above mentioned; anything in the original institution, respecting gold medals, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The president was instructed to transmit the thanks of the Convention to Major L'Enfant for his care and ingenuity in preparing the designs, and request a continuance of his attention in carrying the designs into execution.

It was also resolved "that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be requested to officiate as President-General until the first General Meeting, to be held in May, 1784.

Ballots were then taken for Treasurer-General and Secretary-General, and McDougall was elected to be the former and Knox the latter.

Washington accepted the presidency, and in a letter to the Count de Rochambeau, dated Oct. 29, 1783, referred to the Institution as follows: —

"The officers of the American army, in order to perpetuate that mutual friendship which they contracted in the hour of common danger and distress, and for other purposes which are mentioned in the instrument of their association, have united together in a society of friends under the name of *Cincinnati;* and having honored me with the office of president, it becomes a very agreeable part of my duty to inform you that the Society have done themselves the honor to consider you and the generals and officers of the army which you commanded in America as members of the Society.

"Major L'Enfant, who will have the honor to deliver this letter to you, will execute the Order of the Society in France, amongst which he is directed to present you with one of the first Orders that are made, and likewise with Orders for the other gentlemen of your army, which I take the liberty to request you would present to them in the name of the Society. As soon as the diploma is made out, I will have the honor to transmit it to you."

The foregoing proceedings had no sooner been made public than a violent outcry was raised against the promoters of the organization. It is not difficult to understand the popular feeling on the subject when we consider the disloyal utterances in which some of the officers, especially those in Gates's division, had indulged, and the suspicion which at that time naturally attached to any institution in which the hereditary principle was recognized. In October, 1783, Ædanus Burke, a justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, issued a pamphlet[1] under the name of "Cassius," in which he set

[1] "Considerations on the Society or Order of Cincinnati, lately instituted by the Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and other officers of the American Army;

forth that "the Institution created a race of Hereditary Patricians or nobility," — "an hereditary Peerage" that would soon "occasion such an inequality in the condition of our inhabitants that the country will be composed of only two ranks of men, — the patricians or nobles, and the rabble."

He endeavored to show that the object of the promoters of the Society was the overthrow of the Republic and the usurpation of supreme power. "They have laid in ruins," said he, "that state of civil equality which our laws and the nature of a Republican government promised us." And he went on to say that "the Cincinnati would soon have and hold an exclusive right to offices, honors, and authorities, civil and military." The evils were deep-rooted and past remedy; for the parties to the great iniquity were powerful, designing, and numerous. "The number of Peers," he said, "is not far short of ten thousand,[1] and every generation will be adding to their numbers."

Judge Burke, although the first, was not alone in the assault. Mr. Jefferson saw in the Society opposition to the "letter of some of our Constitutions and to the spirit of all of them," — opposition to "the natural equality of man." He considered it "the germ whose development is one day to destroy the fabric we have reared," and that "the day will certainly come when a single fibre left of this Institution will produce an aristocracy which will change the form of our governments from the best to the worst in the world." Many years later he stated that the expression he had used in a famous letter, — "the Samsons in the field and Solomons in Council, but who had had their heads shorn by the harlot England," — was "meant for the Cincinnati generally." He

proving that it creates a race of Hereditary Patricians or Nobility." Philadelphia, Robert Bell, 1783.

[1] The original number of the Cincinnati was less than one fourth of the number which Judge Burke's imaginative mind feared. Each generation has lessened their number. At present there are 410 members.

declared himself to have been "an enemy to the Institution from the first moment of its conception," considered "their meetings objectionable," and "the charitable part of the Institution still more likely to do mischief," and advised them to "distribute their funds, renounce their existence," and "melt up their eagles."

To Samuel Adams's watchful and suspicious mind, the association presented an odious hereditary distinction of families, "a plan disgustful to the American feeling." And because "one of the Order had received a majority of the votes" in the town of Boston for an elective office, the old Patriot was afraid the citizens were "not so vigilant as they used and still ought to be."

John Adams considered it "the deepest piece of cunning yet attempted; it is sowing the seeds of all that European Courts wish to grow up among us, viz., of vanity, ambition, corruption, discord, and sedition." At a later period in life, and in reply to a complimentary address from the Society in South Carolina, he spoke of them as "enjoying the sweetest of rewards in the grateful affection of their fellow-citizens," and closed by saying, "When the Cincinnati of South Carolina pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, I believe no man will doubt their integrity."

Dr. Franklin indulged in some ridicule of the Institution, and condemned the members as "forming an order of Hereditary Knights;" but he subsequently accepted an honorary membership in the Society.

John Jay thought that the "Order will eventually divide us into two mighty factions." In reply to a suggestion to become an honorary member of the Society, he said that "he was neither young enough nor old enough to desire that honor."

Mirabeau, who subsequently played so conspicuous a part in the French Revolution, was deeply stirred by the establish-

ment of such an institution in the land of democracy; and, taking Judge Burke's work as a basis, he issued a tract, which he subsequently translated into English, and published in London Sept. 30, 1784, under the title of "Considerations on the Order of Cincinnatus." The following quotation will give an idea of the line of argument pursued by the foreign critic: —

"The institution of the Order of Cincinnatus is the creation of an actual patriciate and of a military nobility, which will erelong become a civil nobility, and an aristocracy the more dangerous because, being hereditary, it will perpetually increase in the course of time, and will gather strength from the very prejudices which it will engender; because, originating neither in the constitution nor the law, the law has provided no means to control it, and it will immediately overbear the constitution of which it forms no part; till the time shall come when, by repeated attempts, made sometimes clandestinely and sometimes openly, it will at length have incorporated itself into the constitution, or when, after having for a long time sapped its foundations, it will in the end overturn and utterly destroy it." (p. 5.)

The denunciation was not confined to individuals. Governors of several of the States presented the Society to the consideration and censure of the Legislatures; some of whom directed inquiries, and others passed hostile resolutions. The General Court of Massachusetts resolved that "the Society was unjustifiable, and, if not properly discountenanced, might be dangerous to the peace, liberty, and safety of the United States in general, and this State in particular." The assertion of several writers, that those who joined the Order were disfranchised in some of the States, is incorrect; the hostility to it did not go to that extent.[1]

Washington felt strongly the violence of the popular clamor,

[1] McMaster, the latest writer on the subject, in his "History of the People of the United States," vol. i. p. 168, says: "The officer who subscribed to its laws laid down in many States his rights of citizenship."

and was willing to make concessions to the prevailing excitement, which in the light of history it must be admitted were conceived in an overestimate of the reality and of the honesty of the hostility to the Society. "However ill-founded," says Marshall, "the public prejudices might be, he (Washington) thought this a case in which they ought to be respected, and if it should be found impracticable to convince the people that their fears were misplaced, he was disposed 'to yield to them in a degree, and not suffer that which was intended for the best of purposes, to produce a bad one.'"

Knox thus described the condition of public sentiment in New England, in a letter to Washington, dated at Boston, Feb. 21, 1784: —

"The Cincinnati appears (however groundlessly) to be an object of jealousy. The idea is, that it has been created by a foreign influence in order to change our form of government; and this is strengthened by a letter from some of our ministers abroad. Burke's pamphlet has had its full operation. The cool, dispassionate men seem to approve of the institution generally, but dislike the hereditary descent. The two branches of the legislature of the State have chosen a committee 'to inquire into any associations or combinations which have [been] or may be formed to introduce *undue* distinctions in the community, and which may have a tendency to create a race of hereditary nobility contrary to the confederation of the United States and the spirit of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.' They have not reported, and perhaps will not. The same sentiments pervade New England. The Society have had a respectable meeting in Boston on the 16th inst., at which General Lincoln presided: General Heath *was not* present. A committee was chosen to attend the General Meeting at Philadelphia next May, — General R. Putnam, Colonel Cobb, Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, Major Sargent, and myself. Probably two only will attend. It was thought prudent not to make any honorary members at present."

La Fayette wrote to Knox from Paris, under date of Jan. 8, 1784: —

"Our association meets with great success. On Thursday next a sufficient number of Eagles will be made to answer immediate purposes. I intend inviting all the American officers to my house, and to conduct them in a body, with our regimentals, to the General of the French army, to whom we will present the marks of the association. You will receive many applications relative to an addition to the brotherhood. But as nothing will be decided before the assembly in May, I have time to send you my observations."

From Paris Colonel Gouvion wrote to Knox, in March, 1784: —

"The Order succeeds extremely well in this country, but the news we have from America gives me some uneasiness. The American gentlemen who are in Paris, and not members of the Society, are much against it; chiefly Mr. Jay, who went the other day so far as to say that if it did take well in the States he would not care whether the Revolution had succeeded or not."

It was well understood that in Congress the Society was viewed with secret disapprobation: —

"What are the sentiments of Congress on this subject," said Jefferson, in answer to Washington's inquiries, "and what line they will pursue, can only be stated conjecturally. Congress as a body, if left to themselves, will, in my opinion, say nothing on the subject. They may, however, be forced into a declaration by instructions from some of the States or by other incidents. Their sentiments, if forced from them, will be unfriendly to the institution. If permitted to pursue their own track, they will check it by side blows whenever it comes in their way; and, in competitions for office on equal or nearly equal ground, will give silent preferences for those who are not of the fraternity."

The first General Meeting after the disbanding of the army took place at the City Tavern, Philadelphia, on May 4, 1784. Washington was unanimously chosen President; Major-General Gates, Vice-President; and Major-General Knox, Secretary. In a long address to the members of the Convention Washington urged with much warmth and feeling that those

parts of the institution which had excited hostile criticism should be changed; and he declared his determination to withdraw from the Society if the popular feelings on the subject were not respected. The general sentiment was in favor of concession; and on the 13th of May, on the recommendation of a committee, the Convention agreed that the following material alterations and amendments should be made: —

"That the hereditary succession should be abolished; that all interference with political rights should be done away; and that the funds should be placed under the immediate cognizance of the several legislatures, who should also be requested to grant charters for more effectually carrying our humane designs into execution."

A circular letter, signed by Washington, was sent to the several State Societies urging their concurrence in the proposed alterations.

The Massachusetts Society concurred in the alterations at the annual meeting on the 4th of July following; but several of the other State Societies either declined to concur or neglected to take any action upon the subject. At the second General Meeting, in 1787, it was resolved that the alterations could not take effect until they had been agreed to by all the State Societies. At the General Meeting, May 5, 1800, a committee reported that —

"From the silence which the State Societies have observed, after the pressing Circular Letters of the General Meeting, your Committee are led to conclude that they do not accede to the proposed reform; and your Committee conceive therefrom that they are authorized to report to the General Meeting —

"That the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati remains as it was originally proposed and adopted by the officers of the American Army, at their Cantonments on the banks of the Hudson River, in 1783."

This report was unanimously adopted.[1]

[1] The meeting of 1784 proceeded, as did also several of the subsequent meetings, up to 1800, as though the proposed amendment to the Institution were already

The action of the General Meeting, in 1784, was sufficient, however, to allay in most minds the distrust of the Society which had been excited by the comments of Judge Burke and others. But the neglect to ratify that action caused Washington to look forward to the Triennial Meeting, in 1787, with some apprehension. On the 2d of April of that year he wrote to Knox: —

"If I should attend the Convention [to frame the Constitution of the United States], I will be in Philadelphia previous to the meeting of the Cincinnati, where I shall hope and expect to meet you, and some others of my particular friends, the day before, in order that I may have a free and unreserved conference with you on the subject of it; for I assure you this is, in my estimation, a business of a delicate nature. That the design of the Institution was pure, I have not a particle of doubt; that it may be so still, is perhaps equally unquestionable; but *quære*, Are not the subsidence of the jealousies of it to be ascribed to the modification which took place at the last General Meeting? Are not these rejected *in toto* by some of the State societies, and partially acceded to by others? Has any State so far overcome its prejudices as to grant a charter? Will the modifications and alterations be insisted on or given up in the next meeting? If the first, will it not occasion warmths and divisions? If the latter, and I should remain at the head of this Order, in what light would my signature appear in contradictory recommendations? In what light would the versatility appear to the foreign members, who perhaps are acting agreeably to the recommendations of the last General Meeting? These, and other matters which may be agitated, will, I fear, place me in a disagreeable predicament if I should preside, and were among the causes which induced me to decline the honor of it, previously to the meeting."

General Mifflin presided at the General Meeting of the Cincinnati on May 7, 1787. Washington, who was in Phila-

in force and operative, notwithstanding that in the Circular of 1784 to the State Societies, it was submitted to those Societies for their *ratification*. This doubtless misled Marshall into the erroneous statement that the Constitution was altered and "the hereditary principle relinquished." Sparks, Guizot, Hildreth, and Washington Irving made the same error.

delphia at the time for the purpose of attending the Convention to frame a Constitution for the United States, attended the meeting, but took no part in the proceedings. He was, however, re-elected president of the General Society of the Cincinnati, and continued to be re-elected and to perform the duties of the office until his death.

The succession to membership in the Society has always been a fruitful theme for discussion. In reporting to the New York Society, in 1786, against the adoption of the modified Institution recommended by the General Society, Alexander Hamilton said the provision in regard to the duration or succession of the Society was not expressed in terms sufficiently explicit, "and as far as it may intend an hereditary succession by right of primogeniture is liable to this objection, — that it refers to birth what ought to belong to merit only, a principle inconsistent with the genius of a society founded on friendship and patriotism."

At a meeting of the General Society held on May 4, 1829, "a question having arisen whether, in case of the death of a member having no male issue except a grandson, the issue of a daughter, such grandchild shall be preferred to collaterals; the Society conceives the true construction of the Constitution to be that the grandchild shall be preferred, he being in the direct line of descent."

A committee appointed in 1848 to investigate the subject of the admission of members submitted a long report in 1851, in which they stated that —

"It is in vain, in the present diversity of practice, to exact a uniform rule, or extract from the variety more than a general principle; or to insist upon any ground but one that shall embody the spirit, and embrace the objects of the original Institution in its comprehensive scope, limiting the succession to the blood of the Revolution.

"The Committee is, therefore, brought to the conclusion that the Institution remains on the original foundation of 1783, subject, however, to some modification of the strict technical construction of the terms therein used with regard to the hereditary succession, congenial to the spirit of our civil institutions, and in accordance with the sense of the General Society and of the State Societies, as expressed in reference to the proposed amendment of 1784; that the right of succession is not absolute even in the eldest son, but is subject to the right of the Society to judge whether he be 'worthy of becoming its supporter and member.' That this right of the Society to judge of the merit of the applicant applies equally to the eldest son and to the 'collateral branches' descending from the original members; and thus that the right of succession, by title of primogeniture, is wholly subordinate to the claim of worth and merit on the part of the applicant.

"The Committee believe this to have been the final intention of the framers of the Institution, and also to be a fair construction of the language of that instrument. At all events, the silent action and usage of the Society, in all its branches, for considerably more than half a century, has given a construction to this principle which cannot well now be questioned."

The Committee reported an ordinance giving expression to this construction, and also recognizing, in terms, the right of any State Society to admit all the adult male descendants of any officer of the American Army of the Revolution, who was, or who was entitled to have become a member of the Society, but not the absolute right of such descendants to claim admission without regard to the judgment of the Society.

The several State Societies to which the ordinance was sent did not concur in its adoption; and at the meeting on May 17, 1854, the following resolutions were adopted and sent to the State Societies: —

Resolved, That each State Society shall have the full right and power to regulate the admission of members, both as to the qualifications of the members and the terms of admission, *Provided*, that admission be confined to the male descendants of original members,

or of those who are now members (including collateral branches as contemplated by the original Constitution) ; or to the male descendants of such officers of the Army or Navy as may have been entitled to admission, but who failed to avail themselves thereof within the time limited by the Constitution ; or to the male descendants of such officers of the Army or Navy of the Revolution as may have resigned with honor or left the service with reputation ; or to the male collateral relatives of any officer who died in service without leaving issue.

Resolved, That the male descendants of those who were members of State Societies which have been dissolved, may be admitted into existing Societies upon such terms as those Societies may think proper to prescribe.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be proposed to the several State Societies and their assent be requested thereto ; and upon such assent being given by each of the remaining Societies, the Secretary-General shall issue notice thereof to each Society ; and thereupon the said resolutions shall become operative, and each State Society shall be at liberty to act upon the power given thereby.[1]

These resolutions did not receive the assent of all the State Societies ; and at a meeting of the General Society held in Trenton, in May, 1856, at which delegates were present from five States, — namely, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina, — the following resolution was adopted : —

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at the last Triennial Meeting, requiring the assent of the several State Societies to the resolutions in relation to the admission of members, as the condition on which the said resolutions shall become operative, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

At the meeting of the General Society in May, 1884, it was resolved " that the General Society conceives the true construction of the Institution to be that where a descendant of an original member or person otherwise entitled to membership shall apply for membership and be otherwise eligible, he

[1] See annals of the Massachusetts Society, July 4, 1854, for action thereon.

should not be deemed to be ineligible by reason of not being a citizen of the United States.

The rules of the several State Societies with regard to the admission of new members are not uniform. In Massachusetts membership is limited to a single individual of the same line. The South Carolina Society voted, in 1799, that unless the General Society should adopt a system for perpetuating the organization, the line of conduct to be observed by that Society in the future would be to admit to membership all the male descendants of original members both in the male and female branches; also, on certain conditions, the descendants of officers who, having served with reputation, died during the war, or who, having been entitled to become members, died within six months after the army was disbanded; also, on a three-fourths vote and one month's pay, officers who had served six years at any time in the army or navy of the United States, or who, after three years' service, had been deranged by act of Congress.[1]

In all the societies from the beginning, a brother or a nephew of an original member has been deemed to be eligible; and direct male descendants, through female collateral lines, have, upon failure of original male lines, been admitted, in preference to kinsmen more remote. The admission of nephews has been extended in Massachusetts and New York to one claiming through a sister of an original member. In 1822 the first and only instance occurred in Massachusetts of the choice of a cousin as the nearest male relative to succeed a deceased member.[2]

At the meeting of the General Society in May, 1829, it was resolved: "That the members residing in any State not having a State Society of the Cincinnati may form themselves into such State Society." At the meeting in May, 1884, it was

[1] See annals of the Massachusetts Society, under date of 1799, July 4.

[2] William Lyman succeeded his cousin, James W. Lyman.

resolved that the words "any State" in the foregoing resolution of 1829 "shall only be construed to include any of the thirteen original States."[1]

At the meeting of the General Society in May, 1884, it was resolved: "That it is the opinion of the General Society that when an application for relief from any member, or from his family, or from the descendant of any original member is found to be necessary, such application should be made to the State Society wherein was deposited the contribution of the propositus of such applicant to the permanent fund."[2]

Of the thirteen State Societies organized under the Constitution, as agreed upon by the officers of the American Army in 1783, only seven are now represented at the meetings of the General Society.

The *Massachusetts* Society, organized June 9, 1783, and incorporated by the General Court March 13, 1806, had three hundred and forty original members.[3] The number of hereditary members reported at the Triennial Meeting in May, 1890, was eighty-eight.

The *Rhode Island* Society was organized June 24, 1783, and incorporated by the State, Feb. 28, 1814. It had seventy-one original members. At the annual meeting on July 4, 1832, at which less than a quorum was present, it was voted to dissolve the Society and distribute its funds. It does not appear, however, that any distribution was made; but the bulk of the permanent fund was lost, probably through bad investments. In 1878 the descendants of some of the

[1] See proceedings of the Massachusetts Society, July 4, 1805, on the petition of General Rufus Putnam and others, members of the Society who had removed to Ohio. Annals, *post*.

[2] See rule of the Massachusetts Society, adopted in 1852 and repealed in 1887. Also biographical notice of Ensign Frederick Frye.

[3] Dr. Joseph Prescott, the last survivor of the original members of the Massachusetts Society, died in 1852. Lieutenant Robert Burnet, Jr., of the New York Society, who was born on Feb. 22, 1762, and died on Nov. 29, 1854, was the last survivor of the original members in this country.

original members took steps to resuscitate the Society, which, it was represented, had been, since 1832, in a state of suspended animation. The original charter rights of the Society were affirmed by the State Legislature (Feb. 28, 1878); and after some discussion the General Society passed a resolve (April 15, 1881), by a vote of twenty-one to thirteen (the Massachusetts and New York delegates voting in the negative), "that the Rhode Island Society be admitted to full membership as Cincinnati; that the delegates present be entitled to all the privileges and powers appertaining to such office." [1]

The number of hereditary members reported in May, 1890, was forty-two; honorary members, seven.

The *New York* Society was organized on June 9, 1783. Between the years 1804 and 1825 repeated applications were made to the State authorities for a charter, but without success. The number of original members was two hundred and thirty; the number of hereditary members reported in May, 1890, was fifty-seven; honorary members, eight.

The *New Jersey* Society was organized on June 11, 1783, but has never been incorporated. The number of original members was one hundred and ten; the number of hereditary members reported in May, 1890, was eighty; honorary members, ten.

The *Pennsylvania* Society was organized on Oct. 4, 1783, and incorporated under the general laws of the State, April 4, 1792. The number of original members was two hundred and sixty-eight; the number of hereditary members reported in May, 1890, was forty-two; honorary members, four.

[1] No definite rule of action has been prescribed by the General Society with a view to the reorganization of any dissolved State Society, although the subject has at several different times been considered. An elaborate report on the Rhode Island case will be found in the Proceedings of the General Society for 1881.

The *Maryland* Society was organized on Nov. 21, 1783, but has never been incorporated. The number of original members was one hundred and forty-eight; the number of hereditary members reported in May, 1890, was thirty-four.

The *South Carolina* Society was organized on August 29, 1783, and incorporated by the State Legislature, Dec. 16, 1824. The number of original members was one hundred and thirty-one; the number of hereditary members reported in May, 1890, was sixty-seven.

It appears that these seven societies now in existence had twelve hundred and ninety-eight original members, and that they now have four hundred and ten hereditary members and twenty-nine honorary members.

The *New Hampshire* Society ceased to hold meetings after 1823, and it soon after became extinct by the death of all its members. The Records were presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society, and extracts from them are printed in the sixth volume of the Society's Collections. There were only twenty-eight original members.

The *Connecticut* Society voted, on July 4, 1804, to dissolve and to distribute the funds among the original members, their legal heirs or representatives. At a subsequent meeting it was voted that all money belonging to the Society, not paid to the members by a certain date, be placed in the Treasury of Yale College, in trust as a place of safe keeping for the members or their legal representatives. The records and documents were placed in the custody of the Historical Society at Hartford. There were two hundred and fifty-six original members; and at the time of the dissolution seventeen hereditary members and seven honorary members had been elected.

In 1888 steps were taken to reorganize the Society; and at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society in May, 1890, a formal application was made for recognition. The question

was referred to a special committee to be reported upon at the meeting in 1893.

The *Virginia* Society held no formal meeting after 1803. In 1822 the Standing Committee began to take the sense of the members as to the disposal of the Society's permanent fund; and on Oct. 13, 1824, they formally decded the same to Washington College, now the Washington and Lee University. The fund now in possession of the University amounts to something over twenty-five thousand dollars. There were two hundred and sixty-four original members of this Society. Some of the descendants have recently taken steps to reorganize; and the question of their recognition will probably be passed upon at the next meeting of the General Society.

The *Delaware* Society continued in existence but a short time. There were twenty-seven original members.

The Societies of *North Carolina* and *Georgia* did not send delegates to the General Meeting after 1790; but there appears to have been an election of officers in the Georgia Society in 1795.

In *France* the Society met with great favor in the beginning. A translation of the Institution having been forwarded by the Count de Rochambeau to the French Minister of War, the latter notified him of the approbation of the king, who permitted the French members of the order to appear at court with the new decoration; the only foreign order previously suffered to be worn in his service being that of the Golden Fleece.

The first list prepared by the general-in-chief comprised seven general officers, eight brigadiers, and eighteen colonels. These made a subscription of sixty thousand francs, in aid of the impoverished officers of the American army; but Washington, in the name of his associates, courteously declined to accept the gift. So many applications were made by officers desirous of obtaining the distinction of membership, that

finally the right of accepting or rejecting their requests was transferred to the Society in France.[1] The Revolution of 1789 broke up the French Society; and in 1793 a number of its leading members — D'Estaing, Custine, Lauzun, Dillon, and Broglie — fell beneath the guillotine. Some of the descendants of the original members started a movement to reorganize the Society just before the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, but it was checked by that tragic affair.

The Centennial celebration at Yorktown, in 1881, in which a number of the descendants of French officers who had served in the War of the Revolution took part, led to a renewal of the efforts to resuscitate the Society in France. At the Triennial Meeting of the General Society July 28, 1887, the revival of the Society was authorized; and the work of reorganization, under the direction of M. le Marquis de Rochambeau, acting President, has already made substantial progress.

At the meeting of the General Society in May, 1881, it was resolved "that a commemorative medal be prepared, with appropriate design and inscription, to celebrate the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the foundation of the Society."

The medal was designed and executed under the supervision of General Palfrey of the Massachusetts Society, and was furnished upon requisition to members of the several State Societies. The price of the medal in gold was twenty dollars; in silver, two dollars; and in bronze, one dollar and thirty cents.

The General Society having decided not to commemorate the centennial anniversary otherwise than by striking these medals, the State Society of New York invited, informally,

[1] A complete list of the members, extracted from Baron de Girardot's pamphlet, will be found in the Appendix.

members of other State Societies who were in the city of New York to join them on May 14,[1] 1883, in an excursion up the Hudson River to Washington's headquarters at Newburgh and General Steuben's headquarters at Fishkill. The different State Societies were well represented on the occasion, and the proceedings on the spot where the Society of the Cincinnati was founded were highly impressive.

In 1887 the General Society was invited to send representatives to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, at Philadelphia on September 15–17. The invitation of the Centennial Commission said: "Knowing the patriotic relation which the members of this Society bear to the great work which we commemorate in September, we desire, in their person, to do honor to their ancestors who contributed so much to the work of the Constitutional Union." The Massachusetts Society was well represented by General Henry Jackson Hunt, U. S. A.

The principal officers of the Cincinnati having been officially invited to take part in the Centennial celebration in New York April 29 and 30, and May 1, 1889, commemorative of the organization of the National Government under the Constitution, the occasion seemed an appropriate one for an informal gathering of such members of the Cincinnati belonging to the several State Societies as desired a special observance of the anniversary. Arrangements were accordingly made for a subscription banquet on the evening of April 27 (Saturday), and for religious services on the following day. The banquet took place at the Lawyers' Clubhouse in New York, and was attended by a good number of members from each of the State Societies. In the absence of the President and Vice-President-General, the Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, President of the Massachusetts Society, was invited

[1] May 13, the day on which the Institution was adopted, fell on Sunday in 1883.

to preside. In welcoming those present to the pleasures of the occasion, he said, —

"As successors of the brave and patriotic men who formed this brotherhood, this meeting is both timely and appropriate; for it is not too much to say — I am sure the historical records will bear me out in saying — that the founders of this organization were the foremost actors in the various movements which culminated in that 'more perfect union of the States,' secured by the Federal Constitution which went into operation a hundred years ago. Very happily, therefore, this Centennial anniversary furnishes the opportunity for a renewal and strengthening of our views of allegiance to the principles and purposes upon which this Institution was founded, so that its beneficent work may be perpetuated and its members made worthy of a glorious heritage."

Speeches were made by the Hon. R. B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States; the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, Secretary-General of the Cincinnati; the Hon. James Simons, of South Carolina; the Rt. Rev. Wm. S. Perry, D.D., Bishop of Iowa; the Hon. Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; David G. Haskins, Jr., Esq., and others.

The commemorative services of the Cincinnati were held in St. Paul's Chapel on Broadway. The form of service used was substantially the same as that used by Bishop Provoost, in the same chapel, on the occasion of the inauguration of President Washington, April 30, 1789. The services were conducted by Bishop Perry, of Iowa (who preached the sermon) and by the Rev. Charles C. Pinckney, D.D., Chaplains-General of the Order of the Cincinnati.

At the Triennial Meeting of the General Society, held in Baltimore, May 7–10, 1890, there was a full representation from the existing State Societies, and the proceedings were marked with all the enthusiasm of earlier days. The following general officers were elected : —

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, LL.D.,
Of the New York State Society.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

HON. ROBERT MILLIGAN McLANE,
Of the Maryland State Society.

SECRETARY-GENERAL.

HON. ASA BIRD GARDINER, LL.D.,
Of the Rhode Island State Society.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL.

MR. THOMAS PINCKNEY LOWNDES,
Of the South Carolina Society.

TREASURER-GENERAL.

MR. JOHN SCHUYLER, C. E.,
Of the New York State Society.

ASSISTANT TREASURER-GENERAL.

MR. HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.,
Of the New Jersey State Society.

ANNALS

OF THE

CINCINNATI OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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THE first meeting of the members of the Massachusetts Society was held at the cantonment of the Massachusetts line near Newburgh, on the Hudson, June 9, 1783. Brigadier-General Paterson presided. A committee appointed to receive the votes for officers of the Society reported at an adjourned meeting on the 20th of the same month. On opening the ballots (which were sealed), it was found that one hundred and fifty had been cast, and that the Society had chosen —

Major-General Benjamin Lincoln .	*President.*
Major-General Henry Knox . . .	*Vice-President.*
Colonel John Brooks	*Secretary.*
Colonel Henry Jackson	*Treasurer.*
Captain Benjamin Hevwood . . .	*Assistant-Treasurer.*

The next meeting was held in Boston on the 18th of February, 1784. A committee was appointed to prepare by-laws; and three members were chosen from each county to inquire into the situation of distressed members.

1784, March 23. A committee of both Houses of the State Legislature, appointed to inquire into the existence, nature, object, and probable tendency of the Order or Society called the Cincinnati, made a report, which was accepted by the two Houses, as follows: —

"That the said Society called the Cincinnati is unjustifiable, and if not properly discountenanced, may be dangerous to the peace, liberty, and safety of the United States in general, and this Commonwealth in particular. The Committee also report, as their opinion, that it is proper that further consideration of measures suitable and necessary to be taken, with respect to the Society of the Cincinnati, be referred to the next sitting of the General Court."

This recommendation was not acted upon, as the General Society, at its meeting in May, 1784, proposed to the State Societies that certain changes should be made in the Institution in deference to the popular feeling on the subject. At the annual meeting, July 4, 1784, the Massachusetts Society accepted the proposed changes. At the annual meeting in 1786 this action was so far reconsidered that special instructions respecting the amended Institution were given to the delegates to the next General Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Society was held July 4, 1784, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in State Street, Boston; and that continued to be the place of meeting for five years, after which Concert Hall, on the corner of Court and Hanover Streets, was used regularly until 1822 and occasionally until 1846. Between 1822 and 1834 meetings were frequently held at the Exchange Coffee House. From 1848 to 1860 the Society met and dined at the United States Hotel, and since that date its meetings have been held at the Parker House.

At the first annual meeting a committee was appointed to petition the Legislature to grant a charter of incorporation to the Society. The right of joining the Society was limited to that month, with the exception of those officers who had previously applied to sign the constitution, and with the further exception of the officers of the navy, who were allowed one year more for the purpose.

1785, July 4. Dr. William Eustis was elected Vice-Presi-

dent of the Society in place of Major-General Knox, who had removed to New York; and the Secretary was instructed to transmit to General Knox the thanks of the Society for his services during the past year.[1]

1786, July 4. The proceedings at the dinner were reported in the "Independent Chronicle" of July 6, as follows:[2] —

"The Society of Cincinnati met at the Bunch of Grapes on the 4th of July, being the anniversary of their meeting. The day was celebrated with the greatest good humor; and after dinner the following toasts were drunk: —

1. The Day.
2. The United States in Congress assembled.
3. The Allies of America.
4. The President-General of the Cincinnati, our late illustrious Commander-in-Chief.
5. The Marquis of Fayette and our Brethren this day assembled in France and America.
6. The Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
7. Agriculture, Commerce, Arts, and Sciences.
8. The Soldiers of the late American Army.
9. The memory of those who have fallen for their country. May the fate of their widows and orphans be tempered with justice and mercy.
10. Just in herself, may America have the confidence to insist on a punctual fulfilment of the Treaty of Peace. And
11. May her Militia support her measures, and prove the bulwark of her freedom.
12. May the enemies of *public faith*, *public honor*, and *public justice* hold no place in the Councils of America.
13. Perpetuity to the Federal Union, and perpetual infamy to the man who would dissolve it.

"On announcing the fourth toast, a discharge of thirteen rounds from Copp's Hill evinced the joy which prevails among all orders of

[1] He was still retained on the rolls as a member of the Society.

[2] It will be interesting to compare the toasts given at this dinner — the first of which we have a report — with the toasts given at the Centennial Celebration in 1883. See post.

men whenever the name and virtues of a Washington are brought up to view."

1786, Oct. 11. At a special meeting of the Society a committee, of which Major-General Knox was chairman, was appointed "to prepare an address to the Legislature of the Commonwealth on the subject of our public securities, and also to bring in a draft of resolves proper for the Society to adopt, expressive of the abhorrence of the late tumults and disorder, and of our determination to support the present government." The following paragraph is extracted from the address accepted by the meeting: —

"From causes unforeseen to the army and over which they had no control, their public securities have remained unpaid to this late hour; and now, to our great chagrin and injury, we see arts practising to deceive and mislead the people into measures which we are confident they would blush to avow upon better information. We are therefore, in justice to ourselves, compelled to say that the suggestion thrown out, that the officers and soldiers of this State have universally sold their public securities are without foundation; and that the argument drawn from these suggestions, viz., that justice to them forbids the redemption of the public securities at their nominal value, is erroneous. Some of the officers and soldiers, indeed, have been reduced to the hard necessity of selling them for a sum short of their real value; yet very many of them are still holders of their State securities particularly, and should they now be denied payment agreeably to the face of the notes, they would suffer in a more aggravated degree than their too much injured brethren have done. Those who now hold them have not only been necessitated to borrow, but many have borrowed under every disadvantage; the extraordinary premiums which have been given have been a constant drain upon their capitals, and should a further deduction be made thereon by redeeming the notes at an undervalue agreeably to the principles of some, the injury which would be experienced on the whole by the present holders would exceed those which would have been sustained had the debt been annihilated the instant it became due."

Among the resolutions adopted was the following: —

"As citizens and as public creditors, this Society are interested in the preservation of the Constitution, and so long as life and its attendant blessings, so long as public faith and private credit are made the sacred objects of government agreeably to its original institution, this Society pledge themselves to support it by every means and every exertion in their power."

1787, April 11. It was voted to constitute and appoint a STANDING COMMITTEE of thirteen members, to meet monthly, to examine the claims of candidates for admission, and report thereon, and to transact all other business for the Society, the officers of the Society to be members *ex officio*, and five members to constitute a quorum. This body, annually re-chosen and subsequently enlarged, has ever since continued to administer the benefactions and the general affairs of the Society. It was voted that an oration should be delivered before the Society on the Fourth of July ensuing.[1]

At this meeting the delegates to the General Meeting, to be held in Philadelphia, were instructed "to promote the original objects of the Institution by an invariable attention to its original principles." This done, they go on to say, "We would not have you contend for any secondary points in opposition to the opinion of our brethren. It is the wish of this Society that its existence may be preserved *by election, giving the preference to the nearest akin to any deceased officer, and not by hereditary descent.*"

[1] There were six of these orations, the first four of which, delivered in the Old Brick Meeting House, were printed: the two last were given at the Stone Chapel. They were as follows: —

Col. JOHN BROOKS	1787.
Col. WILLIAM HULL	1788.
Dr. SAMUEL WHITWELL	1789.
Col. WILLIAM TUDOR	1790.
Dr. WILLIAM EUSTIS	1791.
THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq.	1792.

1787, July 13. At a meeting of the Standing Committee it was ordered that the following resolution be published in the public papers: —

"*Whereas* Luke and Elijah Day have, by openly joining, leading, and conducting the late rebellion in this Commonwealth, rendered themselves particularly odious and obnoxious to this Society: therefore *Resolved*, That their month's pay be returned to them by the treasurer, as they are not and never have been considered as members of this Society."

1788. During this and the following year a number of the most valuable members of the Society removed to the North-west Territory, where, under the leadership of Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper, they founded at Marietta the first white settlement in Ohio. Among these enterprising pioneers were Colonels Sprout and Stacy, Major Robert Oliver, Captains Nathaniel Cushing, Nathan Goodale, Zebulon King, Robert Bradford, Jonathan Stone, Haffield White, and Jonathan Haskell.

1789, July 4. At the annual meeting, relief was granted to a distressed member, — the first instance of the bounty of the Society having been solicited. The Standing Committee were in 1791 empowered to afford relief to such as were intended to be thus aided by the original association, not more than twenty dollars to be granted to an individual nor more than one quarter of the annual interest to be thus appropriated.

The programme of ceremonies at the annual meeting in 1789 is well worth a place in these annals: —

"The sub-committee, appointed to form an arrangement for the celebration of the anniversary of Independence, beg leave to report: —

"1. The Society to meet at the usual place at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed to business.

"2. The oration to be delivered at the Old Brick Meeting House at 12 o'clock at noon, permission having been obtained from a com-

mittee of the church, and the sexton to toll the bell at the hour appointed.

"3. That the Rev. Mr. West, senior clergyman (not already invited), be requested to pray; and, with the Rev. Mr. Clarke, be invited to dine with the Society.

"4. That there be a master and four marshals of ceremonies to conduct the business of the day. [These were, General Henry Jackson, master; Major Gibbs, Captains Nicholson and Simeon Jackson, and Colonel Winslow, marshals.]

"5. As some of our worthy brethren are unable to dine with the Society on account of the expense attending, we beg leave to recommend that each member of the Society who meets on the 4th inst. pay into the hands of the master of ceremonies six shillings lawful money as his full proportion of the expense of the day; that the master of ceremonies call the bill not exceeding the *sun's setting*, and the treasurer of the Society be directed to pay the deficiency of the bills out of the interest on the funds in his hands.

"6. That the Society walk in procession from the Bunch of Grapes, to hear the oration, in the following order: —

Two marshals,
The Society,
Visiting brothers,
Standing Committee,
Chairman,
Orator, supported by the Clergy,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Master of Ceremonies,
President and Vice-President, supported by two Marshals.

"7. When the procession arrives at the door of the church, the whole are to halt, open, and face inwards. The two marshals in the rear will then lead the procession; the members will follow in succession. The same order will be observed on the return from church; and the two marshals in front will halt at the Bunch of Grapes, open, face inwards," etc.

"Your committee beg leave further to report, that they have agreed with Mrs. Lobdell, at the Bunch of Grapes, to have the entertainment at her hotel, for fifty gentlemen; pay her four shillings lawful money each; she to provide the best dinner the season and

market will afford, agreeable to a memorandum furnished her; we finding our own wine, paying her one shilling lawful money a bottle for drawing the corks, and three lawful money a double bowl of punch.

"As we are of opinion that the best liquors will be most acceptable to the Society, we have agreed for the best Madeira wine at fourteen shillings lawful money per gallon, and the best claret wine at two shillings per bottle.

"It is recommended that the fragments of the table be sent to the prisoners in gaol, and distributed to them under the direction of the High Sheriff, if he will please to take that trouble upon himself.

"At dinner the master of ceremonies will sit on the right hand of the President. The four marshals will take their places at equal distances, two on each side of the table."

On Sept. 14, 1789, the members of the Society dined on board the "Leopard," a French ship of seventy-four guns. The Marquis de la Galissonière, a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, was captain. On September 24 the Society gave the French officers a brilliant entertainment in Concert Hall.

On October 27 following, President Washington, then on a visit to Boston, was waited on by the Society, accompanied by the Viscount de Ponteves, the Marquis de Traversay, and the Chevalier de Braye, of the French Society.[1] Vice-President Eustis, in behalf of the Society, made the following address:

"Amidst the various gratulations which your arrival in this metropolis has occasioned, permit us, the members of the Society of the Cincinnati in this Commonwealth, most respectfully to assure you of the ardor of esteem and affection you have so indelibly fixed in our hearts, as our glorious leader in war and illustrious example in peace.

"After the solemn and endearing farewell on the banks of the Hudson, which our anxiety presaged as final, most peculiarly pleasing is the present unexpected meeting. On this occasion we can-

[1] These names do not appear in Baron Girardot's list of members of the French Society. See Appendix.

not avoid the recollection of the various scenes of toil and danger through which you conducted us; and while we contemplate various trying periods of the war and the triumphs of peace, we rejoice to behold you, induced by the unanimous voice of your country, entering upon other trials and other services alike important and in some points of view equally hazardous. For the completion of the great purposes which a grateful country has assigned you, long, very long, may your invaluable life be preserved! And as the admiring world, while considering you as a soldier, have long wanted a comparison, may your virtue and talents as a statesman leave them without a parallel!

"It is not in words to express an attachment founded like ours. We can only say that, when soldiers, our greatest pride was a promptitude of obedience to your orders; as citizens, our supreme ambition is to maintain the character of firm supporters of that noble fabric of federal government over which you preside.

"As members of the Society of the Cincinnati, it will be our endeavor to cherish those sacred principles of charity and fraternal attachment which our Institution inculcates. And while our conduct is thus regulated, we can never want the patronage of the first of patriots and the best of men."

To which the President responded as follows: —

"*To the Members of the Society of the Cincinnati in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

"GENTLEMEN, — In reciprocating with gratitude and sincerity the multiplied and affecting gratulations of my fellow-citizens of this Commonwealth, they will all of them with justice allow me to say that none can be dearer to me than the affectionate assurances which you have expressed. Dear indeed is the occasion which restores an intercourse with my faithful associates in prosperous and adverse fortunes! and enhanced are the triumphs of peace participated with those whose virtue and valor so largely contributed to procure them. To that virtue and valor your country has confessed her obligations! Be mine the grateful task to add the testimony of a conviction which it was my pride to own in the field, and it is now my happiness to acknowledge in the enjoyments of peace and freedom.

"Regulating your conduct by those principles which have heretofore governed your actions as men, soldiers, and citizens, you will repeat the obligations conferred on your country, and you will transmit to posterity an example which must command their admiration and obtain their grateful praise.

"Long may you continue to enjoy the endearments of fraternal attachment, and the heartfelt happiness of reflecting that you have faithfully done your duty!

"While I am permitted to possess the consciousness of that worth which has long bound me to you by every tie of affection and esteem, I will continue to be your sincere and faithful friend."

1792, July 4. The admission of a brother of a deceased member first occurred at this meeting; and it was ordered that in future no person be admitted a member but by ballot.

1796, July 4. The Standing Committee having examined the pretensions of Mr. Horace Binney, only son of the late Dr. Binney, an original member of the Society of Pennsylvania, recommended him to the Society as a member, and he was accordingly admitted.[1]

It was ordered, that no member shall have the right to vote on the business of the Society until he is twenty-one years of age. Also, that the Standing Committee shall distribute the entire annual interest of the funds, not otherwise appropriated by the Society, among the unfortunate members or their widows or orphans; and that distant objects might not suffer from a want of information of the time and place of distribution, the committee were instructed to give public notice of their meetings for this purpose, where applications might be made, and the money, when granted, paid; in order that the bounty might be as equally and extensively shared as originally contemplated by the Institution.

[1] Horace Binney was only sixteen years old at that time, and he continued to be a member of the Society until his death in 1875, — *a period of seventy-nine years.* See biographical notice, *post*

1798, July 4. On General Henry Jackson's motion, an address was voted to the President of the United States, on the critical and alarming state of the country as it respected the French Republic, pledging the Society to support and defend the government.

1799, July 4. At this meeting, a letter dated May 23, from the South Carolina Society, was read; also the following extract from the Journals of the Cincinnati of the State of South Carolina: "March 4, 1799. The Committee who were appointed at the last meeting to digest the report of the Committee for perpetuating the Society, as agreed the 25th ult., reported the same, which was read, adopted, and is as follows: —

Report. — "That it be recommended as a line of conduct for this Society in future to observe, should the General Society not think proper to adopt a system for perpetuating the same: —

"1. That all the sons of original members, and all the male descendants of any original members, whether such descent be derived through a male or female branch; or of such officers as, having served with reputation, died during the last war; or having been entitled to become members, died within six months after the army was disbanded, who may be judged worthy of becoming its members and supporters, — may be elected into this Society, on application, after attaining the age of twenty-one years, provided three fourths of a legal Quarterly Meeting are in his favor. That each member so elected shall pay into the hands of the treasurer, for the use of the fund, the sum of thirty dollars.

"2. That all the officers, commissioned, staff, or brevet, who have served in the army or navy of the United States, since the peace with Great Britain, for six years, and who still continue therein, or who, after having served as aforesaid for six years, left the service with reputation, or who shall have been deranged by any act or resolution of the Congress of the United States, after having served with reputation for three years; and all those who are or shall hereafter be appointed to a command in the army or navy of the United States, commissioned, brevet, or staff, and who shall have served therein

with reputation for six years, or who shall be deranged by any act or resolution of Congress after a service with reputation for three years, — may be admitted into this Society, upon application, by election, provided three fourths of a legal Quarterly Meeting are in his favor, and upon payment of one month's pay into the treasury of this Society, according to the respective ranks of the applicants for admission.

" 3. No election shall be valid without the name of the candidate shall be openly proposed at a regular quarterly meeting previous to the quarterly meeting at which the ballot shall be held."

The Standing Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, to whom was referred the above report, and also a circular letter from the General Meeting at Philadelphia, May 24, 1799, reported as follows: —

" By the first Institution of the Society, formed A. D. 1783, the officers of the American army associated ' to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of *their eldest male posterity*, and in failure thereof the *collateral branches who may be judged worthy* of becoming members.' By this Institution, *the eldest male branches* of officers who died in the service had also a right to become members.

" In the year 1784 an alteration of the original Institution was proposed by the General Meeting, and transmitted to the several State societies. By this constitution the hereditary succession was done away, without substituting any means of preserving the existence of the Society.

" On the 4th of July, 1784, the Institution, ' as altered and amended,' was accepted by the Society of Massachusetts.

" July 4, 1786, the Massachusetts Society voted as follows; viz., ' That the vote of the Society, passed July 4, 1784, accepting the Institution as altered and amended, be reconsidered so far as to give instructions to the delegates to be chosen to the next General Meeting respecting the said Institution.'

" In April, 1787, instructions were given providing that vacancies should be supplied by elections from the oldest male heirs of deceased members, and that no alterations should be made by virtue of which the funds could be removed from the possession and control of the State Societies. These instructions were, in substance, again

given in 1789. In 1793 the General Meeting recommended to the State societies to pass votes rendering valid the proceedings of seven States present at a General Meeting.

"By which it appears that, as the vote of Massachusetts, accepting the Institution as altered and amended, was afterward reconsidered, and as a number of the other State societies did not accept the same, the Society rests on the original Institution of A. D. 1783."

The Committee proposed the following votes for the consideration of the Society: —

"1. In lieu of the hereditary succession provided by the original Institution, it is the opinion of this Society that vacancies should be supplied by an election of members by ballot, in which the eldest male heir of a deceased officer should be considered the candidate, and that the assent of three fourths of the members present at a regular meeting should be necessary to his admission; and in case such candidate should fail to be admitted by the before-mentioned majority, the next eldest male heir should become the next candidate, and so on until an election should be effected.

"2. That all such alterations and amendments of the Institution of the Cincinnati as shall be concurred in by the representatives of seven State societies present in the next General Meeting shall be obligatory, and inviolably observed by every State society; excepting that no alteration or amendment shall be made or become obligatory by virtue of which the funds shall be removed from the possession and control of the State societies.

"3. That the delegates to the next General Meeting be furnished with an attested copy of the preceding votes for their instruction and government; and that in any other alterations which may be proposed the Society confide in their discretion and judgment to make such decision as shall promote the honor and interests of the Institution."

The report was accepted, and the votes were adopted.

1800, Jan. 15. At a special meeting it was ordered "that the members of the Society continue to wear a black crape cockade in the hat till the 5th day of July next, as

a badge of mourning for their deceased President-general, GEORGE WASHINGTON; " and " that the Standing Committee appoint some member of the Society to deliver an oration at the annual meeting on the fourth of July next, commemorative of the American Revolution, and of the virtues and talents which distinguished the eventful life of the illustrious Washington." [1]

1800, July 4. It was ordered, that the Standing Committee procure three hundred printed copies of the original Institution, together with the names of the original members of the State association.[2]

1801, July 4. It was ordered, that the Standing Committee consist of fifteen members, and that seven members form a quorum for granting money. Also that no person be admitted a member of the Society until he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

1802, July 5. It was ordered that persons hereafter admitted, in right of succession, as members, subscribe a form of declaration, to the effect that they are sons or next eldest male heirs of deceased members, and that they will be governed by the rules of the Society.

1803, July 4. The Standing Committee was " instructed to prefer a memorial to the Legislature for an act of incorporation to enable the Society the better to hold and manage their funds.[3]

1805, July 4. " The Standing Committee to whom was referred the petition of General Rufus Putnam, and our other brethren resident in the State of Ohio, — praying that a cer-

[1] It does not appear that an oration was delivered in accordance with this vote; that before the town authorities, July 4, was delivered by Joseph Hall, Esq.

[2] Published in 1801, — ten pages. No copy of this publication can be found among the Society's collections. There was one in the Barlow library which was sold in New York in February, 1890.

[3] The Act was passed May 13, 1806. See Appendix.

tain proportion of this State Society's funds, equal to what they, the petitioners, originally subscribed and paid in, may be refunded and transmitted them for the purpose of forming a fund for a Society of Cincinnati, which they have thought proper to create in that State, — after having maturely considered the subject of said petition, and given it all that deliberate and candid attention justly due to their distant and respected brothers, unanimously report adversely to the said petition, for the following reasons: —

" 1. By the Constitution of the Society it was clearly intended to form one family of brethren, to consist of *thirteen* cantons, and *no more*, for ever. Nor is there any provision, either expressed or implied, given either to the General Meeting or to either of the State societies, to create any additional society, or to transfer any part of the original funds for this purpose.[1]

" 2. The stock of the Massachusetts Cincinnati was expressly subscribed and paid into the treasury for the exclusive use of the members of that State Society, so long as they should continue members, and no longer. Could a few individuals detach themselves and erect another State society, others might withdraw themselves and funds, and erect branches in the same State; and thus the strength and respectability of the original institution would be weakened, and one of its most important objects be defeated.

" 3. Should the request of the memorialists be acceded to, we should set a precedent which might render us obnoxious to the censure of other State societies, and our authority so to act disputed and denied by the General Society, and thus a spirit of discord be introduced to the infinite detriment of that union upon which the common good of our institution is so dependent.

" Whilst bound to state this our dissent to a novel, and what we must consider an irregular proposal, we wish our worthy brethren of Ohio, our faithful comrades in honor and in toil, to be assured of our unabated friendship; that we hold their subscriptions as a sacred deposit for their benefit, in common with the other members; and that if misfortune at any time should compel an application for pecu-

[1] See the action of the General Society at meetings in 1829 and 1884, *ante*.

niary aid, we will most cheerfully and promptly give to it all the weight which the individual would be entitled to were he an inhabitant of any part of this Commonwealth."

1806, July 4. Regulations were adopted, which in 1811 were incorporated into the By-laws of the Society.

1806, Aug. 5. It was ordered by the Standing Committee, "That as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased friend and brother, Thomas Edwards, Esq., our Secretary, and Judge-Advocate-General of the late Revolutionary army, the Society be requested to attend his funeral on the morrow."

1806, Oct. 13. The Society, in testimony of their sense of the faithful services of General Henry Jackson, as their Treasurer for twenty-three years, "in which time their funds have been preserved in a manner equally honorable to him and satisfactory to the Society," voted him "a silver cup not exceeding two hundred dollars in value," engraved with the arms of the Society. The cup was ordered from Europe, but was not received until February, 1810, some time after General Jackson's decease.

1806, Nov. 21. The Standing Committee recommended to the members of the Society to wear black crape on the left arm for thirty days in testimony of their affection and respect for their deceased friend, Major-General Henry Knox, late Vice-President-General of the Society.

1808, July 4. The Committee to whom were referred letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Bayard and others at Pittsburg, and also of Matthew McConnell and others at Philadelphia, on the subject of an application to Congress for compensation on account of the depreciated currency, in which they were paid the commutation of five years' pay, reported it "not expedient to join in the application."

"1809, Jan. 6. The Standing Committee of the Cincinnati have the painful task of announcing to the Society the death of their old

friend and companion, General Henry Jackson. His services and his usefulness as a member of the Institution from its earliest establishment as an active member of the Committee; as the Treasurer, who has preserved and managed the funds for nearly twenty-six years, are recorded in the prosperity of the Society and in the grateful hearts of his brother officers. Sensible of his worth and afflicted by his death, the Committee recommend an observance of the following votes as the last token of respect from his surviving brethren:

"That the Society walk in procession at the funeral of their late Treasurer, General Henry Jackson, on Saturday next; that the usual emblem of mourning be attached to the *Badge* of the Society, and that black crape be worn on the left arm."

1810, May 9. Upon receiving news of the death of the President of the Society, General Benjamin Lincoln, it was ordered that the Society attend his funeral at Hingham, and that the members wear black crape on the left arm for thirty days.

July 4. General John Brooks was chosen President, to fill the place of General Lincoln, who had presided over the Society from its organization in 1783, to May, 1810, "with the entire approbation of every member, and the grateful tribute of his surviving comrades, for his happy guidance and affectionate attentions during so long a period." The thanks of the Society were presented to Dr. Eustis for his long services as Vice-President of the Society.[1]

1811, July 4. By-laws were reported and accepted by the Society.[2]

In 1812 the Society caused a copy of its Institution, proceedings, and list of members to be prepared, four hundred of which were printed.

[1] The election of Brooks to be President instead of Eustis, who was in the line of promotion, was a surprise to both of the men, and broke the friendship which had formerly existed between them. Eustis knew that Brooks had not sought the position; but he thought that Brooks ought not to have accepted it under the circumstances. Some years afterward a reconciliation took place; and in 1823 Eustis succeeded Brooks as Governor of the Commonwealth.

[2] Printed in the Appendix, with alterations subsequently made.

1813, July 4. Dr. Stephen Thayer having presented to the Society a portrait of General Henry Jackson, the Secretary, Dr. Townsend, thus acknowledged the gift: —

"Sir, — The Secretary of the State Society of Massachusetts has been specially instructed to return you their thanks for the portrait you have been so good as to present them, of the late General Henry Jackson, their former Treasurer, and to assure you that they shall preserve it as a precious relic, annually to remind them how much they are indebted to the integrity and care of that excellent deceased officer and brother." [1]

1817, July 4. The Society proceeded in a body to the Exchange Coffee House, the head-quarters of James Monroe, President of the United States, then visiting Boston, and presented to him the following congratulatory address: —

"Sir, — While meeting you as one of our most distinguished brothers, permit us especially to thank you for furnishing an opportunity of saluting another chief magistrate of the United States taken from our ranks, and to offer you all the assurance of respect and affection which it becomes a society like ours to present, and which we pray you to accept as flowing from hearts first united by the powerful sympathies of common toils and dangers.

"Although time is fast reducing our original associates, we trust that while one remains he will never desert the standard of freedom and his country, nor our sons forget the sacred duties their sires had sworn to discharge. We fought to obtain security, self-government, and political happiness; and the man who can approve both the principles and the means can never be indifferent to the social designs which such a warfare contemplated, for among those purposes were included the restoration of good humor, good manners, good neighborhood, political integrity, with a spirit of mild and manly patriotism.

"We congratulate you, as the highest representative of our beloved country, that party animosity has on all sides so far subsided before

[1] The portrait is deposited with the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

the day-star of sound national policy, and we look with confidence to a wise and liberal administration of the presidency to produce its termination. And now, sir, on bidding you a long farewell, — for from our lessening number such another occasion can scarcely again occur, — we join our best wishes that you shall seek a retreat from the honorable fatigues of public energies in which so large a portion of your life has been employed, that your retirement may be accompanied by the applause of the wise and the concurrent blessings of a prosperous and united Republican Empire."

To this address the President made the following reply:

"The affectionate address of my brothers of the Cincinnati awakens in my mind the most grateful emotions.

"No approbation can be more dear to me than that of those with whom I have had the honor to share the common toils and perils of the war for our independence: we were embarked in the same sacred cause of liberty, and we have lived to enjoy the reward of our common labors. Many of our companions-in-arms fell in the field before our Independence was achieved, and many less fortunate than ourselves lived not to witness the perfect fulfilment of their hopes in the prosperity and happiness of our country. You do but justice to yourselves in claiming the confidence of your country, that you can never desert the standard of freedom. You fought to obtain it in times when men's hearts and principles were severely tried; and your public sacrifices and honorable actions are the best pledges of your sincere and devoted attachment to our excellent Constitution.

"May your children never forget the sacred duties devolved on them, to preserve the inheritance so gallantly acquired by their fathers. May they cultivate the same manly patriotism, the same disinterested friendship, and the same political integrity which has distinguished you, and that unite in perpetuating the social concord and public virtue on which the future prosperity of our country must so essentially depend. I feel most deeply the truth of the melancholy suggestion, that we shall probably meet no more. While, however, we remain in life, I shall continue to hope for your countenance and support, so far as my public conduct may entitle me to your confidence; and in bidding you farewell, I pray a kind Providence

long to preserve your valuable lives for the honor and benefit of our country."

The Society then accompanied the President to the Old South Meeting House, where the annual oration was delivered; after which, in compliance with an invitation from the supreme executive, they paid their respects to the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth at the State House, where they partook of a "sumptuous" collation, at which the President was an honored guest.

1824. Upon La Fayette's arrival in Boston, in August of this year, the Society joined in the procession which received him on his entrance into the city. He was escorted by the Boston regiment to the head of the mall on Tremont Street, where the scholars of the public schools were drawn up to receive him. Taking up his residence in the mansion on the corner of Beacon and Park Streets, he appeared upon the balcony, with Governor Eustis and ex-Governor Brooks on either side of him, clad in their old continental uniforms, while the troops composing the escort passed in review.

On Friday, August 26, the Society proceeded in a body to the headquarters of General La Fayette, where the following address, written by General Brooks, was read to him:

"Sir, — The Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts seize the earliest moment, after your arrival in this city, of extending to you the hand of friendship and affection. We offer you our most cordial congratulations on your safe arrival again, after a lapse of forty years, on the shores of our favored country, — once the theatre of our united toils, privations, and combats with a powerful foe; now the peaceful domain of a great, a free, and independent people.

"We hail you, sir, in unison with the millions of our fellow-citizens, — we most respectfully hail you as a statesman, as a philanthropist, and as the early, inflexible, and devoted friend not only of our beloved country, but of the sacred principles of civil liberty and human rights. But we greet you under more tender and hallowed associations in the endearing relation of a brother soldier who in

the ardor of youth commenced in the field with us your career of glory in the holy cause of liberty and American Independence. But here recollections crowd upon us too powerful for utterance. Words would but mock the deep emotions of our hearts, should we attempt to express them in contemplating the character, attributes, and services of the paternal chief under whose auspices we trod together the field of honor. To the profound veneration and love for his memory which penetrates your bosom, we refer you as a transcript of our own. It would be vain to imagine the joy that would swell the great mind of Washington, were he still living, to recognize with our nation the generous disinterestedness, the glowing ardor, the personal sacrifices, and the gallant achievements of his much-loved La Fayette.

"But it is equally vain to endeavor on this occasion to exclude such reflections from the mind, or to deny it the melancholy pleasure of lingering on the solemn reality, that not a single individual of the general staff of the army of the American Revolution survives to participate in the joy that your presence in the United States has awakened.

"To us it is peculiarly grateful that you are permitted, after the lapse of so long a period, to witness the consummation of the principles of our Revolution. You will perceive, sir, that the hopes and predictions of the wise and good men who were your particular associates in the arduous struggle have been fulfilled, have been surpassed. You will behold a great people united in their principles of jurisprudence, cemented together by the strong ties of mutual interests, and happy under the fostering influence of a free and energetic government.

"You will therefore allow us to reiterate our felicitations on your safe arrival among us, and to welcome you once more to the good land which your youthful valor contributed to elevate and distinguish. May your future life be tranquil and happy, as your past has been useful, uniform, and glorious."

To this address La Fayette thus replied: —

"Amidst the inexpressible enjoyments which press upon my head, I could not but feel particularly eager and happy to meet my beloved brothers-in-arms.

"Many, many, I call in vain; and at their head our matchless paternal chief, whose love to an adopted son I am proud to say you have long witnessed.

"But while we mourn together for those we have lost, while I find a consolation in the sight of their relations and friends, it is to me a delightful gratification to recognize my surviving companions of our Revolutionary army, — that army so brave, so virtuous, so united by mutual confidence and affection. That we have been the faithful soldiers of independence, freedom, and equality, — those three essential requisites of national and personal dignity and happiness; that we have lived to see these sacred principles secured to this vast republic, and cherished elsewhere by all generous minds, — shall be the pride of our life, the boast of our children, the comfort of our last moments. Receive, my dear brother soldiers, the grateful thanks and constant love of your old companion and friend."

1825, March 2. At a special meeting to take action on the death of General John Brooks, President of the Society, resolutions were adopted recognizing "his public services and private virtues, and especially his faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of President of this Society during the period of fifteen successive years, in which he manifested the same pure and ardent devotion to the interests of his Revolutionary compatriots, and to the cause of civil liberty, by which his whole life had been invariably distinguished." It was ordered that the Society attend his funeral, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

1825, July 4. Dr. David Townsend was chosen President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Brooks.

1828, July 4. At the annual dinner, which was this year set at Fenno's Hotel in Cornhill Square, the Society "were joined," says its record, "by several old members whom they had not met for many years, among whom were Colonel Trumbull [the painter] of New York, Colonel Rice of Vermont, and General John K. Smith of Maine; and adjourned

after a social afternoon (during which they were honored by a visit from his Excellency the Governor and suite, agreeably to invitation) spent amidst grateful recollections of the past and anticipations of future national blessings and prosperity."

1829, July 4. Major Judah Alden was chosen President in place of Dr. David Townsend, whose decease was duly noticed.

1834, July 4. Resolutions were read and adopted, relative to the decease of La Fayette, "the consistent and uniform friend of civil liberty, for whose public and private virtues, for whose heroic deeds and generous sacrifices for the welfare of mankind, his memory will be cherished in our hearts with sentiments of the highest respect." A copy of the resolutions, together with a letter of condolence, was forwarded by the Society to the bereaved family.

General Benjamin Pierce, in a letter to the President of the Society, dated June 26, 1837, resigning the Vice-Presidency in consequence of a paralytic shock in the preceding February, thanks the members for the kindness and attention received at their hands, "having," he says, "for a long time passed the happiest day of almost every year in the circle of its members;" and he concluded by expressing the hope that "no distribution of its funds may take place while there shall be a widow or the immediate family of any officer standing in need of assistance."

1843, June 17. The Society participated in the celebration on this day of the completion of Bunker Hill Monument. A grand procession, composed of the military, various associations, delegations from the States, members of the national and State governments, including the President of the United States and about one hundred of the veterans of the Revolution, moved from the State House to Monument Square. Daniel Webster was the orator, and at least one hundred thousand people were assembled upon the spot.

1845, July 4. Captain James Sever was elected President in place of Major Judah Alden, deceased, whose worth is thus recognized in the records of the Society: —

"It having pleased Almighty God to remove from this world the soul of the late venerable President of this Society, Major Judah Alden; and whereas his death has diminished by one more those few links which visibly unite us to the times and deeds of our Fathers; and whereas this deceased brother of our Fathers was one of those few men whose stern honesty prove that 'an honest man 's the noblest work of God;' and also whereas our deceased President was in a direct line, and was in local habitation a descendant of those original settlers whose feet first pressed the stern bosom of Plymouth Rock, — therefore *Resolved*, That we contemplate our loss with sadness and solemnity, as one of no ordinary character; and further *Resolved*, That we cling to our original members with more tenacity, more respect, and more affection, the more diminished they become; and also *Resolved*, That we sincerely sympathize with the family of our veteran and venerable brother, and tender to them our cordial condolence."

At this meeting the following vote was adopted: —

"That the admission of honorary members of the Cincinnati, for life only, shall be confined to those who shall be the lineal descendants or representatives of those who were distinguished by eminent military virtue and service in the Revolutionary War.

"In consideration of the eminent patriotism and military conduct of Colonel Prescott, Commander at Bunker Hill, who did not continue in service so as to become an original member of the Society, and of the conspicuous merit of his grandson and eldest male descendant, William H. Prescott, whose genius as a historian has cast so much lustre upon the literature of his country and the character of his ancestry, it is unanimously voted that William H. Prescott be admitted an honorary member of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts."

1846, July 4. Colonel Henry Burbeck was elected President, in place of Captain James Sever, whose character and services are properly noticed in the Society's records.

1847, July 5. It was voted that "in token of the eminent virtue of Dr. John C. Warren, the nearest representative of the name and blood of the martyred patriot who fell in the first great battle of American Freedom, and of his own kindred zeal and general benevolence for mankind, as well as that his worthy Father also was an officer who served faithfully in the army of the Revolution, he be admitted an honorary member of this Society."

It was also voted "that in the election of honorary members it is distinctly understood by the Society that such election does not confer the right of an original member, or give any honorary member any title to any portion of the funds of the Society; nor are they entitled to vote or eligible to any office."

1848, Oct. 3. At a special meeting called on account of the death of President Burbeck (the last of the original members who held that office), appropriate resolutions were passed, and a delegation appointed to attend his funeral at New London, Conn. This aged veteran, then in his ninety-fourth year, and who had been thirty-eight years in the military service of his country, sent to the Society, June 8, 1848, the following sentiment, which was read at the annual dinner: —

"The original 'Society of the Cincinnati,' — the forlorn hope in establishing the Independence of these United States of America. By their example may their successors labor to preserve and perpetuate the liberties that their patriotism acquired."

The Society erected a granite obelisk to the memory of General Burbeck in Cedar Grove Cemetery, near New London, Conn.

1849, July 4. Robert G. Shaw was chosen President of the Society. At the annual dinner, among many interesting reminiscences of the patriots of the Revolution, particularly those of Dr. Warren, Mr. Thomas Jackson read the eulogium

pronounced by the late Hon. Harrison G. Otis in the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Major-General Heath, "the companion of Washington, the honest patriot, the Christian soldier;" and it was voted to have the same inserted in the Record Book of the Society.

1851, July 4. A feeling and eloquent tribute was paid by the Rev. A. L. Baury to the memory of Thomas Jackson, many years Secretary of the Society, whose "manly honesty, Saxon simplicity, genuine rectitude of purpose, and earnest philanthropy" entitle him to grateful remembrance.

At this meeting the Hon. Daniel Webster was admitted as an honorary member, and the following entry was made on the records: —

"In laying down in peace arms assumed for the establishment of freedom and independence, the first principles upon which our fathers founded this institution at their last cantonment on the North River as its 'immutable basis' having been 'an unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that union and national honor so essential and necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American Empire,' joined to 'an incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they had fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing,' and deeming that there would always be men in those States eminent for abilities and patriotism directed to the same laudable objects as those of the Cincinnati,' — providing likewise for the admission of such characters as honorary members; and this Society having recognized the birthright which eminent civil virtue may inherit from military worth in the War of the Revolution, in the honors it has paid only to the blood of Prescott and Warren; —

"And as the Hon. Daniel Webster has shed a fresh glory around Bunker Hill, and has cast a filial lustre upon the honest fame of a brave and patriotic sire, who fought on the memorable day of Bennington, in extending and acknowledging the bond of fraternal affinity, we would mark our sense of his own distinguished character and services, as well as our respect for the sacred principles of the Institution,

by inscribing his name upon its honored roll, and accordingly elect him an honorary member."

A special meeting of the Society was held on Oct. 26, 1852, to take action on the death of Daniel Webster. Resolutions were adopted, and the members were requested to wear crape for thirty days.

1852, July 5. The death of the Vice-President, Dr. Joseph Prescott, *the last survivor of the original members*, was announced; and resolutions were adopted, testifying to his learning, ability, and merit, as well as to his courteous and gentlemanly bearing.

1853, July 4. Charles S. Daveis, of Portland, was chosen President of the Society, to succeed Robert G. Shaw, deceased. Resolutions were adopted commending Mr. Shaw's active benevolence and warm sympathies, and it was voted that for six months the members wear badges of mourning at all their meetings.

1854, July 4. The rules respecting the succession and admission of members, adopted at the General Meeting of the Society at Baltimore, May 17, were unanimously adopted by the Society of Massachusetts, as the basis of future action. These provide that each Society shall have the full right and power to regulate the terms and qualifications for the admission of members, providing that admission be confined to the male descendants of original members (including collateral branches); or to the male descendants of such officers of the army or navy as may have been entitled to admission, but who failed to avail themselves thereof within the time prescribed; or to the male descendants of such officers of the army or navy of the Revolution as may have resigned with honor or left the service with reputation; or to the male collateral relative of any officer who died in service, without leaving issue; and that the male descendants of those who

were members of State societies which have been dissolved may be admitted into existing societies.

1855, July 4. Ordered that the amount to be paid to the Society by members admitted under the new ordinances adopted at the last meeting be $340.[1]

1856, July 4. It was ordered that such new member as had no ancestor who had joined the Society at its original formation, and who neglects or refuses to pay the entrance money, shall thereby cut off his own claim and the claim of any descendant to admission at a future time until the amount has been paid. The same rule applies to such members as shall pay in part and not in whole. And it was further ordered, in 1858, that such delinquent member shall not be considered as acquiring or having acquired any more than a life interest in said Society, nor be regarded as transmitting any claim, right, interest, or privilege whatever until the specified sum has been paid.

At this meeting the Society took appropriate notice of the decease of their distinguished associate, Dr. John C. Warren, admitted as an honorary member in 1847, and a regular member in 1854.

1858, Nov. 23. President Davcis addressed the Society, paying a feeling tribute to the memory and services of its late Secretary, Adams Bailey; the Society also expressing its sense of bereavement by appropriate resolutions.

In 1859 a new edition of the Institution, Proceedings, etc., was printed for the Society.

1862, July 4. The Committee appointed to consider the subject of grants of pecuniary aid to the original members and their descendants, and as to the policy to be hereafter observed in making them, after expressing the opinion that the term " orphan " was used by the founders of the Society

[1] This amount was increased in 1872 to $700. For the amount of pay of each grade, see note to the "Institution," in Historical Sketch.

in an extended sense, meaning by it their children after their decease, without reference to their being minors, reported the following rule, which was adopted: —

"That all grants of aid hereafter to be made by the Standing Committee shall be confined to the children of original members, and to such members and the widows and children of such members 'as may be under the necessity of receiving it.'" [1]

A resolution was adopted at this meeting expressing regret at the death of a venerable associate, the Rev. David Smith, of Connecticut, aged ninety-five; "the last link which connected the men of the present generation with the men of the Revolution."

1865, July 4. At the annual meeting resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the members at the loss of their President, Charles S. Daveis, and of the Assistant-Treasurer, John Bryant, were placed upon the Society's records. The Rev. Alfred L. Baury, D.D., was chosen President; he died in December following.

1866, July 4. Rev. Dr. Baury, having died in December, 1865, resolutions of respect to his memory, and in recognition of the value of his services to the Society were adopted. Colonel James W. Sever was chosen as his successor.

1870, July 4. Suitable resolutions were adopted and placed on record, testifying the respect of the Society for its deceased Vice-President, Dr. Winslow Warren; also for the late Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, Dr. B. F. Heywood, and Zibeon Hooker, late member of the Standing Committee.

1871, July 4. Resolutions of respect for the memory of the late President, Colonel James W. Sever, and of sympathy with his widow, were adopted; and an eloquent and

[1] Repealed in 1887. See the action of the General Society in 1884

touching tribute was paid to his memory by Dr. Samuel Hart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., his classmate and life-long friend.

At this meeting Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher was elected President.

1872, July 4. The Vice-President, Samuel C. Cobb, on behalf of the special Committee appointed in 1871 to prepare a new edition of the Institution and Proceedings of the Society, presented a catalogue of the members, compiled by Mr. Francis S. Drake, and asked for further time to prepare the proposed memorial volume.

Dr. Samuel Hart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a written communication on Revolutionary Claims, drawn up by the Rev. Dana Clayes, who afterward addressed the Society verbally on the subject.

The Triennial Meeting of the General Society was held in Boston, May 29, 1872. The delegates were the guests of the Massachusetts Society, by whom they were entertained at a banquet given in their honor. At this meeting all the existing State Societies were represented.

1877, July 4. The following rule was adopted: —

"The succession and admission to membership of this Society shall descend to the heir male unless for satisfactory reasons another be chosen, in which case the membership shall extend to the life only of the person so elected; and at his decease the then existing heir male of the original member shall be the person first to be considered on a new election."

1878, July 4. Mr. William Perkins stated that he was no longer able to serve the Society as treasurer; and on motion of Mr. Cobb it was voted that the thanks of the Society be tendered to him for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he had conducted its financial affairs during his service of thirty-one years, — a service characterized by great fidelity to duty, by remarkable business sagacity, and by a graceful

urbanity toward the members and beneficiaries. A committee was appointed to procure and present to Mr. Perkins a piece of silver plate.

Winslow Warren, Esq., was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Mr. Perkins; and David Greene Haskins, Jr., Esq., was chosen Assistant Secretary in place of Mr. Warren.

At this meeting the following rule was adopted: —

"That a Committee of Finance, to consist of three members, be elected by ballot annually. It shall be the duty of this Committee to advise the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer in regard to the investment of all funds belonging to this Society; and no investment or change of investment shall be made without the concurrence of this Committee. The Committee of Finance shall also further audit the accounts of the Treasurer before each annual meeting."

1880, April 6. A special meeting of the Society was called to take action on the death of its President, Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher. The Vice-President, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, made an address, and resolutions prepared by Rev. Dr. Lothrop were adopted. The resolutions stated that in his long career in the navy of the United States, an accomplished seaman, a gallant officer, a wise and considerate commander, a loyal, brave, and patriotic man, of calm, fearless courage, ready in the face of danger and of death to do his duty at all times and at all hazards, Rear-Admiral Thatcher had rendered services to his country at home and abroad, in peace and in war, that entitled him to be held in grateful honor and remembrance.

At the annual meeting on the 5th of July following, the Hon. Samuel C. Cobb was elected President of the Society; Charles D. Homans, M.D., Vice-President; and General Francis W. Palfrey, Secretary.

1881, Oct. 4. A special meeting of the Society was held to act on an official invitation extended to the members of

the Society to attend the Centennial Celebration at Yorktown. The following members were appointed delegates: Mr. President Cobb, Mr. Vice-President Homans, Mr. Treasurer Warren, Mr. Secretary Palfrey, the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Mr. Benjamin Lincoln, General W. Raymond Lee. And it was voted that a general invitation to be present at the celebration be sent to all the members of the Society. Also that the Standing Committee should have full powers to entertain the French visitors to the Yorktown Celebration should they come to Boston.

1883, July 4. The one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Massachusetts Society was commemorated by an able and eloquent historical address delivered by the President, the Hon. Samuel C. Cobb. In closing he said: —

"Standing thus at the opening of the second century of this Society's existence, we have just cause to congratulate ourselves upon the record it has made.

"Let us look forward hopefully and confidently to the work that is before us, remembering always that to us has been committed for the time being all the interests, all the nobly conservative influences and associations, of this time-honored Society.

"A glorious heritage is ours; but this inheritance imposes upon us important duties and responsibilities, which can be neither overlooked nor neglected if we would prove ourselves to be worthy of it.

"There is an old proverb which is to the effect that if we would be the equals of our fathers, we should be superior to them; that is to say, as they occupied higher ground than those who preceded them, so, to be their equals, we must advance our position beyond theirs.

"Let us see to it that the principles of honor, of a broad patriotism, and of an unswerving devotion to duty are the cardinal principles of our action, not only as members of this brotherhood, but as citizens of this republic which our fathers helped to found, and which they looked to their descendants to preserve, to strengthen, and to make the noblest among the nations of the earth.

"Then shall an influence for good go forth from this organization which shall be worthy of its founders and of their successors; an influence founded upon the everlasting principles of justice, charity, and truth, which shall be transmitted in all its strength and fulness to the generations which shall succeed us. *Esto Perpetua.*"

The address was ordered to be printed for distribution to the members. As a matter of historical interest the programme of proceedings at the Centennial Dinner, which took place at the Parker House at two o'clock P. M., are here given: —

Toast-master . . . . . DAVID G. HASKINS, Jr.
Chaplain . . . The Rev. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, D.D.

TOASTS.

I. *The Memory of Washington.* (Standing, in Silence.)
Music: "WASHINGTON'S MARCH."

—•—

II. *The Day and Year we Celebrate:* The Birthday of our Nation, and the Centennial of our Order. We honor the memory of those who declared our Independence and of those who fought for it.
Music: "HAIL, COLUMBIA."

—•—

Historical Address by the President, the Hon. SAMUEL C. COBB.
Music: "THE MARSEILLAISE."

—•—

Address by the Rev. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, D.D.

III. *The Health of our Honored President:* The last President of the first century, the first President of the second century of our Order. Long may he live in health, honor, and prosperity, to preside over the meetings of this Society!
Response, by the President.

IV. *The Army and Navy of the United States:* Few in number, but mighty in spirit; worthy sons of the men of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, of Lake Erie, New Orleans, and Buena Vista.

Music: "The Star-Spangled Banner."

V. *The Clergy:* Zealous and powerful advocates of the rights of man, whether in the pulpit, the forum, or the battle-field, in 1776 or 1883.

"Those who, regardless of an earthly prize,
Offer their lives a double sacrifice, —
To God for men, to men for God: that band
Of noble men, — the Clergy of our land."

Music.

Response, by the Rev. James G. Vose, of Providence, Rhode Island.

VI. *The Surgeons of* 1776, 1812, 1846, *and* 1861: Fearless messengers of mercy amidst the horrors of the battle-field; freely shedding their own blood at their country's call; true to-day, as in 1775, to the motto, — "Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori."

Music.

Response, by the Vice-President, Charles D. Homans, M.D.

VII. *Plymouth Rock:* The stepping-stone from mediæval traditions to modern liberty and equal rights.

"Like cleaves to like! The wandering exiles found
A rock, firm as their wills, on which to rest;
No yielding clay, no flower-besprinkled ground,
Would suit these men, — stern, tempest-tossed, oppressed.
The gray old rock, ne'er yielding to their tread,
Stamped its own impress on the little flock;
And we, the children of the noble dead,
Still thrill with reverence for Plymouth Rock."

Music: "America."

Response, by Gamaliel Bradford.

VIII. *The Beneficiaries of the Society:* The needs of the children only strengthen our remembrance of the patriotic deeds of the fathers.

Response, by WINSLOW WARREN.

IX. *Our Brethren of the other State Societies:* May the sacred ties of sympathy and love that united in their infancy the thirteen fair sisters, bind ever closer together the seven survivors in their mature years.

Music: "YANKEE DOODLE."

Response, by the Rev. WINSLOW WARREN SEVER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Closing Remarks by the Toast-master.

Music: "AULD LANG SYNE."

[The two poetical sentiments were written for this occasion by Mrs. Mary C. D. Watson, granddaughter of the late Hon. Charles S. Daveis, President of the Society.]

1887, July 4. Resolutions offered by Mr. Edward S. Moseley were adopted, stating that the virtues of Dr. Homans, late Vice-President of the Society and formerly Secretary, secured the cordial esteem of all who knew him; his discretion commanded their respect, and the amiability of his character secured their affection. A wise physician, a judicious counsellor, and a trusted friend, he was an especially valuable member of the community; and his professional distinction was made manifest by the action of the Medical Society of the State, in conferring upon him the highest honor in its gift.

Winslow Warren, Esq., was chosen Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Homans; Gamaliel

Bradford was chosen Treasurer in place of Mr. Warren; and William Frederick Jones was chosen Assistant Treasurer.

1889, July 4. The annual reunion had a special interest, as it marked the completion of the first hundred years of the Republic under a Constitution "framed and established," as President Cobb said, "largely through the patriotic and wisely directed efforts of the founders of the General Society of the Cincinnati. WASHINGTON, its first President-General, and many of his fellow-members, who with him had sustained the shock of battle, were among the foremost actors in the various movements which culminated in that more perfect union of the States secured by the Federal Constitution." The President's address on this occasion was ordered to be printed for distribution to the members.

The subject of printing a new memorial volume of the Society was referred to the Standing Committee with full powers.

1890, July 4. In welcoming the members of the Society to the annual meeting, President Cobb said, —

"We may well congratulate ourselves that the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the formation of our Society finds it in a highly prosperous condition, carrying out in letter and spirit the beneficent purposes of its founders. The recent Centennial Celebrations in commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution and of the permanent organization of the different branches of the National Government have called attention anew to the powerful influence exerted by the original members of the Cincinnati in securing what Chief-Justice Chase very happily defined as 'an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States.'"

The President stated that at the regular meeting of the Standing Committee in November, 1889, the publication of a new volume of memorials of the Society was authorized, and the work would be ready for delivery early in the autumn.

David Greene Haskins, Jr., Esq., was elected Secretary of the Society, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of

General Francis W. Palfrey; and John Homans, 2d, M.D., was chosen Assistant Secretary in place of Mr. Haskins.

It was voted that in accordance with a precedent established in 1812, the following persons who had been elected members, but who had died before subscribing the declaration in the manner prescribed by the rules, be placed upon the rolls, namely: Henry Bryant, M.D., elected in 1865; Brigadier-General Lewis Cass Hunt, elected in 1883.

In accordance with recommendations contained in the President's Address, it was voted: —

(1) That the rules of the Society be amended so that in case a person admitted to membership is in active service in the army or navy of the United States, and is unable to attend the regular meeting of the Society next following his admission, he may make and subscribe the declaration before a notary-public or justice of the peace, and transmit the same to the Secretary to be affixed to the record book of the Society.

(2) That the Secretary be authorized to have a copy made of the Society's records from 1783 to 1883, and deposited in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

(3) That the President and Mr. Daniel C. Lillie be authorized, in behalf of the Society, to erect at North Easton, Mass., a suitable monument to mark the grave of Captain-Lieutenant Elisha Harvey, a gallant officer in the War of the Revolution, and an original member of this Society.

A declaration made and subscribed in accordance with the above-mentioned vote (1) was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Vose Sumner, U.S.A., elected in 1876, as the successor to the Hon. Charles Sumner.

On the recommendation of a Committee,[1] consisting of Charles U. Bell, Benjamin A. Gould, and Charles W. Storey, the following resolutions were adopted and incorporated into the rules of the Society: —

[1] The recommendations were accompanied by an interesting and valuable report written by Dr. Gould, which was filed with the Society's papers.

(1) That a failure on the part of any eligible person to apply for admission within a reasonable time after being informed of the existence of his claim may be interpreted as a waiver thereof.

(2) That since a waiver can in any case be regarded only as the renunciation of a claim, not as the transfer of a right, none can be recognized which would impair the subsequent eligibility of a minor.

(3) That priority of claim through descendants through a female line be construed according to the same rules which govern priority in the male line; namely, those of primogeniture according to the common law, so far as applicable.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1890–1891.

President.

HON. SAMUEL CROCKER COBB.

Vice-President.

WINSLOW WARREN, ESQ.

Secretary.

DAVID GREENE HASKINS, JR., ESQ.

Assistant Secretary.

JOHN HOMANS, 2d, M.D.

Treasurer.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM FREDERICK JONES.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

CHARLES W. STOREY.
BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD.
EDWARD STRONG MOSELEY.
ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.
WM. RAYMOND LEE.
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.
BENJAMIN LINCOLN.
JOHN COLLINS WARREN.
JAMES GARDINER VOSE.
CHARLES UPHAM BELL.
THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP.
THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

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[The names of original members are printed in black-letter, and are given in alphabetical order. The names of hereditary members are given in the order of their succession, whether having the same or a different surname.]

Stephen Abbot.

He was b. Andover, Mass., 12 Aug. 1749; d. Salem, 12 Aug. 1813; was a lieut. in Capt. Benj. Farnum's Co. of Col. Eben. Francis's reg., 1777. In Capt. Farnum's diary, under date of 28 March, 1777, is the following entry: "This day Lieut. Stephen Abbot, with about 40 men, marched from Andover in order for Bennington." He was com. capt. 28 May, 1778, in Tupper's (11th) reg.; was at West Point in that reg. in 1779–80; was in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. in 1781–83; was first "Captain Commandant" Salem Cadets, com. dated July 10, 1786; maj.-gen. 2d div. Mass. militia, 1797–1801. After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Salem; and was a public-spirited and highly respected citizen.

The descent of Capt. Abbot from *George*[1] *Abbot*, who came from Yorkshire about 1640, settled in Andover in 1643, and d. Dec. 1681, was through his eldest son *John*,[2] b. 2 March, 1648, d. 19 March, 1721, who m. Sarah, dau. of Richard Barker; *Stephen*,[3] b. 16 March, 1678, d. 27 May, 1766, and Sarah, dau. of Ephraim Stevens; and *Stephen*[4] (his father), b. 1709, d. Nov. 1768, and Mary, dau. of George Abbot.

Capt. Abbot m. Sept. 24, 1769, Sarah (b. Dec. 3, 1749, d. April 11, 1805), dau. John Croel of Salem. Had three sons (who all died

young) and eight daughters. The succession in the Cincinnati is from Polly (Mary), the second child, b. June 3, 1772, d. April 26, 1861.

STEPHEN ABBOT CHASE.

Eldest grandson of Capt. Stephen Abbot, whom he succ. in 1863; b. 22 Aug. 1796; d. 26 July, 1876. His father, Abijah Chase (son of Abner Chase), b. 22 March, 1770, in Salem; m. 10 Sept. 1795, Polly (Mary), dau. Capt. Stephen Abbot. Stephen Abbot Chase was for many years agent of the Newmarket Mfg. Co., and later was the first Superintendent and Manager of the Eastern Railroad.

WILLIAM CHASE.

Brother of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1878; b. 28 June, 1813; d. (from an accident at a railroad-crossing in Salem) 8 July, 1885. He was a hardware-dealer in Salem.

FRANCIS CHASE.

Brother of the two preceding, adm. 1886; b. 15 Dec. 1817; was for many years in active service as a civil engineer on railroads in Mass., Vt., and N. H. His last active service was as Manager of the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth R. R. from 1863 to 1873. Resides in Salem.

Josiah Abbott.

He was of Andover; was com. ensign 19 Oct. 1781; and was in Sprout's (2d) reg. in 1783. He is probably the person of the name b. in Andover 29 Dec. 1759, who d. Lemington, Vt., Feb. 1837.

Henry Adams.

He was b. Roxbury, Mass., 29 June, 1758; d. Peekskill, N. Y., June, 1793; H. U. 1775; surgeon's mate in Wesson's (9th) reg. 1777–80; com. surgeon, 14 May, 1781; in Tupper's (6th) reg. 1783.

J. Alden

His descent from *Henry*[1] *Adams*, who d. in Braintree, Mass., Oct. 1646, was through *Henry*,[2] b. 1604, killed in Medfield by the Indians, 25 Feb. 1675–6, and Elizabeth Paine, killed by accident in 1676; *Henry*,[3] b. Medfield 19 Nov. 1657, and Prudence, dau. of John Frary; *Henry*,[4] b. 1702, who m. Jemima, dau. of Hon. Joshua Morse of Medfield; Rev. *Amos*[5] (his father), b. Medfield, 1 Sept. 1728, H. U. 1752, settled pastor of the First Church, Roxbury, 1753, d. Dorchester, 5 Oct. 1775, m. 18 Oct. 1753, Elizabeth, dau. of Dea. Henry Prentice.

The other children of Rev. Amos were: Rev. Thomas, minister of Camden, S.C., who d. there 16 Aug. 1797; and Sarah, m. 6 Oct. 1789, to Giles Richards of Boston, who left numerous descendants.

Judah Alden.

He was b. in Duxbury, Mass., 3 Oct. 1750, on the farm still occupied by a descendant of John Alden, the pilgrim, who settled there in 1631; d. 2 March, 1845. At the commencement of the war he was an officer of the minute company in Duxbury, and also its clerk; was com. ensign in Cotton's reg. in May, 1775; was 2d-lieut. in Capt. Samuel Bradford's Co. same reg. in July, 1775; lieut. in Bailey's reg. in 1776; capt. in the same 1 Jan. 1777; served through the war, and at its close received the brevet of major.

He was dexterous in the use of arms, possessed great physical strength, and was a skilful, brave, and prudent officer. VICE-PRESIDENT MASS. SOC. CIN. 1825–29; PRESIDENT from 1829 until his death, in 1845. In 1780 he m. Welthea, dau. of Dea. Peleg Wadsworth, who d. 3 March, 1841, æ. 81.

His descent from Hon. *John Alden*,[1] who m. Priscilla Mullins, and d. 12 Sept. 1686, æ. 87, was through Capt. *Jonathan*,[2] b. 1627, d. Feb. 1697, and Abigail Hallet; Col. *John*,[3] b. 1680, d. 24 July, 1739, and Hannah Briggs; Col. *Briggs*[4] (his father), b. 8 June, 1723, d. 4 Oct. 1796, and Mercy Wadsworth. The children of Maj. Judah and Welthea Alden were —

Lucia, 5 Dec. 1780, m. Capt. Silvanus Smith.

John, 2 Nov. 1784, who inherited the old homestead, m. Mary Winsor, and had: *Mary*, 28 Oct. 1811; *John*, 14 April, 1813, who m. a Brewster; *Henry*, 3 Nov. 1815, who m. Sarah Ann Woodward.

Briggs, 6 Oct. 1786, a sea-captain; d. before his father.

Mercy, 24 Sept. 1788, m. H. R. Packard, and d. 1840.

Judah, 11 Aug. 1790, d. 15 Dec. 1792.

Welthea, 13 Aug. 1792, m. Wm. James of Scituate.

Hannah, 4 Jan. 1795, d. 1804.

Judah, 9 June, 1797, d. 20 April, 1806.

Mary Ann, 12 March, 1801.

Samuel.

SAMUEL ALDEN, M.D.

He was the youngest child of Major Judah, whom he succ. in 1875; b. Duxbury, 24 Jan. 1803; d. Bridgewater, 5 July, 1885; H. U. 1821; M.D., Dartmouth, 1825. Was for a time connected with the Almshouse, East Cambridge, and the Mass. General Hospital. Settled in Bridgewater in 1825, as practising physician, and remained there until his death. He m. Jan. 29, 1829, Mary A. Hyde. Had several children.

AMHERST A. ALDEN.

He was the third son of Capt. Briggs Alden, and nephew of Dr. Samuel, whom he succ. in 1886; b. Duxbury, 15 May, 1830. He was educated at Partridge Academy, in his native town. At the age of seventeen he went to Illinois and taught school for a time. While there he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, then unknown to fame. On returning to Mass., he served for a time as private secretary to Daniel Webster. In 1850 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Boston Post-Office. He is still connected with the postal service, having been promoted to the charge of a division in the Boston Office.

He m. Aug. 1, 1852, Georgina M., dau. of Peleg Cook. Children: Carrie M., b. 4 Sept. 1853; Jennie D., b. 4 April, 1856.

Nathaniel Coit Allen.

He was b. New Gloucester, Me., 29 Aug. 1759; was a lieut. and paym. in Marshall's (10th) reg. in 1777; com. capt. 12 Oct. 1782; in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1783. He resided in New Gloucester, Me., which he represented in the Me. Legislature in 1800–2; and was a Justice of the Peace in Cumberland Co. from 1801 to his death in Sept. 1819, at the Insane Asylum, Charlestown, Mass.

His descent from *Joseph*,[1] who came to Gloucester in 1674, d. 6 Oct. 1724, æ. 71, who m. in 1680 Rachel Griggs, was through *Joseph*,[2] b. 1681, d. 6 April, 1750, who m. Mary Coit; Capt. *William*[3] (his father), b. 1717, an early settler of New Gloucester, who had thirteen children.

Noah Allen.

He enlisted from Tyringham; was a lieut. in Fellows's reg. at the siege of Boston, May, 1775; 1st lieut. in Asa Whitcomb's (6th) reg. 1776; com. capt. 16 Oct. 1776; in Wigglesworth's, afterwards Calvin Smith's (13th) reg. 1777–80; in Vose's (1st) reg. from 1781 until promoted major, and deranged 1 Aug. 1782. He was a pensioner, living in Mass. in 1820, but d. soon after, as a son, Ezra, of Whiting, Vt., applied for admission to the Society in 1823.

Jotham Ames.

He was b. Bridgewater, Mass., 15 Oct. 1743; was a sergt. from May to 31 Dec. 1775 in D. Lothrop's Co. of Bailey's (2d) reg.; also in Jacob Allen's Co. of Cary's reg. in N. Y. 9 Aug. 1776; com. lieut. in Bailey's reg. 1 Jan. 1777; and on the fall of his capt. (Jacob Allen), at Stillwater, took command of the company, and retained it until the peace. He

resided in W. Bridgewater until about 1802, when he removed to Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he d. 9 May, 1812. He was twice m., but left no descendants.

His descent from *William*[1] of Braintree, b. 6 Oct. 1605, d. 11 Jan. 1654, and Elizabeth Hayward, was through *John*,[2] b. 24 March 1647, d. W. Bridgewater, 1726, and Sarah, dau. of Dea. John Willis; Capt. *Thomas*,[3] b. 21 Feb. 1682, d. 3 Feb. 1737; *Solomon*[4] (his father), b. 16 Jan. 1709, d. 12 July, 1745.

William Andrews.

He was com. 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery 1 Feb. 1777, 1st lieut. 13 Sept. 1780; taken prisoner, 1 June, 1779, at Fort La Fayette on the Hudson near Stony Point, and exchanged 19 March, 1781. He d. at Cambridgeport, Mass., 14 March, 1816, æ. 67. A dau. Elizabeth Rush was living in Boston in 1850.

Samuel Armstrong.

He was b. Boston, 10 Aug. 1754; d. there 10 Dec. 1810. With his brother John and his father (Col. John), he was in the battles at Brooklyn and at Harlem, where the latter was killed. Com. ensign in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 1 Jan., and lieut. 7 Oct. 1777; adjutant same reg. 1 June, 1778–31 Dec. 1779; lieut. and paym. from 1 Jan. 1780, to the peace. He joined Maj. Dearborn's light infantry at Stillwater, 12 Sept. 1777, and was in the battles with Burgoyne, and endured the privations of Valley Forge. ASSIST. SEC. MASS. SOC. CIN. 1798–1806.

He was the son of Col. John Armstrong and Christian Bass, who descended from John Bass and Ruth Alden. His brother, Capt. John, was the father of Lieut.-Gov. Samuel T. Armstrong. Six members of this family served in the war of 1812. By his wife Nancy, only dau. of Major Josiah Allen (b. 21 Sept. 1765, d. 11 April, 1829), he had —

SAMUEL, who succ. to membership in the Society.
JAMES, d. 28 July, 1848, leaving children.
GEORGE W., b. Boston, 22 Feb. 1792, d. 23 March, 1867. He was a lieut. 40th U. S. reg. in the war of 1812.
ELIZA CAROLINE.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG.

Eldest son of Lieut. Samuel, whom he succ. 1811; b. Boston, 5 Feb. 1786; d. in service at Governor's Island, 8 Sept. 1819; app. ensign, 4th U. S. inf. 15 April, 1812; 2d lieut. Sept. 1812; 1st lieut. March, 1814; served in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was afterwards successively aide to Generals Porter and Scott. Unm.

Moses Ashley.

He was b. Stockbridge, Mass., in 1751; d. Lee, Mass., 25 Aug. 1791; grad. Yale Coll. 1767; entered the army early in 1775 as a lieut. in Paterson's reg. at the siege of Boston; com. capt. (same reg.) 5 Nov. 1775; in Vose's (1st) reg. from 1777 until promoted major, 6 Jan. 1780; afterwards in Putnam's (5th) reg.; and retired from the service with reputation, 1 Jan. 1783. He left a wife and three children.

John Austin.

He was a conductor of military stores from 1 Jan. 1777; was com. 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 17 May, 1780; and d. a few years after the war.

His descent from *Richard*,[2] tailor (1662), Charlestown (probably son of Richard who came in the "Bevis" from Southampton, 1638), and Abigail, dau. of Wm. Bachelder, was through *James*,[3] b. at Charlestown, 27 June, 1679, d. 23 June, 1741, who m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Peter and Elizabeth (Lynde) Tufts; *John*[4] (father of John and Thomas), was b. at Charlestown, 28 Nov. 1722, m. 27 Sept. 1750, Susanna, dau. of Robert and Susanna (Johnson) Screech.

THOMAS AUSTIN.

Eldest brother of Lieut. John, whom he succ. in 1792; b. Charlestown, Mass., 7 Sept. 1762; d. 1816; H. U. 1791. He was a merchant, and resided in Cambridge, Mass.

He m. 22 March, 1807, Martha, dau. Gideon Frost of Cambridge. They had SUSAN SCREECH, b. 25 July, 1808, d. Cambridge, 12 July, 1885.

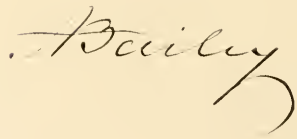
Adams Bailey.

He was b. Scituate, Mass., 27 Jan. 1749; d. Charlestown, 26 July, 1824. His parents removed to West Bridgewater soon after he was born. He entered the reg. of Col. John Bailey (2d) in 1775 as quartermaster; was com. paym. with the rank of lieut. 1 Jan. 1777, and capt. 1 Nov. 1778, serving until the close of the war. He then became a farmer in his native town, and held various positions of trust; was ASSIST. SEC. of the MASS. SOC. CIN. in 1808, and ASSIST. TREAS. in 1809–24; and in 1810 was app. Supt. of the U. S. Marine Hospital, Charlestown,* Mass.

His descent from *Thomas*,[1] who was of Boston in 1643, and with his wife Ruth was of Weymouth in 1661, was through his eldest son *John*,[2] who removed to Scituate ab. 1670; was admitted freeman, 1684; m. Sarah, dau. of Gowin and Elizabeth (Ward) White of Plymouth, 25 Jan. 1672, and d. 1718. His second son *Joseph*,[3] b. Oct. 1679, m. Miss —— Adams, a granddau. of the pilgrim John Adams, and had eight children, the youngest of whom was *Adams*[4] (father of Capt. Adams), b. 1722, who m. in 1746 Sarah, dau. of Jonathan, Jr., and Sarah (Field) Howard.

Capt. Bailey m. 17 June, 1779, Mary, dau. of Nathaniel and Mary (Otis) Little, b. 16 Nov. 1749, d. 21 March, 1821. Her ancestor Thomas Little came to Plymouth from Cumberland, Eng., it is said, in 1630, and 19 April, 1633, m. Ann, dau. of the pilgrim Richard Warren.

* The hospital was in Charlestown at that time, and it was the custom to have a non-medical man for superintendent.



ADAMS BAILEY.

He was the only child of Capt. Adams Bailey, whom he succ. in 1825; b. Scituate, 28 April, 1789; d. Boston, 20 Nov. 1858. He received a public school education in Boston, and was subsequently an assistant to his father in the Marine Hospital at Charlestown. In 1815 he was appointed to an office in the Boston Custom House, being first a clerk and afterward deputy collector, and remaining until Oct. 1857, with the exception of the years 1841–43. As an officer, he was remarkably prompt and accurate, and was universally popular. He was ASSIST. SECRETARY of the SOCIETY in 1834–51, and SECRETARY from 1851 until his death. From the resolutions of the Society which this event called forth, the following extract is taken: —

"He inherited from his father the genuine spirit of this institution; and the office of secretary, to which he was last elected, he held most acceptably until his death. He was the honored successor of Edwards and Townsend, and Callender and Jackson, and like them he loved to give assiduous attention to its benevolent and charitable ministrations."

He m. Ellinor, dau. of Col. John and Susannah (Herbert) Hathorne of Salem, 25 Dec. 1815. She d. 9 Sept. 1852. Her father, a descendant of Justice Hathorne, of Salem witchcraft memory, was for many years a merchant in Salem. She possessed a gifted and cultivated mind, and a cheerful and amiable disposition, which was tested by many years of suffering as an invalid. Two sons and three daughters survived their parents.

ADAMS BAILEY.

Grandson of Capt. Adams, and eldest son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1860, was b. Boston, 21 May, 1818; d. Scarsdale, N. Y., 21 Feb. 1878. His boyhood and youth were passed in Boston, where he received his education and business training. In his early manhood he went to India, first

as supercargo; afterwards he went into business in Calcutta, in the firm of Foster, Rogers, & Co., and continued there twelve years. In 1861 he removed to New York, where he engaged in business, having his home in Scarsdale, Westchester Co. He inherited the uprightness and strength of character of his Puritan ancestry, combined with intelligence, keen wit, and strong affections.

He m. 21 May, 1856, Caroline Walter, dau. of William Bailey Lang. They had —

Adams, b. April 29, 1857, d. July, 1870.
Walter Lang, b. May 15, 1858.
Herbert Otis, b. Aug. 2, 1859.
Susanna Hinckley, b. June 29, 1864.
Frederic William, b. Feb. 14, 1875.

WALTER LANG BAILEY.

Great-grandson of Capt. Adams and second son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1879, was b. Calcutta, India, May 15, 1858. He is at this date (1890) engaged in business in Calcutta.

Luther Bailey.

He was b. Hanover, Mass., 14 Sept. 1752; d. there 12 May, 1820. His father, Col. John Bailey of Hanover, was lieut.-col. of Thomas's reg., which marched to Roxbury in April, 1775; succ. Thomas as col. 1 July, 1775, and commanded the 2d Mass. reg. until 31 Dec. 1780.

Luther was adjutant of his father's reg. in 1775; lieut. and quartermaster in 1776; com. capt. 7 July, 1777, and served through the war. He was an able officer. This reg. was one of those that fortified Dorchester Heights on the night of March 4, 1776; took part in the operations in and near New York in the following summer and autumn; in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth; and also in the campaign ending in the surrender of Burgoyne.

Capt. Bailey was accomplished in manners, and easy and pleasant in conversation and address, and was often called upon to serve as chairman of public meetings in his native town.

The descent of Luther Bailey from *Thomas*[1] of Boston in 1643, and Ruth his wife, was through *John*[2] and Sarah (White) Bailey; *John*,[3] b. 5 Nov. 1673, d. Hanover, June, 1752, who m. 19 Feb. 1700, Abigail, dau. of Dea. Samuel Clapp; *John*,[4] b. 23 May, 1703, d. 28 Sept. 1778, who m. 11 April, 1723, Elizabeth Cowen; Col. *John*[5] (his father), b. 30 Oct. 1730, d. 27 Oct. 1810, who m. 18 Oct. 1750, Ruth Randall. She d. 3 June, 1820, æ. 90.

Luther m. 21 Oct. 1784, the accomplished Miss Silvester Little, who d. 27 June, 1788, æ. 35, leaving two daughters who d. in childhood.

CALVIN BAILEY.

Brother of Capt. Luther, whom he succ. in 1824; was b. Hanover, 1760; d. Bath, Me., 1835. He was a clockmaker by trade, an ingenious workman, and an upright and honest man.

By his wife Sarah, dau. of Col. John Jacobs of Scituate, who d. Hanover, 24 Nov. 1846, æ. 82, he had —

Lucinda, 11 July, 1794, m. Stephen Curtis of Scituate, 1816, and d. 1818.

Bernard Calvin.

Edwin, 7 May, 1798, d. s. p. Aug. 1828.

Luther and Martin, d. in infancy.

Capt. Henry, 2 Aug. 1801, m. Sarah Gardner, 16 Jan. 1832.

Eliza, 5 July, 1803.

Sarah, 20 Aug. 1805, m. Lemuel Dwelley, Jr., of Hanover.

BERNARD CALVIN BAILEY.

Son of Calvin, whom he succ. in 1861; b. Hanover, Mass. 17 May, 1796; d. Bath, Me., June 13, 1876. He removed, in 1815, to Bath, Me., became a successful merchant and ship-

owner; Mayor of Bath, 1853–54; and President of the Marine National Bank of Bath.

He m. 20 May, 1820, Jane Doten Donnell of Hanover, who d. Bath, 14 Dec. 1871, and had —

Sarah Jane, Feb. 1821, m. George Davis in 1841.

Col. Samuel Donnell, 22 July, 1825.

Lucinda, May, 1829.

SAMUEL DONNELL BAILEY.

Grand-nephew of Capt. Luther, and only son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1877, was b. Bath, Me., 22 July, 1825. He was educated at Bath and Gorham; has been engaged in ship-building and in the ship-chandlery business, and is a large ship-owner; was Mayor of Bath in 1870; is now (1890) President of the Marine National Bank in that city, having succeeded his father in 1876. He m. Nov. 1873, Susan Jane, dau. of Hon. James Patterson White, of Belfast, Me., and formerly Mayor of that city. No children.

Joseph Balcom.

He was b. Templeton, Mass., 1752; d. at Worcester, 4 Nov. 1827. He belonged to a company of minute-men which responded to the call on the 19th April, 1775; was in Moore's Co. of Nixon's reg. in May – Dec. 1775; in Andrew Haskell's Co. of Marshall's reg., and engaged in fortifying Boston Harbor in 1776; sergeant in Abel Holden's Co. of Nixon's (6th) reg., and com. ensign, 12 Nov. 1777; served in the campaign against Burgoyne; com. lieut. in Capt. P. Clayes's Co. 20 April, 1781; in C. Smith's (6th) reg. 23 April, 1782; discharged, 3 Nov. 1783. In his application for a government pension, he stated that he was worth $400 when he entered the service, in the course of which that sum had been entirely expended.

Jeduthan Baldwin.

He was b. Woburn, Mass., 13 Jan. 1732; d. Brookfield, Mass., 11 June, 1788. He was a captain in the expedition to Crown Point in 1755; and to Ticonderoga and Ft. Du Quesne in 1758; prominent in the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774–75; active in planning the defensive works around Boston in 1775; com. assistant engineer, rank of capt., 16 March; lieut. col. (continental establishment) 26 April; and col. of engineers, 3 Sept. 1776, to 26 April, 1782. He served under Gen. Lincoln in suppressing Shays's rebellion. He gave £100 to Leicester Academy.

His descent from *Henry Baldwin*,[1] of Charlestown in 1640, afterward of Woburn, who m. 1 Nov. 1649, Phebe, dau. of Ezekiel Richardson, d. 14 Feb. 1698, was through *Henry*,[2] b. 15 Nov. 1664, d. 7 July, 1739, who m. 4 May, 1692, Abigail Fisk; *Isaac*[3] (his father), b. 20 Feb. 1700, who m. 24 March, 1726, Mary Flagg.

LUKE BALDWIN.

Only son of Col. Jeduthan, whom he succ. in 1809; d. in 1832. His son John A., of Dunstable, N. H., applied for membership in 1834.

Ebenezer Ballantine.

He was b. (probably in Westfield, Mass.) 12 July, 1756; com. surgeon's mate in Nixon's (6th) reg. 20 May, 1780; discharged, June, 1783; afterwards practised as a physician in Schodack, N. Y., until 1822, when he removed to Marion, Ohio, where his two sons had settled. He had in all eight children.

William Hudson Ballard.

He was of Amesbury, and d. Dec. 1814, leaving a widow, Keziah, who d. at Hopkinton, N. H., 3 June, 1832. He served as capt in James Frye's (Essex) reg. May–Dec.

1775, and in the battle of Bunker Hill; was in Asa Whitcomb's (6th) reg. 1776; in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1777–79, and in campaign against Burgoyne; com. major in July, 1779, and in Bigelow's (15th) reg. until discharged, 1 Jan. 1781. He possessed a good estate at the commencement of the war, but at its close found himself nearly reduced to poverty. He left several sons and one daughter.

JOHN OSGOOD BALLARD.

Eldest son of William H., whom he succ. in 1841; d. Hopkinton, N. H., April, 1854, æ. 86. He taught school for many years, married in 1800, and engaged in business, but failed in 1819, and afterward kept a boarding-school.

REV. EDWARD BALLARD, D.D.

Eldest son and only child of John O., whom he succ. in 1855; b. Hopkinton, N. H., 11 Nov. 1804; d. rector of St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Brunswick, Me., 14 Nov. 1870. He was in early life a school-teacher. Received the degree of D.D. from Trinity College in 1865.

James Bancroft.

His ancestors settled ab. 1640 in the northwest part of Lynn, called Lynn End, now Lynnfield, where he was b. ab. 1756, and d. Boston, 2 April, 1803. Com. ensign in Bridge's reg. May, 1775, and present at Bunker Hill and siege of Boston; com. lieut. in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 12 May, 1780, and served through the war. He then settled in business as a grocer in Boston, and was for some years prior to his death an Inspector of the Customs in that city.

James his father, b. ab. 1732, d. Aug. 1814, was a housewright and farmer, and is said to have behaved with great bravery in the Lexington battle. Lieut. Bancroft m. ab. 1783 Sally Parsons of Leicester, who d. 1795, æ. 41, and had —

JAMES.

HENRY.

CHARLES, 19 April, 1788, d. Montreal, Canada, 1834, m. Mary Ann Jones of Barre, Mass., and had *Henry*, *Charles*, and *James*. Henry d. leaving children; Charles was a Prot. Ep. clergyman at Montreal, with a family; James, a bank officer at Hamilton, Canada, no children.

SALLY P., 16 Jan. 1790, lived in Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARRIET, 24 Sept. 1793, m. Benj. C. Cutler, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES BANCROFT.

Son of Lieut. James, whom he succ. in 1809, was b. Lynnfield, 30 Dec. 1784. He was a merchant in Phila., where he d. 13 March, 1855.

He m. Rebecca Smith of Phila., and left a dau., who m. Elias Baker of New Brunswick, N. J. She d. leaving two young sons, *James B.* and *Frederick Baker*.

HENRY BANCROFT.

He was b. Lynnfield, 9 Aug. 1786, succ. his bro. James in 1856, and d. 15 Aug. 1872. He m. Oct. 16, 1821, Eliza Motley, and had two sons, who d. unm.; and a dau., who m. in 1841 Cyrus Wakefield, of Wakefield, Mass., and who had no children.

Joel Barlow.

He was b. Redding, Ct., 24 March, 1754; d. Zarnowice, Poland, 22 Dec. 1812. He was the son of Samuel and Esther (Hull) Barlow, and a descendant of the John Barlow who first appears as a resident of Fairfield, Ct., in 1668. Joel grad. at Yale Coll. in 1778, and spent the two following years in New Haven in post-graduate studies, waiting for a tutorship in the College. In 1780, near the end of the summer, he was commissioned Chaplain in Poor's (3d) Brigade, Mass.

line, then engaged in guarding the passes of the Hudson. He served in that capacity until Oct. 1783, when the brigade was disbanded. He then settled in Hartford, Ct., studied law, wrote a great deal of poetry, revised Dr. Watts's version of the Psalms, and started a weekly paper, called "The American Mercury." In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year he published "The Vision of Columbus," a poem which had a popular success. In 1788 he went to France as the agent of the Scioto Land Co. The subsequent failure of the Company to fulfil its obligations cast unmerited odium on their agent. It does not appear that he was culpable, but only that he was wanting in business experience. After the failure of his special mission he became interested in French politics, joined the Girondists, and contributed largely to the literature of the day. The greater part of the years 1790–92 he spent in London, where he wrote "The Conspiracy of Kings," and a volume of political essays, entitled "Advice to the Privileged Orders." The last-named work was widely read at the time, and discussed with much heat. Burke assailed it; Fox eulogized it; the British Government suppressed it, and proscribed its author. Barlow fled to France, where he was received with much favor. The National Convention conferred upon him the title of Citizen of France. Save Washington and Hamilton, he was the only American on whom the privileges of French citizenship had been conferred. In Dec. 1792, he accepted an invitation to accompany the Commissioners of the National Convention to Savoy for the purpose of organizing it as a French Department. While there he was nominated to represent the department in the National Convention, but failed to be elected. In the little inn at Chambéry, at this time, he wrote the poem "Hasty Pudding," which gives him a higher place in literature than any other of his works. In 1796 he accepted an appointment from the United States Government to act as

agent at Algiers, with a general oversight of the relations with the Barbary States. He performed his mission to the satisfaction of the government, and having released the prisoners, and concluded treaties with Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, he returned to Paris in Sept. 1797. His chief occupations for the next seven years were of a literary character; but he still continued to take an interest in the political movements in Europe and America. In 1798 he wrote a letter to Washington, with a view to harmonizing the differences between France and the United States; but his purpose was misunderstood or wilfully misrepresented by the Federalists, who assailed him with the utmost virulence. In 1805, after an absence of eighteen years, he returned home, having made a moderate fortune while in France, and bought an estate on Rock Creek, between Georgetown and the Capitol, which he named Kalorama. In 1807 he published the "Columbiad," a long epic poem. "It abounds in beautiful passages, but is overburdened with political and philosophical disquisitions, and disfigured by singularities of expression."

In 1811 the relations between the United States and France were of the gravest character, and Pres. Madison selected Mr. Barlow as in all respects the fittest man to represent this country in an attempt to settle the differences. In Aug. of that year he sailed in the frigate "Constitution;" but on his arrival at Paris, Napoleon was too much occupied with his projected invasion of Russia, to give much thought to a treaty with this country. It was not until the latter part of the following year that a definite appointment was made for the American Minister to meet Napoleon at Wilna in Poland. After a rough journey he reached the place appointed only to find the French army in retreat from Russia. He started on his return to Paris, but the condition of the country was such that it was impossible to procure suitable food or lodg-

ing. He became seriously ill, and at the little village of Zarnowice, on the farther side of Cracow, he was obliged to stop, and five days later he died. R. W. Griswold, in his "Poets and Poetry of America," says of him: "As an author he belonged to the first class of his time in America; and for his ardent patriotism, his public services, and the purity of his life, he deserves a distinguished rank among the men of our golden age."

He m. 26 Jan. 1781, Ruth Baldwin of New Haven. She d. at Kalorama, 29 May, 1818, s. p.

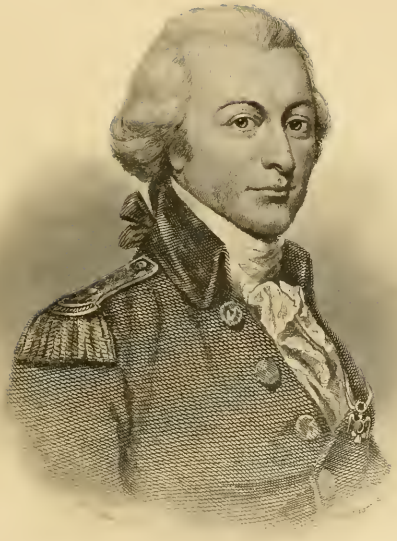
Barachiah Bassett.

He was an active patriot, and a member of the Committee of Correspondence. Com. lieut.-col. of Bradford's (14th) reg. 19 Nov. 1776; deranged, 1 Jan. 1781, and d. Falmouth, Mass., 13 June, 1813, æ. 81.

He was a descendant of Col. *William*,[1] of Sandwich, through *Nathan*,[2] who removed to Chilmark; and *William*,[8] b. 1702, who m. Anne Mayhew. He m. 4 June, 1761, Mercy Bourne, and had: Anne, 1762; Mary, 1764; and Love, 1775.

Louis Baury de Bellerive.

He was b. in St. Domingo, 16 Sept. 1754; d. Middletown, Ct., 20 Sept. 1807. His father, John Baury, was a captain of cavalry, and his mother, Marie Jane Guillotin de la Vigerie, was a relative of the celebrated Dr. Guillotin of Paris. Louis was educated at the military school of Brienne, France, and began his military service in 1768, as a volunteer in the reg. of Saintonge; he was made sub-lieut. of a legion in 1769. Having passed, with leave, to St. Domingo in 1771, he was in 1773 made lieut. in the battalion of militia at Fort Dauphin. In 1776 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Count D'Argout, with the rank of capt. of infantry. In 1779 he



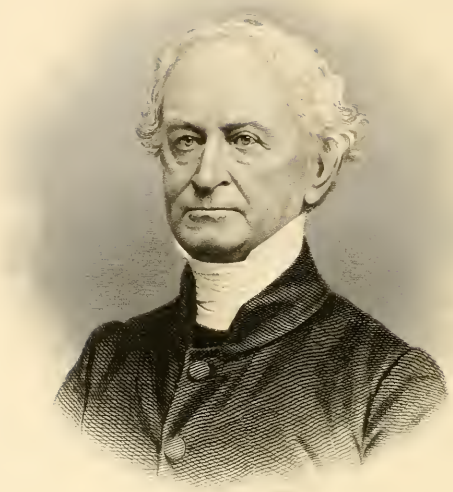
Baron de Bellerive

was made capt.-comdt. in the corps of Chasseurs of St. Domingo, and in this rank he served during the campaign of Savannah. He commanded five hundred men of his corps at Martinico, under the Marquis de Bouilli, during a part of the years 1779–80. He was in the ship "Hannibal," commanded by the Count de la Motte Piquet, in the engagements with Admiral Parker, which took place in 1779 and 1780. During the years 1781–83 he served in the campaigns in America and the Windward Islands, with the rank of capt. in the "train of grenadiers and troops of disembarkation."* After the war, Capt. Baury became a citizen of Boston, and paid the local taxes in 1784–85. He was married there 7 June, 1784, to Mary Clark, b. Middletown, Ct., July 19, 1767, dau. of Elisha and Sarah Clark, and granddau. of Hugh Hall, a well-known Boston merchant. In the early part of 1787 he acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln in putting down Shays's rebellion. In acknowledging his services Gen. Lincoln said: "The zeal and fortitude, the spirit and bravery, which marked every part of your conduct merit my esteem and entitle you to my thanks."

Capt. Baury had a plantation in St. Domingo, and appears to have spent a part of his time there until 1802. For some years before his death, in 1807, he lived in Middletown, Ct. In 1788 Gen. Vincent certifies that "M. Baury de Bellerive, Planter of this Colony, has not resumed his command in the troops of his most Christian Majesty, since the year 1780, when the corps of volunteer Chasseurs, in which he served as capt.-com'dt. of a company, was formed." Rev. Alfred L. Baury stated, in 1850, in support of the claim of his mother to a pension from Congress, that his father received pay for his military services in the American army from 1780

* This statement of service is taken from a paper (on file in the Pension Office at Washington) signed by Capt. Baury de Bellerive, and dated at Cape François, 18 April, 1788. The French General Commandant (Vincent) certifies to the truth of the statement.

until the end of the war, and in support of the statement referred to his contribution in Continental securities of one month's pay to the principal fund of the Mass. Soc. of the Cincinnati. In this connection it may be of interest to state the circumstances under which Capt. Baury became a member of the order. He signed the original autograph list as "Baury De Bellerive," and did not designate his rank. At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Society in 1787, a sub-committee reported favorably on his claims for membership, stating that M. Baury had made three campaigns in the Southern States of America, as an officer in the French armies commanded by Count d'Estaing, Count de Grasse, and the Marquis de Vaudreuil; that since rendering those services he had cheerfully attended Gen. Lincoln as aide-de-camp during the critical state of the rebellion in Massachusetts; that he had in every sense become a citizen, and formed connections here which would probably continue through life; that he possessed an unspotted reputation as a gentleman and a man of the purest honor; and that he was warmly attached to the interests of this country and desirous of associating with the Cincinnati, to whom he felt himself strongly affected. The report was approved, and it was recommended that a particular resolution be passed by the Institution, stating the services which were held to entitle M. Baury to membership, and providing that the case should not be considered as a precedent in any future proceedings of the Society. At the Annual Meeting in 1789, Capt. Baury was admitted in accordance with the Committee's recommendation. Capt. Baury's eldest son, Francis, was appointed a midshipman in the navy, and served on the "Trumbull." When war was impending between France and the United States, Capt. Baury could not endure the thought that his son might be called upon to fight against the land of his birth, and he withdrew him from the service. In 1801, while



Alfred L. Baury.

France was engaged in the reconquest of St. Domingo, Capt. Baury went there with his son, and the latter was appointed on Rochambeau's staff, and was killed in action in March, 1802.

FREDERIC BAURY.

Son of Capt. Louis, whom he succ. in 1813; b. 1792, d. 1814. He was appointed a midshipman in 1809, and first joined the frigate "Essex." Later he was transferred to the "Constitution," and was serving in her when she captured the "Guerriere" and the "Java." After these actions he was promoted to a lieutenancy and transferred to the "Wasp." For gallant services in the capture of the "Reindeer," June 28, 1814, Congress ordered that a sword be presented to him. But before the order could be carried out he was drowned by the sinking of the "Wasp" after the capture of the "Avon," in Sept. 1814. The sword was subsequently presented to his brother, Rev. A. L. Baury.

ALFRED LOUIS BAURY, D.D.

He was the fourth son of Capt. Baury (de Bellerive); adm. 1823 as succ. to his bro. Frederic; b. Middletown, Ct., 14 Sept. 1794; d. Boston, 26 Dec. 1865. He received his early education at Bacon Academy, Colchester, Ct. In 1809 he became a clerk in the service of Mr. Josiah Williams, of Middletown; and in 1814 began business there for himself, which two years later, he transferred to Tarborough, N. C., where he passed three winters. In 1818 he returned to New England, and began the study of theology with Dr. Titus Strong of Greenfield, Mass. He removed soon after to Guilford, Vt., where he became a lay reader, and was instrumental in establishing there the parish of Christ Church. Sept. 28, 1820, he was admitted to deacon's orders by Bishop Griswold, but continued to officiate at Christ Church till May, 1822. Here

his ministrations were both attractive and impressive; and his memory is still cherished. Removing to Newton, Mass., he was in July, 1822, chosen rector of St. Mary's, continuing in its charge until 21 April, 1851, having been ordained priest, 28 Nov. 1822.

Mr. Baury, on retiring from this post, did not lay aside the ministerial office. As early as 1832 he began to exercise a supervision of the ancient parish of St. Paul's, in Hopkinton; and after his retirement from the full duties of the pastoral office, he continued to officiate there, when the parish was not otherwise supplied, till the day of his death. He also undertook the care of the glebe belonging to this parish, acting as attorney for the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," which has held this property in trust since 1742. In 1855–58 he was rector of St. Mark's Church, Boston, dividing his time between this and St. Paul's Church, Hopkinton. From 1833 to 1843 he was secretary of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Mass. As treasurer of the "Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen of the Diocese of Mass.," its funds were, through his exertions, largely increased.

He received the degree of A.M. from Yale College in 1848, and that of D.D. from the same college in 1865. He was chosen VICE-PRESIDENT of the CINCINNATI, 4 July, 1853, and PRESIDENT in 1865. In 1847 he was made a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

Dr. Baury published, in 1841, a sermon on the occasion of the funeral of "Zibeon Hooker, an Officer of the Revolutionary Army;" and a sermon entitled an "Historical Sketch of St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls, being the 25th anniversary of the incumbent's first officiating in that church," in 1847.

As a preacher, he was clear and impressive, modelling his style upon that of the old English divines. In his personal

Frederick F. Barry.

appearance he was tall, erect; in figure and movement, graceful and dignified. His fine, classical features, his silvered hair, his urbane, courteous, yet cordial manners, rendered him an agreeable companion; and he will long be remembered in Boston as one of the best specimens of a gentleman of the old school.

He m. 1 July, 1829, Mary Catharine, daughter of Daniel Henshaw, and niece of David Henshaw (Sec. U. S. Navy), of Middlebury, Vt.

FREDERIC FRANCIS BAURY.

Only son of Alfred Louis, whom he succ. in 1867; was b. 20 Feb. 1843; d. City of New York, 18 Feb. 1888. He was appointed Acting Master's Mate in the U. S. Volunteer Navy (having previously served in the Mercantile Marine), 14 Aug. 1861, and attached to the frigate "Congress;" promoted to be Acting Master in May, 1862, for "gallantry and meritorious conduct" in the engagement between the "Congress" and the rebel ram "Merrimac." Mr. Baury fired the first shot against the "Merrimac" in this famous contest which marked the beginning of a new era in the history of naval warfare. He subsequently took part in the various attacks on Charleston, S. C., between 1862 and 1864; he headed a boat expedition in which he cut out and captured, in the Savannah River, the English steam vessel "Alliance," with her cargo and a crew of 29 men. In Sept. 1864 he was promoted to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for "meritorious conduct," and ordered to the frigate "Colorado." He was present at both attacks upon Fort Fisher, in Dec. 1864 and Jan. 1865, in the last of which he was severely wounded while gallantly leading a company of sailors to the assault on the works. He was mentioned in Commodore Henry Knox Thatcher's despatches to the Navy Dept. for "bravery and meritorious conduct in face of the enemy." At his own request, he was honorably

discharged from the service, 8 Feb. 1869, and resided in New York until his death.

ALFRED BAURY JACKSON.

Great-grandson of Capt. Baury de Bellerive; was b. Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 Nov. 1859. He succ. Frederic Francis Baury in 1888. His great-grandfather, David Jackson, was a surgeon in the war of the Revolution, and died in 1800. His grandfather, Samuel Jackson, was Professor of the Institute of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Jackson, Medical Director U. S. Navy, m. Catherine Henshaw Baury, daughter of the above-named Rev. Alfred Louis Baury.

Alfred Baury Jackson received his education in the public schools of Charlestown, the English High School in Boston, and the Military Academy at West Point. He graduated at West Point, 13 June, 1883, and was promoted at that date to be 2d lieut. 9th Cav'y. He served with his reg. at Fort Riley, Kan., and in the Indian Ter. from 1 Oct. 1883, to 11 June, 1885; afterwards at Fort McKinney, Wyo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Since 28 Aug. 1887, he has been on duty at the U. S. Mil. Acad., West Point, as Instructor of Mathematics. He was promoted, 1 Feb. 1889, to be 1st lieut. 9th Cav'y.

Hodijah Baylies.

He was b. at Uxbridge, Mass., 17 Sept. 1756; d. Dighton, 26 April, 1843. The family removed to Taunton when he was quite young. He grad. Harvard Coll. 1777, and immediately entered the army as lieutenant in H. Jackson's reg., in which he served until Nov. 1777. He was then appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln, with the rank of major, and served through the southern campaigns. He became inti-

mate with that gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, John Laurens, and joined him in the audacious and successful enterprise of capturing a British armed schooner without striking a blow. When Gen. Lincoln capitulated at Charlestown, Major Baylies became a prisoner of war; but as soon as his exchange was effected, he rejoined the army and served in Lincoln's division at the siege of Yorktown. After the surrender of Cornwallis, and the appointment of Lincoln as Secretary of War, Baylies, who had been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, served as one of Washington's aides, and spent some time at Mt. Vernon. In 1784 he returned to Mass., and married a daughter of Gen. Lincoln. When the government was organized under the new Constitution, he was appointed, 4 Aug. 1789, Collector of Customs for the port of Dighton.

In 1810 he was appointed, by Gov. Gore, Judge of Probate for the county of Bristol. This employment was entirely foreign to his previous pursuits; but he soon acquainted himself with its multifarious details, and acquired an accurate and critical knowledge of the whole code of probate laws, — expounded them with clearness, precision, and even technical accuracy. Just, upright, impartial, and humane, he fulfilled every function of his office with the most scrupulous fidelity.

In 1814 he was elected by the General Court of Massachusetts a member of that celebrated body known by the name of the Hartford Convention.

In 1834, at the age of 78, and in the full vigor of his mental faculties, he resigned the office of Judge of Probate, and retired from all public employments.

When he left the army, his health was much impaired; he held to life by a slender thread, which the slightest accident might have broken; but by the habit of strict regularity and temperance, he reached a great age, with a constitution rather strengthened than enfeebled by the progress of years.

The vigor of his mind never failed; his perceptions were clear and acute; his conversation marked with strong sense, abounding with anecdotes and interesting reminiscences of the Revolution, exhibited, almost to the last days of his life, the liveliness of youth, without any of the garrulity of age, — always tasteful, animated, and correct.

His descent from *Thomas Baylies*,[1] of Colebrook Dale, Eng. (who came to Uxbridge, Mass., about 1737), and Esther Sargent, was through *Nicholas*[2] (b. May 19, 1719, O. S.; d. 26 July, 1807), who m. Elizabeth Parks of Newton in 1738. *Hodijah*[3] was the youngest of six sons of Nicholas. His children were —

Edmund. William. Amelia. Benjamin Lincoln.

EDMUND BAYLIES.

Eldest son of Hodijah, whom he succ. in 1857; b. Dighton, 22 Sept. 1787; d. Taunton, 16 May, 1878. He m. 1819, Eliza Ann, dau. of Phillips Payson, of Charlestown, Mass. Children —

Elizabeth, who m. Wickham Hoffman of N. Y.

Ruth, who m. Maturin Livingston of N. Y.

Edmund Lincoln, 18 May, 1829, H. U. 1850; d. Geneva, Switzerland, 28 Nov. 1869; m. Nathalie E., dau. of Robert Ray of New York City, and had: *Edmund Lincoln*, *Walter Cabot*, *Cornelia Prime*, and *Ruth*.

EDMUND LINCOLN BAYLIES.

The eldest son of Edmund Lincoln, and grandson of Edmund, whom he succ. in 1881; was b. New York City, 2 Dec. 1857; educated Phillips Acad., Exeter, 1875; H. U. 1879; LL.B., Harv. Law Sch. 1882. He is a lawyer, and resides in the city of New York. He m. 18 Jan. 1887, Louisa, dau. of Alexander Van Rensselaer.

Joshua Benson.

First lieut. in Joseph Ward's (25th) reg. 1775–76; com. capt. in R. Putnam's (5th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; served to the close of the war, and d. a few years afterwards.

HORACE BINNEY, LL.D.

He was the son of Barnabas, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army and an original member of the Penn. Society, b. 1751, grad. Brown University, 1774, who settled in practice in Phila. after the war, and d. 21 June, 1787. Horace was b. Phila., 4 Jan. 1780; d. there 12 Aug. 1875; H. U. 1797. He was admitted to the Mass. Society in 1796, being then sixteen years of age and a junior at Harvard. After completing his studies he returned to Phila., and in 1802 was admitted to the Penn. Society in succession to his father. He appears, however, to have kept up his connection with the Mass. Society; and he served as chairman of one of its committees as late as 1844. He was a member of the Penn. Legislature in 1806, and a member of Congress in 1833–35. At a comparatively early age he attained a leading position at the Phila. bar. In 1844 he argued before the Supreme Court of the United States (Daniel Webster being his opponent), the great case in which was involved the validity of the trust created by the Girard will for the establishment and maintenance of a college for orphans. The argument excited the admiration of the legal profession, not only in this country but in Great Britain. He was a most accomplished lawyer; had a fine, commanding person, a handsome face, a dignified and graceful manner, and a melodious voice perfectly under his control and modulated with unusual skill.

During the war of the Rebellion he published three pamphlets in support of the power claimed by Pres. Lincoln to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

His son, Horace, Jr., b. 21 Jan. 1809, d. 3 Feb. 1870, was a prominent lawyer in Phila., founder of the Union League, and its president at the time of his death.

Edward Blake.

He was a housewright in Boston; was com. lieut. in 1776; 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 10 Sept. 1778; reg. quartermaster in 1783; and d. 1792, leaving a widow, Dorcas, and six children. She was living in Boston in 1837, æ. 81. His grandson, Joseph, applied in 1844 for a government pension.

ROBERT BLAKE.

Eldest son of Lieut. Edward, whom he succ. in 1809; was a painter by trade, and resided in Boston, where he d. ab. 1854.

John Blanchard.

He was of Sutton, Mass.; com. captain in Wesson's (9th) reg. 1 March, 1777; and d. a pensioner in N. Y. City, 9 Aug. 1821.

Caleb Blodget.

A lieut. in the N. Hampshire line; joined the Mass. Society in 1788. After the war he was a merchant of Boston, and was drowned in the harbor while on a gunning excursion, 12 Aug. 1789.

Ralph Hart Bowles.

He was b. Boston, 10 March, 1757; d. Machias, Me., Sept. 1813. Com. ensign in Paterson's reg. 1776; lieut. and adjutant, 28 Feb. 1779, and served to the end of the war in Vose's (1st) reg. He was present at Saratoga, Monmouth, and Yorktown, and commanded the first company that

entered New York City on its evacuation by the British in Nov. 1783. He was a brave and efficient officer, and on leaving the army, in 1784, received the brevet of captain. He settled in Machias, Me., in 1788; was its postmaster and town clerk at the time of his death, and was also clerk of the courts of Washington County. He was a true patriot and an honest man.

His descent from *John Bowles*[1] of Roxbury in 1639, and Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Heath, was through Rev. *John*,[2] bap. 17 June, 1653, H. U. 1671, a representative and speaker of the house in 1690; d. 27 March, 1691, who m. Sarah, only child of Rev. John Eliot; Maj. *John*,[3] b. 15 March, 1685, H. U. 1702, d. 28 March, 1737, who m. 10 Sept. 1706, Lydia, dau. of Col. Saml. Checkley; *Joshua*[4] (his father), b. 3 May, 1722, d. 31 Aug. 1794, who m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Ralph Hartt, a noted shipbuilder of Boston.

Ralph Hart Bowles m. in 1788 Hannah, dau. of Rev. Josiah Crocker, pastor of the first church in Taunton, a woman of great energy of character, and much esteemed for her many virtues. She d. Roxbury, 10 July, 1848, æ. 82. Her mother was the sister of Gen. David Cobb, and also of Sarah, wife of Hon. Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her bro. Capt. Joseph Crocker was the first Assist. Sec. of the Society. The children of Ralph and Hannah were —

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus.

Hannah Crocker, 20 April, 1791, d. in infancy.

Stephen Jones, 7 July, 1793, merchant, d. Roxbury, 26 March, 1846, m. Elizabeth Thorndike, dau. of Col. Joseph Wallace, Jr., of Harrington, Me., and had *Hannah Crocker*, who m. Rev. Philip Wolfe; *Elizabeth Wallace*, 3 March, 1829, m. J. Wingate Thornton; *Mary Hart*, m. Chas. E. Pike; *Stephen Wallace*, 21 Dec. 1835; *John Eliot*, 21 Aug. 1842, d. 26 Feb. 1853; *Lucy B.*, 8 Nov. 1845, m. Seymour Lyman.

Leonard Crocker, Sept. 1796.

Wm. Ralph Hart, Sept. 1799, d. 1851.

Mary Jones, May 6, 1802, m. Fred'k A. Burrall, merchant of New York, d. 1845.

LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS BOWLES.

He was the eldest son of Ralph Hart Bowles, whom he succ. in 1814; was b. Machias, Me., 6 March, 1789; d. unm. Roxbury, July, 1843. After an apprenticeship to John West, bookseller in Boston, he removed to Montpelier, Vt., and while there commanded a company which marched to Plattsburg in 1814, and served to the end of the war. He was in business as a publisher, for a time, in New York; afterwards he returned to Machias to live, and was elected to the State Senate for one or two terms.

LEONARD CROCKER BOWLES.

Third son of Ralph Hart Bowles, succ. his bro. L. Q. C. Bowles, in 1860; ASSIST. SEC. from 1863 to 1873; b. Machias, Me., 12 Sept. 1796; d. 2 March, 1876; publisher in Boston. He m. 7 Oct. 1824, Catharine Cushing, eldest dau. of Martin Lincoln of Hingham, granddaughter of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of the army of the Revolution. They had —

MARY ELIZABETH, who m. William Crosby, bookseller of Boston.
CATHARINE LEONARD, unm.
MARTIN LINCOLN, merchant, Boston; m. Fanny M., dau. of George Darracott, Boston.

STEPHEN WALLACE BOWLES, M.D.

The eldest son of Stephen Jones Bowles, and grandson of Ralph Hart; was b. Machias, Me., 21 Dec. 1835; adm. 1880. He was educated at Williams Coll. and the Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. City. He served as Acting Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., during the war of the Rebellion (1861–65), and afterwards settled in Springfield, Mass., as a practising physician. He has also served as one of the Commissioners of Prisons in Mass.

He m. Oct. 12, 1859, Elizabeth, dau. Dr. Chauncy Belden. They had —

Lucy, b. Jan. 1, 1862.
Elizabeth, June 20, 1864.
Stephen Wallace, April 4, 1866.
John Elliot, April 9, 1868.
Harry Thornton, March 7, 1877.

Samuel Bowman.

He was b. Lexington, Mass., 2 Dec. 1753; d. Wilkesbarre, Pa., 28 June, 1818. He enlisted at the beginning of the Revolution; was an ensign in Greaton's (3d) reg.; com. lieut. in Vose's (1st) reg. 22 April, 1782; served at Lexington, and in many battles of the war; and, as com. of the guard, walked arm in arm with André to the place of that officer's execution. He moved to Wilkesbarre ab. 1789. Capt. 11th U. S. Infantry, 8 Jan. 1799–June, 1800.

His descent from *Nathaniel*[1] of Watertown, 1636–37, who d. 21 Jan. 1682, and his wife Anna, was through *Francis*,[2] who m. 26 Sept. 1661, Martha Shennan, and d. Cambridge Farms, 16 Dec. 1687, æ. 57; *Joseph*,[3] b. 18 May, 1674, d. 8 April, 1762, and Phebe ——; *Thaddeus*[4] (his father), b. 2 Sept. 1712, who m. 2 Dec. 1736, Sarah, dau. of Dea. Joseph Loring.

He m. in Phila. 3 Nov. 1784, Eleanor Ledlie, whose parents were from Ireland, and had a family of children, some of whom have been quite distinguished.

Andrew Bradford.

Son of Hon. Gamaliel, and great-grandson of Gov. William; was b. Duxbury, Mass., 2 June, 1745; d. there 1 Jan. 1837; H. U. 1771; paym. in Bradford's (14th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777–31 Dec. 1780; lieut. 26 Nov. 1779; in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1 Jan. 1781, until discharged, 16 April, 1782. He was afterwards a teacher. By his wife, Mary Turner, of Pem-

broke, he had one son, Dr. James Harvey, who d. Duxbury, 28 Feb. 1863, unm.

ROBERT FORBES BRADFORD.

He was the grandson of Seth Bradford, brother of Lieut. Andrew, and was b. Boston, 9 Dec. 1836; adm. 1880. He was educated at the public schools in Boston, and at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. He graduated from the Naval School in 1856, and during the next three years was on duty in the European squadron and in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. After passing his examination, in 1859, he was ordered to the U. S. sloop-of-war "Portsmouth" as acting-master, and was on the coast of Africa until 1861. He was commissioned lieutenant in that year, and served as executive officer of the gunboat "Chocura." He was in the North Atlantic blockading squadron during 1861–62; took part in the attack on the batteries at Sewell's Point, and the reduction of Yorktown and Gloucester. On 16 July, 1862, he was commissioned as lieut.-commander, and served as executive officer (1863–64), first on the "Juniata," and later on the "De Soto," attached to the flying squadron, and afterwards to the East Gulf blockading squadron. During 1865–67 he was on duty at the Naval Academy as instructor in gunnery. In 1868 he was executive officer of the "Minnesota," on special service, and in the following year he was ordered to the command of the gunboat "Aroostook" in the Asiatic fleet; afterwards to the command of the "Ashuelot," on the same station. In 1870 he was detailed as assistant to the chief of the bureau of Yards and Docks; and in June of that year he was commissioned as commander. During the ensuing ten years he served as inspector of ordnance at Pittsburg, Pa., and at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and as commander of the "Marion," in the European squadron. On 15 Oct.

1881, he was commissioned as captain. From Jan. 1887, until Oct. 1889, he was commander of the naval station at Portsmouth, N. H. He was subsequently detailed to the command of the new steel cruiser "Philadelphia."

He m. 3 Dec. 1862, Caroline, dau. of Alfred L. Baury. Children —
Robert Forbes, 9 Dec. 1864.
Frederick W., 2 Jan. 1867.
Pauline Baury, 2 Nov. 1868.
Caroline Beckford, 21 Sept. 1870.
Catherine Henshaw, 6 June, 1872.
Edith Bellerive, 13 Nov. 1874.
Sarah Edmunds, 27 April, 1880.
Baury de Bellerive, 2 March, 1882.

Gamaliel Bradford, Col.

He was b. Duxbury, Mass., 2 Sept. 1731; d. there 9 Jan. 1807. He was one of six brothers, four of whom served in the war of the Revolution, — three of them as officers. Two of the three are on the membership rolls of this Society; the other died in the service. They were four generations removed from Gov. Wm. Bradford of the Plymouth Colony; the graves of their ancestors are discoverable in the old burial-grounds of Duxbury and Plymouth. Their father, the Hon. Gamaliel Bradford, was one of the King's Councillors, but was in full sympathy with the cause of the colonists, and was prevented only by age from taking an active part in the movement for independence. Gamaliel, the subject of this notice, served in the French and Indian war as capt. and major. In 1775, on the outbreak of hostilities with Great Britain, he was serving as one of the magistrates of the colony. On 1 Jan. 1777, he was com. col. of the 14th reg. Mass. continental troops, and served till the army was disbanded on the banks of the Hudson, in 1783. He

lived afterwards in Duxbury till his death, 9 Jan. 1807. He is mentioned in the accounts of the day as commanding the State troops on the visit of Washington to Boston in 1789. Mr. Gamaliel Bradford of this Society has a miniature of Col. Bradford, painted in camp by Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, then an engineer officer in the Continental army.

Col. Gamaliel m. 10 March, 1757, Sarah Alden. Children —
Perez, 14 Nov. 1758, m. Judith Cooper and had *Samuel* and *Judith*, who m. a Huntington.
Sophia, 16 Nov. 1761, d. 2 Feb. 1855.
Gamaliel, 4 Nov. 1763, m. Elizabeth Hickling.
Alden, 19 Nov. 1765.
Sarah, 24 Feb. 1768, m. Wm. Hinckley.
Jerusha, 30 Jan. 1770, m. Ezra Weston.
Daniel, 27 Dec. 1771, m. Sarah Drew.
Gershom, 3 Feb. 1774, m. Sarah B. Hickling, and d. 8 Aug. 1844.

ALDEN BRADFORD, LL.D.

Third son of Col. Gamaliel, whom he succeeded in 1812; was b. Duxbury, 19 Nov. 1765; d. Boston, 26 Oct. 1843. He graduated from Harvard College in 1786; tutor there, 1791–93; pastor of a Congregational church at Wiscasset, Me., 1793–1801; Clerk Mass. Supreme Court; Secretary of State of Mass. 1812–24. He was a member of the Mass. Historical Society, and was president of the Pilgrim Society in the early part of this century. He presented the first subscription for the Pilgrim National Monument at Plymouth, lately completed and dedicated. Mr. Bradford wrote three histories of Massachusetts, illustrating different periods, which have a reputation for accuracy, and are still consulted as standard works. He was also the author of "New England Biography," and other works. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College in 1803.

He m. in 1795, Mary Stevenson. Their children were —
Margaret Boies, 28 May, 1796.
Wm. John Alden, 19 Nov. 1797, H. U. 1816, d. 1858.
Lucy Ann, 14 Sept. 1800, m. Henry Dwight.
Thomas Gamaliel.
Duncan, 15 Aug. 1804, H. U. 1824.
Isabella Thomas, 25 April, 1806.
Sarah, 28 April, 1808.
John Robinson, Sept. 1813, d. 1828.

THOMAS GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

He was the second son of Alden, whom he succ. in 1859; b. Boston, 13 Dec. 1802; d. there 23 March, 1887; H. U. 1822. Most of his life was passed in Boston. For some years he resided in Philadelphia, where his literary labors, especially on the "Encyclopædia Americana," and "Murray's Cyclopædia of Geography," were most conveniently prosecuted. Later on, he established a private school in Boston; and later still, travelled and resided abroad for several years as a tutor to many young men. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement. He was a scholar in every sense of the word, a man of strong intellectual interests and sympathies. He was most highly valued for the simple, modest, and affectionate traits of character which attracted every one who knew him.

LAURENCE BRADFORD.

Great-grandson of Col. Gamaliel, through his youngest son, Gershom; was b. in Hubbardston, Mass., 17 Sept. 1842; adm. 1889, as succ. to Thomas Gamaliel. He went to sea at an early age. In May, 1863, he was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy a mate in the U. S. Volunteer Navy, and served there until Aug. 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. He served off Wilmington with the block-

ading squadron, and on the Virginia rivers; participated in the capture of Richmond, being attached to the first vessel that reached the city at the time of its surrender. Later, he had an opportunity to enter the regular navy, but having engaged in another pursuit, the offer was not accepted. After the close of the war he was educated for a civil engineer, and has since practised this vocation.

His descent from Gov. Wm. Bradford[1] of the Plymouth Colony was through Major *William*,[2] b. Plymouth, 17 June, 1624, d. 20 Feb. 1703–4, who m. Alice Richards; Lieut. *Samuel*,[3] b. Plymouth, 1668, d. Duxbury, 11 April, 1714, who m. Hannah Rogers, July, 1689; Hon. *Gamaliel*,[4] b. 18 May, 1704, d. 24 April, 1778, who m. Abigail Bartlett, 30 Aug. 1728; Col. *Gamaliel*,[5] b. 2 Sept. 1731, d. 4 Jan. 1807, who m. Sarah Alden, March 10, 1757; *Gershom*,[6] b. Duxbury, 3 Feb. 1774, d. 8 Aug. 1844, who m. Sarah B. Hickling, Oct. 3, 1802; *Claudius* (his father), b. 20 Jan. 1801, d. 3 Feb. 1863, who m. Maria W. Bradford, 12 April, 1830.

Laurence m. 9 April, 1878, Hattie H., dau. Rev. Joseph H. Phipps. Children —

Gershom, b. 14 May, 1879.

Edward Wild, 23 Nov. 1883.

Gamaliel Bradford, Lieut.

Second son of Col. Gamaliel; b. Duxbury, 4 Nov. 1763; d. Boston, 7 March, 1824. He received his early education under the care of Hon. George Partridge. At the age of thirteen, he accompanied his father to the American camp; was com. ensign in his reg. (14th) in 1779; lieut. 3 Sept. 1780; and remained in service until 1783. During the latter part of his service he was in Brooks's (7th) reg. After the war he followed the sea as a means of livelihood, making a voyage to France in 1784. In 1798 he was offered the command of the frigate "Boston" by President Adams, but declined the appointment. While commanding a merchant-ship, in 1799, he was attacked in the Mediterranean by

four French privateers, whom he successfully resisted. In the following year, in beating off two large French armed vessels, he received a wound in the thigh, which rendered amputation necessary. Quitting the sea in 1808, he was in 1813 app. warden of the State Prison. In 1820 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University.

By his wife, Elizabeth Hickling, he had —

Dr. Gamaliel.
Sarah, m. Samuel Ripley.
Elizabeth.
Daniel N., d. 1821.
Martha T., m. J. Bartlett.
George Partridge, H. U. 1825.
John B.
Margaret S., m. S. Ames.
Hannah R., m. A. H. Fiske.

DR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

Eldest son of Lieut. Gamaliel, whom he succ. in 1824; b. Boston, 17 Nov. 1795; d. there 22 Oct. 1839; H. U. 1814. At the age of twelve he accompanied his father on a voyage to Europe, and was for nine months a student in a Catholic seminary at Messina. He was for one year an assistant teacher in the Boston Latin School. He attended the medical lectures at the University of Edinburgh in 1819–20, and on his return began practice as a physician in Boston. During the winter of 1824–25 he delivered an excellent course of lectures on physiology in Boston, in connection with Dr. John Ware. He gave up practice in 1827; superintended a large brewery in South Boston until 1833; and from that time till his death was superintendent of the Mass. General Hospital. Dr. Bradford was a frequent contributor to the journals and periodicals of the day; and his address to the Mass. Temperance Society, his Letter to Fletcher, Sprague, and Otis on Slavery, and his speech on Slavery before a committee of the Mass. House of Representatives in 1831, were published in pamphlet form.

In March, 1821, he m. Sophia, dau. of Col. Nathan Rice, by whom he had —

Harriet, 2 Feb. 1827, d. 16 Feb. 1828.
Francis, 2 Feb. 1829.
Gamaliel.
Sarah, 9 May, 1833.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

Son of Dr. Gamaliel Bradford, whom he succ. in 1852; was b. Boston, 15 Jan. 1831; H. U. 1849. He was a member of the banking firm of Blake Bros. & Co. from 1858 to 1868, when he retired from business and devoted himself to study, chiefly of political science. He has been a voluminous contributor to newspapers and magazines, especially the New York "Nation," but has never published anything in permanent form. He delivered two courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute, one on British India and one on Modern Europe. Asst. Treas. Soc. of the Cincinnati from 1877 to 1887; Treasurer since 1887.

He m. 30 Oct. 1861, Clara Crowninshield, dau. of Henry W. Kinsman. Children —

Gamaliel, b. 9 Oct. 1863, who m. Helen H. Ford and had Gamaliel (seventh of the name), b. 18 June, 1888.
Charles Kinsman, b. 26 March, 1866, d. 24 July, 1875.

Robert Bradford.

Son of Robert Bradford of Kingston, grandson of John, who was the oldest grandson of Gov. William; b. Plymouth, Mass., 1750; d. Belpré, Ohio, 1823. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in nearly all the pitched battles fought in the Eastern and Middle States, closing his military career at Yorktown. He was com. ensign in Bailey's (2d) reg. 1776; lieut. and quarterm. 1 Jan. 1777, and capt. 21 June, 1779. He received, with many other officers of light infantry

under the orders of La Fayette, the gift of a sword, which was in 1854 in the hands of his only surviving son, O. L. Bradford, of Wood Co., Va. He was one of the early pioneers to Ohio, having emigrated to Marietta in 1788, and settled at Belpré in 1789. By an epidemic, in 1792, he lost all of his children but one. He m. Keziah, dau. of Nathaniel Little of Kingston.

Joshua Bramhall.

Com. ensign in Bradford's (14th) reg. 1777; lieut. 5 Feb. 1779; in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1783; d. before 1812.

Origin* Brigham, M.D.

He was the son of Francis and Phebe (Ward) Brigham, of New Marlboro', Mass.; was surgeon's mate in Warner's reg. 1 Aug. 1777; com. in Bailey's (2d) reg. 25 April, 1781. He m. Eleanor Soule, and resided after the war, as a practising physician, in Schoharie, N. Y., where he d. about 1815.

John Brooks, M.D., LL.D.

Son of Capt. Caleb and Ruth (Albree) Brooks; was b. in Medford, Mass., 31 May, 1752; d. there 1 March, 1825. He attended the town school, where he formed an intimacy with Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, with whom he kept up a correspondence until the death of the Count. At the age of fourteen he was received into the family of Dr. Simon Tufts, who educated him for the medical profession.

At the age of twenty-one he began the practice of medicine in Reading, and was soon afterwards chosen captain of a company of minute-men of that town. At their head he marched on the memorable 19th of April, and in the vicinity of Concord met the British on their retreat. The talent and

* So written on the autograph list.

bravery he displayed on that occasion procured his promotion. In May, 1775, he was chosen major of Bridge's reg., and on 1 Jan., 1776, Congress appointed him major of Webb's (19th) reg.

On the night of the 16th of June, 1775, he volunteered his services in intrenching Bunker Hill and in watching the movements of the enemy, and on the morning of the 17th was sent by Col. Prescott to Gen. Ward at Cambridge for reinforcements. Being obliged to perform this duty on foot, he could take no part in the contest on the hill.

His reg. was present at the siege of Boston and the retreat from Long Island, and in the battle of White Plains so ably covered the retreat as to receive the acknowledgments of Washington for its gallant conduct. It was included in the division which, under Gen. Lee, reinforced Washington on the right bank of the Delaware. Major Brooks bore his share of the hardships of the winter campaign, and remained with the regiment until the term of its enlistment had expired.

He was made lieut.-col. of Michael Jackson's (8th) regiment, 1 Jan., 1777, which he commanded in consequence of the disability of its colonel. Joining the Northern army, he volunteered with his command in August for the relief of Fort Stanwix, then attacked by Col. St. Leger; and to Brooks, it is said, belongs the merit of having planned the successful ruse by which that object was effected.

In the battle between Gates and Burgoyne, on Bemis Heights, 19 Sept., Lieut.-Col. Brooks occupied the extreme left of the American line, and was engaged with the German troops. His regiment was the last to quit the field. In the still more important and severely contested action of the 7th of October, Brooks's regiment was particularly conspicuous. He turned the right of the enemy's encampment, and stormed the redoubt occupied by the Germans. Their

commander, Col. Breyman, was killed, and the works were gallantly carried, Brooks's regiment remaining masters of the ground. In Col. Trumbull's picture of the surrender of Burgoyne, Brooks is a prominent figure. His conduct in this battle is thus described by an eyewitness: "When the Colonel saw that the decisive moment had come, he lifted his sword in the air and cried, 'Follow your Colonel at double quick!' He immediately led the way to the top of the intrenchments, crying, 'Come on, come on!' They did come on; and a most bloody and violent conflict ensued, in which they decided the fate of the day."

Brooks then joined the army under Washington, and while at Valley Forge was named in special orders to assist Baron Steuben in bringing into practice his new system of military tactics.

When the British evacuated Philadelphia, Washington marched in pursuit. At Monmouth, 28 June, 1778, the two armies came in conflict; and Col. Brooks, as adjutant-general to Gen. Lee, was prominent in the events of the day. He was commissioned, 11 Nov., 1778, lieut.-col. commanding the 7th continental regiment, formerly Alden's. After the troops had again taken post on the banks of the Hudson, Brooks was employed under Steuben as inspector, in which position he rendered valuable service, acquired the confidence of Washington, and established an enviable reputation alike for military science and personal qualities. This was especially shown upon the appearance of the "Newburgh Addresses," in March, 1783. Washington, to whom this was a most anxious moment, appealed to the officers to withhold their countenance from the suggestions they contained. Col. Brooks was one of the committee of officers who expressed their views upon this subject in resolutions, the importance of which in quieting the excitement of the army at this critical moment cannot be overestimated. "On

this occasion the Commander-in-Chief rode up to Brooks with intent to ascertain how the officers stood affected. Finding him, as he expected, to be sound, he requested him to keep his officers in their quarters, to prevent them from attending the insurgent meeting. Brooks replied, 'Sir, I have anticipated your wishes, and my orders are given.' Washington, with tears in his eyes, took him by the hand and said, 'Col. Brooks, this is just what I expected from you.'"

Like most of his brothers-in-arms, Brooks retired in poverty from the service of his country, and at once resumed his profession in Medford and its vicinity, as the successor of his old friend, Dr. Tufts.

In 1786 he was made maj.-gen. 3d division Mass. militia, and in 1798 was nominated a brig.-gen. of the provisional army, but declined. He was frequently chosen a representative to the General Court; and as a member of the Convention of 1788, by which the Constitution of the U. S. was adopted, gave to that measure a hearty support. For several years he was a senator for the county of Middlesex, and a member of the Executive Council; U. S. Marshal for the District of Mass. 1791–96; and appointed 20 Dec. 1796, Inspector of the Revenue for Survey No. 2, in the District of Mass. During the war of 1812 Gov. Strong appointed him adjutant-gen. of the State.

From 1816 to 1823, Brooks was Governor of Massachusetts, bringing the State to a good degree of internal harmony, and allaying party animosities, — a task for which he was admirably fitted. His addresses to the legislature display large and liberal views of the policy of the State. In the language of Chief-Justice Parker, "he maintained the dignity of the office, and thereby honored the people who bestowed it; receiving all distinguished strangers with becoming attention and courtesy. Bred in the best school of manners, — a military association of high-minded, accom-

plished officers, — his deportment, though grave and dignified like Washington's, was nevertheless warm and affectionate. In the chair of state, when receiving the gratulations of a happy people on the birthday of their independence; on the military field, reviewing our national guard, the militia; at his own humble but honored mansion, taking to his breast his early friend, 'the nation's guest,' — what young man of taste and feeling could be unmoved at his soldierly air, his graceful demeanor, covering but not impairing the generous feelings of a warm and affectionate heart! He was one of the last and best samples of that old school of manners, which, though it has given way to the ease and convenience of modern times, will be regretted by some as having carried away with it many of the finest and most delicate traits of social intercourse."

As a physician he ranked in the first class of practitioners, possessing in an eminent degree those qualities which were calculated to render him the most useful in his professional labors, and the delight of those to whom he administered relief. His mind was well furnished with practical knowledge, and he was sympathetic, patient, and attentive.

After his voluntary retirement from the chair of state, he still continued to serve the community in various positions of trust and responsibility. He was president of the Mass. Medical Society, of the Washington Monument Society, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and of the Mass. Bible Society. He was the first SECRETARY of the CINCINNATI of MASSACHUSETTS (1783–86), and delivered (1787) the first of the series of Fourth of July orations inaugurated by the Society. He was PRESIDENT of the MASS. SOCIETY from 1810 until his death, and was VICE-PRESIDENT of the GENERAL SOCIETY, 1811–25. From Harvard he received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1787, of M.D. in 1810, and of LL.D. in 1817.

His descent from *Thomas*[1] *Brooks*, who came as supposed from Suffolk, Eng., settled in Watertown, 1631, and finally in Concord in 1636, where he d. 21 May, 1667, was through *Caleb*,[2] b. 1632, d. 29 July, 1696; *Ebenezer*,[3] b. 24 Feb. 1670, d. 11 Feb. 1743, m. Abigail, dau. of Dr. Thomas Boylston, who d. 26 May, 1756, æ. 82; *Caleb*[4] (his father), b. 8 July, 1694, d. 21 Nov. 1766, m. 2d Ruth Albree, 1 Mar. 1750.

John m. Lucy Smith, who d. 26 Sept. 1791, æ. 38. They had —

Lucy, 16 June, 1775, m. 2 Oct. 1803, Rev. John O'Kill Stuart of Kingston, C. W., d. 1813, leaving one child, *Geo. O'Kill Stuart*, who has been Mayor of Quebec.

Alexander Scammell.

John, 20 May, 1783, fell at the battle of Lake Erie, 10 Sept. 1813, unm. He began to study medicine, but afterward entered the navy, and was killed in the action with an English squadron, a cannon-ball having severed one leg from his body at the hip.

ALEXANDER SCAMMELL BROOKS.

He was the only surviving son of Gov. John Brooks, whom he succ. in 1825; b. Medford, 19 Oct. 1781; killed 19 Dec. 1836, by a steamboat explosion, at St. John's bar, coast of Florida. App. first lieut. U. S. light artillery, 3 May, 1808; capt. 3d artillery, 12 March, 1812; brevet major, for gallantry at Plattsburg, 11 Sept. 1814; major 3d artillery, 26 April, 1832; lieut.-col. 4th artillery, 6 April, 1835.

He m. 28 May, 1817, Sarah Turner of Boston. Their children were —

John, who d. a Passed Midshipman U. S. N., 4 June, 1843.

Lucy, who m. 30 May, 1843, Hon. Edward L. Keyes of Dedham, d. 10 May, 1887. They had: *Caroline Florence*, 23 March, 1844; *Alexander B.*, and *George Stuart* his twin, 28 July, 1846; *Edward Livingston*, 26 Sept. 1848

ALEXANDER BROOKS KEYES.

Son of Edward L. and Lucy (Brooks) Keyes; great-grandson of Gov. John, and grandson of Alexander S. Brooks,

whom he succ. in 1869; b. Dedham, Mass., 28 July, 1846. Capt. Keyes was com. 2d lieut. 1st batt. Mass. heavy artillery, 28 May, 1864; 2d lieut. 12th U. S. inf. 23 Feb. 1866; 1st lieut. 30th U. S. inf. 9 Feb. 1867; brevet-capt. 2 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; transferred to 10th cavalry, 1 April, 1870, and commissioned capt. 6 Dec. 1873.

He m. 1 Feb. 1870, Virginia, dau. of Lucien B. Maxwell, at Cimmaron, N. Mex. Children —

Berenice M., b. 21 Nov. 1870.
Alexander H., b. 4 March, 1872, d. 25 Aug. 1872.
Maxwell, b. 15 July, 1873.
Lucy Brooks, b. 12 Sept. 1874.
Alexander Brooks, b. 18 Nov. 1877, d. 2 Jan. 1880.
Edward A., b. 30 Aug. 1880.
Ethel F., b. 31 Dec. 1884.
Geoffrey, b. 30 Oct. 1888.

Ebenezer Brown.

He was b. Quincy, Mass., April, 1757; d. Newton Corner, Mass., 1 Sept. 1844. Private in the Co. of minute-men of Capt. P. B. Adams, in Dec. 1774; corporal in Jacob Loud's Co. of Greaton's reg. 1775; transferred to Thayer's Co. of Whitney's reg. 1776; sergeant in Judah Alden's Co. of Bailey's (2d) reg. 1777; com. ensign in Bailey's, 28 Sept. 1777; com. lieut. in Vose's (1st) reg. 21 March, 1782, in which he served until the reg. was disbanded, 3 Nov. 1783. He was in several battles preceding that of Saratoga, where he was wounded by a musket-ball in the right shoulder; served in Vose's light inf. reg. under La Fayette, in the Virginia campaign; was in several skirmishes, including those of Hot Water Springs and Green Springs, and was at the siege of Yorktown.

He m. Feb. 1789, Hannah Parker of Roxbury, and had: ELIZABETH; FREDERICK W. S. A.; and CATHARINE, who d. young.

FREDERICK W. S. A. BROWN

Eldest son of Ebenezer, whom he succ. in 1845; b. 1792; master of signals in Boston Harbor for twenty-five years, and d. Boston, 5 July, 1850.

Oliver Brown.

He was b. Lexington, Mass., 25 July, 1753; com. lieut. in Gridley's artillery in 1775; in Knox's in 1776; capt.-lieut. in Crane's in 1779. After the war he was an innholder in Concord until 1789, when he removed to Virginia, and settled on the Ohio River, giving to the place the name of *Brownville*. He was living there on a government pension in 1820. He is credited with a service in the army of three years and six months, to 28 May, 1779.

His descent from *John Brown*,[1] of Watertown, 1632, d. 1636, æ. 36, and his wife Dorothy, was through *John*,[2] b. England, 1631, who m. 24 April, 1655, Esther or Hester Makepeace; *Joseph*,[3] b. 1677, d. 11 Jan. 1764, who m. in Watertown, 15 Nov. 1699, Ruhamah Wellington; *Benjamin*[4] (his father), bap. 3 July, 1720, d. 1801, m. 22 Dec. 1742, Sarah, dau. of Wm. Reed.

Edward Bugbee.

He was b. Roxbury, Mass., 3 July, 1756; d. 31 Oct. 1804. Com. lieut. and quartermaster in Baldwin's reg. of artificers, 1777; 1st lieut. in Parker's Co., same reg., 12 Nov. 1779; later he served in Hazen's reg. His name does not appear on the autograph list of the Mass. Society; but he contributed his month's pay, and his name is on the parchment roll in the archives of the General Society.

His descent from *Edward Bugby*,[1] who came to this country in 1634 and settled in Roxbury, Mass., was through *Joseph*,[2] b. Rox-

bury, 6 June, 1640, who m. Experience Pitcher; *Edward*,[3] b. Roxbury, Jan. 31, 1669, who m. Abigail Hall; *Daniel*[4] (his father), b. Roxbury, 14 July, 1703, who m. Abigail Rice.

He m. Ruth Blackman, by whom he had several children.

Asa Bullard.

He was b. Sherborn, Mass., 27 April, 1758; d. there 23 Dec. 1804, leaving no child. He was a private in Benj. Bullard's Co., Jona. Brewer's reg., in May – Dec. 1775, and present at Lexington and Bunker Hill; com. ensign in S. Brewer's 12th reg. 7 Oct. 1777; lieut. in Sprout's (12th) reg. 5 July, 1779.

His descent from *Benjamin*[1] *Bullard* of Watertown in 1637 was through *Benjamin*,[2] one of the first settlers of Sherborn, who d. 1689, and Martha Fairbank of Dedham; Capt. *Samuel*,[3] b. 26 Dec. 1667, d. 10 Dec. 1727, who m. June, 1690, Deborah, dau. of James Atherton; Lieut. *Benjamin*,[4] b. 16 Feb. 1697, d. 1762, m. 20 Dec. 1721, Miriam, dau. of Samuel Morse; Col. *Samuel*[5] (his father), b. 2 Aug. 1729, d. 5 March, 1807, m. 10 July, 1754, Mary, dau. of James Coolidge.

JAMES BULLARD.

He was the grandson of James, the eldest bro. of Lieut. Asa, and was b. Sherborn, 20 Jan. 1813; adm. 1859. He inherited the homestead in Sherborn, and is a merchant and farmer. He was one of the selectmen of the town for several years and has also served as assessor, and in other offices.

He m. 18 Aug. 1841, Elizabeth M., dau. of Mark Lothrop. Children —

Edward Bretney, b. 27 Aug. 1843; d. 9 March, 1885, leaving one son, Harold Kendall, b. 14 Oct. 1874.

Agnes Howard, b. 31 May, 1848.

Marietta Leslie, b. 4 Dec. 1850.

Carrie Isabel, b. 28 Dec. 1852.

Henry Burbeck.

The following letter, written by Gen. Burbeck, when in his ninety-third year, to Charles S. Daveis, Esq., of Portland, dated 20 Aug. 1846, comprises the principal events of his career: —

"My native place is Boston, where I was born in the year 1754. I spent the early part of my life at Old Castle William (now Fort Independence, Boston Harbor), with my father, who was the second officer in command. My education was not such as can be obtained now in the same situation of life, but on a par with the rest of the officers in general. As they obtained the object they desired (viz., the independence of the country), a classical education could not have done more or better. I attended the common writing-school of the day, eighty years ago, under the superintendence of 'Master Tileston,' but for the principal part of my education I am indebted to my father.

"When the battle of Lexington took place, I was in Boston, where every boat and means was taken to prevent the inhabitants from leaving the town. In a short time provisions grew scarce, and regulations were then made for the citizens to leave; and, a pass being given, their trunks, &c., were examined by British officers, for arms of all kinds. My father being proscribed, and in the pay of the British ordnance department, by a previous arrangement some time before made his escape by crossing from Noddle's Island (now East Boston) to Cambridge, and reported himself to the 'Committee of Safety,' or 'Provincial Congress,' of which Dr. Joseph Warren was chairman or president.

"I left Boston soon after, as a member of a family of my acquaintance, and proceeded to Cambridge; there joined my father, who was making arrangements for a laboratory to prepare ammunition, &c. I then joined a company of volunteers, commanded by Captain Horton (with two six-pounders). On the 19th May, 1775, I received a commission, signed by Dr. Joseph Warren, which I think is one of the oldest commissions in the Revolutionary service. I was appointed a lieutenant in the Massachusetts line, commanded by

Colonel Richard Gridley,* and again appointed on the 1st January, 1776, a lieutenant in a regiment of artillery in the Massachusetts line of the continental army, commanded by Colonel Henry Knox. Again appointed the 1st January, 1777, a captain-lieutenant in a regiment of artillery in the Massachusetts line, commanded by Colonel John Crane. Was promoted to a captaincy in said regiment and line the 12th September, 1777, and continued in that regiment to the end of the war, 1783, at which time the army was disbanded and I returned to private life with the brevet rank of major.

"During the campaign of 1775 I remained with the army at Cambridge. In April, 1776, I marched with the army to the city of New York, and remained with it until the evacuation, September, 1776. During the different operations of that year I was at White Plains and New Jersey, &c. In the year 1777 I joined the army at Saratoga, remained with it a short time, and was ordered to join the main army in Pennsylvania, under the command of General Washington, and was with it during the different engagements at Brandywine, Germantown, &c., and closed the campaign at Valley Forge. In 1778 I marched with the army from Valley Forge through New Jersey, and was engaged at the battle of Monmouth. I remained with the army at White Plains during the campaigns of 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783, in the States of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. In October, 1786, I was again called into service, and appointed a captain in a battalion of artillery, commanded by Major John Doughty. In 1787 and 1788 I was stationed at West Point, inactive. In August, 1789, I was ordered with my company to join General Lincoln, Colonel Humphries, and Mr. Griffin, to Georgia, as commissioners to form a treaty with the Creek nation; but through some misunderstanding the treaty failed. The next year it was again renewed, and accomplished in New York. I then returned to New York, and raised a company. Was ordered back to Georgia, and built a fort on St. Mary's River, then the boundaries of the United States. I remained in command until June, 1792; then, being promoted to a major, I joined the army at Pittsburg, raised for the defence of the frontiers, under the command of General Anthony Wayne. On the 30th April, 1793, we took boats and floated down

* His name does not appear in the list of officers in Col. Henshaw's orderly book of July, 1775.

the Ohio river to Legionville, and there spent the winter. In October (same year), the army marched six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson, 80 or 90 miles from Cincinnati, into the enemy's country. On the 23d December, 1793, I was ordered with a detachment, consisting of eight companies of infantry and one of artillery, with orders to take possession of the field of action of the 4th November, 1791, and there to fortify and establish a post, which was called Fort Recovery. After completing the work, and recovering two brass field-pieces, which were sunk in a branch of the river Wabash, near the battle-ground, and collecting a great number of skulls (say 200), also many bones, we paid the last respects to those who fell on the 4th November, 1791, by three times three from the same artillery that was lost on that fatal day, but now recovered by this detachment of the legion. I returned to the cantonment, and received a handsome compliment in general orders for my services. In August, 1794, the army marched into the enemy's country. On the 20th of that month an action took place, which resulted in the total defeat of the Indians; and a peace took place, with a surrender of all the posts of ours in their possession. In September, 1796, I went with two companies to take possession and command at Fort Mackinaw, where I remained until 1800. I was then ordered to Washington, from whence I superintended the forts from Norfolk to Portland until the war of 1812, when I commanded at New York, Newport, New London, and Greenbush. At the close of the war in 1815, not being retained on the peace establishment, I returned to private life, a poor citizen, after serving my country for nearly 40 years. I have resided in this place with my wife ever since 1815, and have had six children, four of whom are now living."

Gen. Burbeck was PRESIDENT of the MASS. SOC. CIN. from 1846 to his death. He was buried at the Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London; and over his grave the Society erected a handsome granite monument. Upon the front of the obelisk, on a shield, is the following inscription: —

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY BURBECK,

Born in Boston, Mass., June 8, 1754;
Died at New London, October 2, 1848.

Upon the cube on which the obelisk stands is engraven:

The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati dedicate this monument to the memory of their late honored President. He was an officer of the United States from the commencement of the Revolutionary war until near the close of his life. By a patriotic and faithful discharge of the high and responsible duties of a gallant soldier, and an exemplary citizen, he became as justly and eminently distinguished as he was rightfully and universally respected.

ERECTED MDCCCL.

Col. Wm. Burbeck, his father, was of English parentage, but b. Boston, 1715, and d. there 22 July, 1785. He was a carver, and his work is still visible on the Corinthian pillars in King's Chapel. He studied gunnery and artillery, and was many years stationed as gunner at Castle William in Boston Harbor. He was lieut.-col. of the artillery in the winter of 1775–76, and subsequently resumed his post at the Castle. His name appears in the list of Commissioned officers of the Mass.' line in 1777–79 as "Colonel of y^e^ train and Com^t^ at Lab'y."

Gen. Henry, by his wife Lucy E. Rudd, had: SUSAN HENRIETTA, 23 Sept. 1815, m. Lieut. E. Kibby, and d. 15 Sept. 1839; CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, 8 March, 1818; HENRY WM., 31 May, 1819, d. 19 Feb. 1840; MARY ELIZABETH, 7 March, 1821, m. Chandler Smith, N. Y.; WILLIAM HENRY; JOHN CATHCART, 1 Feb. 1826.

WILLIAM HENRY BURBECK.

Eldest son of Gen. Henry, whom he succ. in 1850; b. New London, 3 Oct. 1823; resides in that city; engaged in mercantile pursuits.

John Burnam.*

He was b. Ipswich, Mass., 10 Dec. 1749; d. Derry, N. H., 8 June, 1843; was a lieut. in Warner's Co. of Little's reg. at

* The name is given as it appears in the autograph list.

Bunker Hill, and in the battles of Brooklyn, Trenton, and Princeton; com. capt. of light infantry in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777, and in the battles with Burgoyne, relief of Fort Stanwix, battle of Monmouth, and capture of Stony Point; served under Greene in 1780, and under La Fayette in Virginia, and was one of the storming party at the capture of the British redoubt at Yorktown; com. major 9 Jan. 1783. Col. John Brooks, who commanded the 8th in the absence of Col. M. Jackson, said of Burnam that he was one of the best disciplinarians and most gallant officers of the Revolution. He was one of the founders of Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, and owned a valuable estate at the mouth of the Muskingum River; but left it, and settled in Derry, N. H.

His descent from Dea. *John*[1] *Burnham*, Sen., of Ipswich, 1635, who d. 5 Nov. 1694, and Mary his wife, was through *John*,[2] who d. 1716; *John*,[3] who m. Ann, dau. of Capt. Thomas Choate; *Samuel*[4] (his father), who m. 17 Nov. 1743, Martha Story. Maj. John m. Abigail Collins, by whom he had —

Samuel, a sea-captain, commanded a privateer in the war of 1812, lost at sea.

Eliza, who m. John Doland.

Abigail Maria, m. Jonathan Ireland.

Charles, d. young.

John, a merchant in Cincinnati, d. in Dunbarton of consumption and left two daus.: one m. Groesbeck of Cincin., and the other a Gallagher.

George, b. 1802, d. 1 Jan. 1851, m. 1828, Eliza A. McNiel, and had four sons.

JOHN J DOLAND.

Grandson and eldest male heir of Major John Burnam, whom he succ. in 1872; was b. Derry, N. H., 29 Aug. 1826; d. 6 April, 1884. He resided in Lawrence, Mass., for over 31 years; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the years 1862 and 1863; President of the City

Council of Lawrence in 1868 and 1869; Secretary of the Essex County Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute for a number of years; and Assistant Editor of the New England Odd Fellows' Journal during its continuance. He also held many minor municipal offices.

Isaiah Bussey.

He was of Stoughton, Mass., where he d. in Jan. 1785. In May, 1775, he was an ensign in Heath's reg.; was a lieut. in Greaton's (24th) reg. at siege of Boston; com. capt.-lieut. in Crane's artillery, 1 Jan. 1777, and served through the war.

John Callender.

He was the son of Eliezer Callender of Boston, and d. Alexandria, Va., in Oct. 1797. He was a member of Paddock's Artillery Co. before the Revolution, and com. a company of artillery belonging to Gridley's reg. at the battle of Bunker Hill. Having expended all his cartridges early in the action, a supply of six-pounder cartridges was sent him for his four-pounder guns, and he ordered his men out of the range of the enemy's shot, so that the cartridges might be reduced, and thus enable him to resume his fire. At this moment Putnam rode up, ordered him back, and charged him with cowardice, upon which charge a court-martial, held shortly after the battle, sentenced him to be cashiered. He then joined Capt. John Johnston's Co., and in May, 1776, appears on the roll of Capt. Pierce's Co., in N. Y., as a "cadet." In the battle of Brooklyn, L. I., 26 Aug. 1776, he was wounded, his superior officers killed; and he took command of the pieces, which were served with great coolness, courage, and effect until its close, when he was taken prisoner. As soon as he was exchanged, Washington directed the sentence of the court-martial to be erased from the orderly book, restored

him to his rank, and gave him command of several important stations. Capt.-lieut. in Crane's art. 1 Jan. 1777, to the close of the war; in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778. After the war he was a merchant in Virginia.

JOHN CALLENDER.

Son of Capt. Eliezer of Virginia, and nephew of Capt.-Lieut. John, whom he succ. in 1802. ASSIST. SEC. of the SOCIETY 1806–8 and 1809–21; SEC. 1821–33. He was b. Boston, 4 Feb. 1772; d. there 20 Nov. 1833; entered the Latin School in 1779; grad. at H. U. 1790; was an attorney, representative in the Mass. Legislature, clerk of the Sup. Judicial Court, and a lieut. in the Boston Light Infantry on its institution in 1798. He delivered the oration before the town authorities of Boston, July 4, 1797. Of him it was said by Rev. Dr. Baury: "He was the life of the Society and the soul of Concert Hall."

Eliezer, his father, m. 23 Nov. 1768, Elizabeth, sister of Gov. Gore. John m. 23 Nov. 1794, Catharine Templeman of Georgetown, Md.; had no issue.

Moses Carleton.

Of Boxford; d. 26 Sept. 1835; sergeant in Putnam's (5th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; com. ensign and quartermaster, 1780; com. lieut. (same reg.) 7 May, 1782. He resided in Haverhill after the war, and was a government pensioner. He left one child, Lemuel C., of Newmarket, N. H.

Osgood Carleton.

Of Haverhill, son of Jeremiah and Eunice (Taylor) Carleton; b. 1742; d. Litchfield, N. H., June, 1816. He served in the Provincial army at Louisburg; entered the Rev. army in April, 1775; was ensign and quartermaster in Sargent's (16th) reg. in 1776; lieut. in Bigelow's (15th) reg. 1777; trans-

ferred to McFarland's (invalid) reg. in Dec. 1778, in consequence of general debility, and granted half-pay. After the war, he taught mathematics in Boston and elsewhere; and published maps of Boston * and of N. H., Mass., and the U. S., and treatises on mathematics and navigation. He was a noted pedestrian. His widow Lydia was living in Francestown, N. H., in 1822.

Peter Castaing.

Of France; com. lieut. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 24 April, 1779; aide to Gen. Duportail; in 3d reg. 1783.

Matthew Chambers.

Of Chelmsford; d. Dunstable, ab. 1809, leaving a widow, Martha. Lieut. in Varnum's (9th) reg. 1776; com. capt. in Nixon's (6th) reg. 11 Nov. 1779; served through the war.

Samuel Chapin.

He was b. Springfield, Mass., 18 June, 1750; was in Natchitoches, La., in 1810, and prob. d. there unm. He was a lieut. in Paterson's reg. in 1775–76; com. 2d lieut. in Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Nov. 1777; com. 1st lieut. 20 March, 1779; afterward in H. Jackson's (4th) reg.

His descent from Dea. *Samuel*[1] *Chapin* of Boston, 1641, who removed to Springfield in 1642, d. 11 Nov. 1675, and wife Cisily, was through *Japhet*,[2] b. 1642, d. 20 Feb. 1712, m. 22 July, 1664, Abilenah Cooley; *Samuel*,[3] b. 4 July, 1665, d. 19 Oct. 1729, m. 24 Dec. 1690, Hannah Sheldon; *Elisha*[4] (his father). b. 16 July, 1707, com. at Fort Massachusetts in 1754, massacred by Indians at Hoosack near Williamstown, 11 July, 1756, m. 30 March, 1737–38, Miriam, dau. of Joseph and Margaret Ely. His nephew Wm. Dewey of Springfield applied for admission unsuccessfully in 1853.

* His first map of Boston, drawn in 1795, "from actual surveys," was 14 1-2 x 9 inches. In 1800 he issued "a new plan of Boston," 27 x 20 inches.

Caleb Clap.

He was the son of Joel and Elizabeth (Burke) Clap, and was b. Hardwick, Mass., 9 Feb. 1752; d. Greenfield, Mass., 5 June, 1812. His great-great-grandfather, Nicholas Clap, was born in Dorchester, Eng., in 1612, and came to America in 1633, in company with his bro. Thomas, having been preceded in 1630 by his cousin, Capt. Roger Clap of Salcombe Regis. He settled in Dorchester, Mass.; was twice married, — first, to his cousin Sarah, sister of Capt. Roger Clap (commander of the Castle, capt. of the Dorchester Co., and lieut. of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.); second, to Abigail, widow of Robert Sharp, of Brookline. He was a large land-owner in Dorchester and the neighboring towns, and gave to the town of Dorchester, by deed, the rents and profits of Thompson's Island for the support of a free school. He d. 24 Nov. 1679.

Caleb Clap was one of the first to respond to the call to arms in 1775, serving as a private at Lexington and Bunker Hill. In Aug., 1775, he was sergt.-major in Col. Doolittle's reg.; in 1776 ensign in the 26th Mass. reg.; in 1777–82 lieut. and adjt. in Wesson's (9th) reg.; com. capt. in H. Jackson's (4th) reg. 9 April, 1782, serving until the close of the war. He then settled in Greenfield, Mass., and represented the town in the General Court in 1799.

He m. 17 March, 1782, at Rutland, Mass., Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. John and Lucy F. Stone. They had two sons (who died young) and seven daughters.

GEORGE CLAPP TRUMBULL.

He was the son of George A. and Louisa (Clap) Trumbull, and the eldest grandson of Capt. Caleb Clap, whom he succ. in 1873; b. Worcester, Mass., 1 March, 1818; d. Cambridge,

Mass., 25 May, 1885. He was asst. quartermaster-general on Gov. Andrew's staff from 1863 until the close of the war; U. S. pension agent for Mass. from 1865 to 1870; treasurer North End Savings Bank from 1870 until his death.

He m. at Antrim, N. H., 21 Oct. 1865, Nancy Moore, dau. of Mark and Alice B. Woodbury.

CHARLES PERKINS TRUMBULL.

Brother of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1886; b. 12 Sept. 1830. He was educated at Worcester, Mass., and at Bridgeport, Ct. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in the light infantry Co. of Newburyport, and marched to Washington through Baltimore. After serving the three months' term, he enlisted in the 34th Mass. reg., and served as quartermaster's sergeant. After the war he was appointed inspector in the Boston Custom-House. Resides in Beverly, Mass.

He m. 1 June, 1887, Sarah H., dau. of Amos Heywood.

Joshua Clap.

He was a twin bro. of Capt. Caleb, and was b. Hardwick, Mass., 9 Feb. 1752; d. Montgomery, Vt., 5 Nov. 1810. Com. lieut. in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; was in the campaign against Burgoyne, and severely wounded at Stillwater; afterward in Wesson's (9th) reg. as lieut. and quartermaster. After the war he m. Nabby, sister of Charles Barnard of Boston, and in 1792 removed to Montgomery, Vt., being the first settler in that town. He was elected to the Legislature of Vt. during the years 1803–7 and 1808–10. It is said that the resemblance between the two brothers was so perfect that they could not be distinguished, the one from the other, except by their dress. They were of the "old school," — intelligent, affable, polite, and accessible to all.

Their descent from Deacon *Nicholas Clap*,[1] mentioned above, was through *Nathaniel*,[2] b. 15 Sept. 1640, d. 16 May, 1707, who m. 31 March, 1668, Elizabeth, dau. of Lawrence Smith; Deacon *John*,[3] b. 7 April, 1671, d. 26 Nov. 1735, who m. Silence ——, 1699, and resided in Sudbury, Mass.; *John*,[4] oldest child of Deacon John and Silence Clap, b. 21 March, 1700, d. 12 April, 1788, who m. March, 1723, Abigail Estabrook; *Joel*[5] (their father), oldest son of John and Abigail, b. 2 July, 1726, d. in 1770, who m Elizabeth Burke, 14 Oct. 1749. He was at one time in the army during the French war.

JOEL CLAPP, D.D.

Eldest son of Lieut. Joshua, whom he succ. in 1838; was b. Montgomery, Vt. (the first person born in that town), 14 Sept. 1793; d. Claremont, N. H., 23 Feb. 1861. In 1810 he entered the University of Vermont, but the sudden death of his father compelled his return home the next year. He afterward studied law, and was admitted to practice; but that profession not proving congenial, he turned his attention to theology, and, 2 Oct. 1818, was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Griswold of Massachusetts, who also ordained him as priest, 17 Sept. 1819. He was rector of the Trinity Church in Shelburne, Vt., for eight years, doing a great deal of missionary work. In 1828 he began to confine his labors to Bethel and Woodstock. In 1832 he accepted a call to Gardiner, Me., where he remained eight years, and in 1848 became rector of a parish in Bellows Falls, Vt., remaining there ten years. In 1858 he took charge of St. Philip's Church, Philipstown, New York. In 1860 he accepted the post of chaplain and superintendent of the Home for the Aged and Orphans, at Brooklyn, N. Y. On account of failing health he withdrew from this office, and returned to the parishes of Montgomery and Berkshire in Vermont, closing his work just where it was begun forty years before.

He represented his diocese in seven sessions of the General Convention, was thirteen years secretary of the Diocesan Convention, and for seven years was president of the Standing Committee. He received the degree of D.D. from Norwich University in 1849. The character of Rev. Dr. Clapp is thus summed up by a writer in the "American Quarterly Church Review," for 1861: "His most striking excellences were humility, modesty, and kindness; sympathy with sorrow and suffering; and forbearance in judgment. He was also remarkable for an entire surrender of heart and purpose to truth and simplicity. The character of Dr. Clapp's mind was rather solid than brilliant. With him religion was rather a faith to be received, a life to lead, than a system of theological opinion."

He m. abt. 1816, Abigail Peckham of Petersham, Mass.

CHARLES BARNARD CLAPP.

Eldest son of Dr. Joel, whom he succ. in 1873; was b. Sheldon, Vt., 23 Oct. 1817; educated at Gardiner, Me.; is a bookkeeper; resides in Portland, Me.

He m. Sept. 1844, Mercy Porter, dau. of Edward Swan. Children:
Agnes Howard, b. 10 Aug. 1846.
Charles Porter, b. 22 Jan. 1848.

JOSEPH CLARK.

He was an original member of the Conn. Society, who afterward became a member of the Mass. Society by right of residence. He was b. 1755; d. Boston, 1 Aug. 1814; was app. 1 Dec. 1776, conductor of military stores belonging to Mass.; resigned, 10 March, 1781. Had the rank of capt.

JOSEPH HILL CLARK.

Eldest son of Capt. Joseph, whom he succ. in 1816.

Peter Clayes.

He was b. Framingham, Mass., 28 March, 1754; d. Bridgeport, Vt., 1834; ensign in Nixon's (6th) reg. 1776; com. lieut. 1777; com. capt. 13 April, 1780. Selectman of Framingham six years; removed to Bridgeport, Vt., in 1803.

His descent from *John*,[1] of Watertown, 1639, was through *Peter*,[2] b. 27 May, 1639, d. 18 July, 1708; *James*,[3] and wife Mary; *James, Jr.*[4] (his father), b. 10 June, 1710, d. Jan. 1798, m. (second) Abigail Gleason, 28 May, 1740.

Peter m. Jan. 1785, Polly Nixon, and had: Polly, 22 July, 1785, m. Harris of Bridgeport, Vt.; Sophia, 25 Sept. 1786, d. unm. 1804; Nancy, 5 June, 1788, d. young; Amy, 23 March, 1790, m. Hemmenway, and d. young; Dana; Francis, bap. June, 1794, m. ——, Crowfoot, Vt.; George, bap. July, 1796, m. in Shelburne, Vt.; Sukey, bap. Nov. 1798, d. 1802.

REV. DANA CLAYES.

Eldest son of Capt. Peter, whom he succ. in 1844; b. Framingham, Mass., 3 Oct. 1792; d. Wakefield, Mass., 30 Oct. 1877; Middlebury Coll. 1815; Andover Sem. 1820; ordained, 4 July, 1821; pastor Congregational Church in Meriden, N. H., 1821–37; home missionary in Vassalboro', Industry, Jefferson, etc., Me., 1841–51.

David Cobb.

He was b. in Attleborough, Mass., 14 Sept. 1748; d. Boston, 17 April, 1830; H. U. 1766. The celebrated Master Marsh, of Old Braintree (now Quincy), prepared him for college. After his graduation, he commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. Perkins, and was engaged in successful practice in his native place when the Revolutionary movement began, in which he was an early and prominent actor. He was secretary of the Bristol Co. Convention in 1774; and

David Cobb

as a member of the General Court convened in Oct. 1774, was the colleague of Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.* Early in 1777 he was commissioned lieut.-col. in Henry Jackson's (16th) reg., in which he encountered some hard service, particularly at Springfield, N. J.; at Monmouth; and at Quaker Hill, R. I., where he led what may be called a forlorn hope, to delay with 20 men the progress of the Hessian cavalry. His activity, talent, and high military qualities attracted the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, who, on 15 June, 1781, appointed him one of his aides, in which capacity he participated in the capture of Cornwallis. He remained in this position until 1784, having also been com. lieut.-col. commanding the 5th reg. (late Rufus Putnam's) 7 Jan. 1783, and a brig.-gen. by brevet.

After the Commander-in-Chief took leave of the army, Col. Cobb passed considerable time at Mt. Vernon, as a member of Gen. Washington's military family.

Returning to his home early in 1784, Col. Cobb resumed his profession, and was in that year app. to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, where he continued 12 years. He was also maj.-gen. of the 5th div. Mass. militia in 1786–93.

During the insurrection in Massachusetts in 1786–87, when the courts of justice were threatened by lawless and desperate men, determined to impede the processes of the law for the collection of debts, Judge Cobb was called upon to act both in his judicial and his military capacity. To protect the meeting of the County Court at Taunton, in September, 1786, the militia were ordered out. "The robe of the judge was thrown aside, the martial garb resumed. Court day arrived. Sounds ominous and threatening arose from the

* In Col. Wm. Henshaw's orderly book (July, 1775), reprinted in the Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society, vol. xv. p. 75, the name of David Cobb appears as 2d lieut. in Capt. Wm. Read's company of Col. John Thomas's regiment. In the list printed in 4 Force, vol. ii. pp. 825, 826, Solomon Shaw's name is given instead of David Cobb's.

mob; but when the citizen-soldiers were seen steady at their posts, extended in double lines from the doors of the court-house, and when the resolute demeanor of the commander was observed, the tone of defiance sunk to that of remonstrance, and the General was entreated to withdraw his soldiers. 'Away with your whining!' was his determined and memorable reply. 'I will hold this court if I hold it in blood. I will sit as a Judge, or I will die as a General.' In an instant all was quieted; the mob stole off secretly and silently, and the laws triumphed."*

A somewhat similar scene was enacted in October of the same year, upon the opening of the session of the Supreme Court. "On one side of the village [Taunton] was posted a large body of armed insurgents: on the other, the supporters of government, the defenders of the laws. The cannon were planted, the matches were lighted and waving. Had the government selected for their commander one who was either rash or timid, that peaceful village might have witnessed transactions equal in atrocity to the most horrible of the French Revolution. The responsibility was great, but the man was equal to the emergency. He drew a line with his sword on the ground, and said to the rebel leader, 'Pass that line and I fire! The blood be upon your own head!' Again the laws triumphed: the court sat in peace, the insurgents dispersed; and from that day to this, in that county, not an arm has been raised to resist the civil authority."†

Elected in May, 1789, sole representative of Taunton to the General Court, he was at once chosen Speaker, retaining that position until 1793, when he became a member of the

* From the address of Hon Francis Baylies, on the Life and Character of Gen. David Cobb, July 2, 1830.

† Gen. Cobb's report to Gov. Bowdoin concerning the riotous demonstration in Oct. 1786, is printed in the Collections of the Old Colony Historical Society, No. 4, pp. 83-85.

Third Congress. In 1795 he settled with his family in Maine, as agent of the "Bingham Purchase;" and in 1799 was appointed agent of the proprietors of Gouldsboro', Me.

In 1802 he was elected to the Senate from the eastern district, and was immediately chosen President of that body, a post he held for three years. He was in 1808 elected to the Council; was Lieut.-Gov. of Mass. in 1809; was one of the Board of Military Defence during the war of 1812; Chief-Justice C. C. P. for Hancock Co. in 1803–9; and maj.-gen. of the 10th div. of the State militia in 1813. He took up his final residence in Taunton in 1820. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from New Jersey College in 1783, and from Brown University in 1790; was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Mass. Medical Society, and was VICE-PRESIDENT of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI in 1810.

Gen. Cobb was the parent of the flourishing academy at Taunton; and whenever any public good was to be effected, was active and efficient, contributing from his own resources to the full extent of his means. As a physician, he was sagacious, learned, and eminently successful. As a soldier, he was fearless and intrepid, calm and collected in danger, rapid and decisive in judgment, and prompt in execution. To the courts he brought a competent knowledge of the law. Although he was not a lawyer, his clear perceptions and strong sense enabled him to detect sophistry, and to remove the impediments with which artifice and legal ingenuity too often contrive to embarrass the progress of justice. A Federalist in politics, he was distinguished for his love of order and his attachment to the Constitution. As the presiding officer of a public body, he was unrivalled. Graceful and dignified in his deportment, he despatched the public business with ease and facility, and won by his impartial performance of the duties of the chair the praise even of his

adversaries. His manners and disposition were pleasing; his wit and humor, his fund of anecdote, and above all his powers of conversation, his vivacity, and flow of language, made him the delight of his friends, and a most acceptable guest at the social board.

Hon. Joseph Williamson, of Belfast, Me., thus describes the General's appearance and manners: "In stature he was large, and had a full face and over-awing eye. He was hasty in temper, and expressed himself with much energy and a most commanding voice. I have heard him order a lawyer to silence, and to his seat, with a power of voice and feeling that was almost overwhelming. On a certain occasion, supposing that an attorney at the bar was guilty of a fraudulent act, he exclaimed with great force, while on the bench, 'A dishonest lawyer! he is worse than the devil, for he violates personal confidence and a sacred oath!' His costume was that of the Revolution. When he attended court, he wore a tri-cocked hat, broad-backed coat, a single-breasted jacket with pocket-flaps, breeches with bands and buckled at the knee, and high white top-boots. He walked with a measured gait, his military air having become second nature."

His descent from *Austen*[1] or *Augustine*[1] *Cobb* was through *Morgan*,[2] b. 29 Dec. 1673, d. 30 Sept. 1755, m. 22 May, 1735, Esther Hodges; *Thomas*[3] (his father), who m. Lydia, eldest dau. of James Leonard of Taunton. Col. David m. in 1766, Eleanor Bradish, and had —

Eleanor, 23 March, 1767, d. 30 Oct. 1842, m. James Hodges.

Betsey, 5 June, 1768, d. April, 1830, m. Ebenezer Smith.

Thomas, 29 Jan. 1772, d. Oct. 1844, m. Abby Hall.

William Gray, 10 Feb. 1773, unm., killed, 4 Nov. 1791, in battle with the Indians, being an ensign under Gen. St. Clair.

Eunice, 17 Nov. 1774, d. 6 June, 1826, m. 1792, Hon. S. S. Wilde, and had nine children.

Mary, 26 July, 1776, d. 17 Oct. 1851, m. Col. John Black of Ellsworth, Me.

Isaac C. Cobb.

David, 3 April, 1778, unm., killed by Indians on N. W. Coast, 24 Oct. 1794.

Sally, 15 Jan. 1780, d. æ. ab. 17.

Ebenezer Bradish, 30 Oct. 1781, d. bef. 1840.

Henry Jackson, 18 Dec. 1784, d. unm. July, 1848.

Geo. Washington, 14 Jan. 1790, m. Abby Crocker, dau. of Hon. Samuel of Taunton. After d. of bro. David in 1794, G. W. prefixed David to his name; d. 27 Feb. 1832. His children were: *George Thomas; Samuel Crocker*, m. 1848, Aurelia L. Beattie; *Elizabeth Bayhes*, m. Baylies Sanford of Boston; *Sarah Crocker*, m. Curtis Guild of Boston.

SAMUEL CROCKER COBB.

Son of David G. W., and grandson of Gen. David, whom he succ. in 1856; was b. in Taunton, 22 May, 1826. He was fitted for college at the Bristol Academy in Taunton; but circumstances led to a change in the course of life which had been originally marked out for him, and at the early age of sixteen he entered a foreign shipping-house in Boston. As supercargo he went on several voyages to distant ports, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade relations between different parts of the world. At a later day he established a house of his own, in which he successfully carried on the same business for over thirty years. He served as a member of the Roxbury Board of Aldermen in 1861 and 1862; and on the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, in 1867, he was chosen by unanimous vote as the first representative from that section of the city to the higher branch of the City Council. After serving one term he declined a re-election. From 1869 to the close of 1873 he was a member of the city Board of Directors for Public Institutions, and introduced many economical reforms in the management of that department of the local government. In Dec. 1873, he was chosen Mayor of Boston by a nearly unanimous vote. "Although not

specially identified with any political party, his sympathies after the dissolution of the Whig party to which he originally belonged, were generally with the Democratic party on national questions. He was a firm believer, however, in a non-partisan administration of local affairs; and so well did he act up to his convictions in that matter, that the citizens elected him for three successive terms, — the last time against the united opposition of the two leading political parties. During these three years (1874–76) a great many important measures were acted upon." *

In accordance with his recommendation an act was passed by the Legislature in 1875, authorizing the appointment of park commissioners, with authority to take lands, lay out public parks, and make rules for their government. The men whom Mayor Cobb selected for the service were not only highly competent, but were willing to serve without pay. He also took the initiative in devising a plan for improving the drainage of the city, by which some thirteen miles of intersecting sewers were built, pumping-works established at Old Harbor Point, and an outlet given to deep water through a tunnel under Dorchester Bay. In view of the great expenditures involved in the enlargement of the water-works, he urged the City Council to place the Water Department under the charge of a paid commission; and an act was accordingly passed authorizing him to appoint such a commission. Among other important measures which received Mr. Cobb's support during his administration of the Mayor's office were those providing for the appointment of registrars of voters, and inspectors of elections, and the limitation of municipal indebtedness. He took the opportunity afforded by the adoption of the last-named measure to urge upon the City Council the policy of raising by taxation, annually, a suffi-

* Memorial History of Boston, vol. iii. p. 284.

cient amount of money to pay for all expenses incurred by the city, except for the enlargement of the water-works; it was known and highly applauded as the "Pay as you go" policy.

"Perhaps the most notable event of Mr. Cobb's administration, certainly the one which possesses the greatest historical interest, was the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. On the evening of June 16, 1875, there was a very remarkable meeting in Music Hall. Many of the men who had taken a leading part in the war of the Rebellion — rebel and patriot, the soldier of the Union and the soldier of the Confederacy — met for the first time in peace, and with a common object, — the commemoration of the most important of the series of events which resulted in the creation of an independent nation. The Mayor's address of welcome was admirably adapted to the spirit of the meeting, and met with a very cordial response from the city's guests. On the following day there was a great procession, composed of various military and civic bodies, and an oration on the site of the historic battle-ground by Charles Devens, Jr., a justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth." *

After his retirement from the Mayor's office Mr. Cobb was chosen President of the National Revere Bank; but resigned in March, 1878, when he was chosen Actuary of the Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. George Tyler Bigelow, formerly Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. That position he now holds. During the past 25 years he has held many other positions of trust and responsibility, connected with the business, philanthropic, and charitable institutions of the city and the State, and his name has been connected with every movement to promote good government or to increase the spiritual and material prosperity of the people.

* Memorial History of Boston, vol. iii. p. 287.

In 1865 he was chosen SECRETARY of this SOCIETY, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Sever to the Vice-Presidency; in 1871 he was chosen VICE-PRESIDENT in place of Admiral Thatcher, promoted to be President; and in 1880 he was chosen PRESIDENT in place of Admiral Thatcher, deceased. Of his untiring interest in the beneficent work of the Society, it is unnecessary to say anything here.

He m. 1848, Aurelia L., dau. of William Beattie, Esq., of Rockland, Me. No children.

Thomas Cogswell.

He was b. Haverhill, Mass., 4 Aug. 1746; d. Gilmanton, N. H., 3 Sept. 1810. His father, Nathaniel, had 19 children, eight of whom served in the war of the Revolution, their united services amounting to forty years and some months. Thomas was captain of the company raised at Haverhill, 19 April, 1775. He started for the scene of hostilities on that day, leaving unburied his child Joseph, who had died three days before. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston, serving in S. Gerrish's (afterward L. Baldwin's) reg. On 21 Feb. 1777, he was com. major in Vose's (1st) reg., and served in that capacity until the end of the war. He then settled in Gilmanton, N. H., where he held a number of town offices; from 1784 to 1810 he was Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas

His descent from *John Cogswell*[1] (b. 1592, d. 29 Nov. 1669), of Westbury Leigh, Wilts, Eng., who m. 10 Sept. 1615, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Wm. Thompson, and emigrated to Ipswich in 1635, was through *William*,[2] b. 1619, d. 15 Dec. 1700, who m. 1649, Susanna, dau. of Adam Hawkes; *John*,[3] b. 12 May, 1665, d. 1710, who m. Hannah, dau. of Dea. Wm. Goodhue, Jr.; *Nathaniel*,[4] b. 19 Jan. 1707, d. 23 March, 1783, who m. 31 Jan. 1740, Judith, dau. of Joseph Badger.

Thomas m. 26 Feb. 1770, Ruth, dau. of Gen. Joseph Badger, and had —

Nathaniel, b. 19 Jan. 1773, d. Red River, La. or Ark., Aug. 1813; Dartm. Coll. 1794.

Judith, who m. Hon. Nathaniel Upham of Rochester (Judith Almira, dau. b. 26 March, 1811, m. 20 June, 1831, Hon. James Bell).

Thomas, killed in the war of 1812, at Chateauguay, N. Y., 26 Oct. 1813.

William, b. 1 Nov. 1784, capt. in war of 1812.

Francis, b. 24 April, 1787, Dartm. Coll. 1811, a lieut. in the army, and d. Plattsburg, N. Y., 8 Dec. 1812.

Pearson, b. 14 Feb. 1790.

Frederick, b. 23 March, 1792.

Alfred, b. 27 June, 1795.

CHARLES UPHAM BELL.

Son of James and Judith Almira (Upham) Bell, and great-grandson of Capt. Thomas Cogswell, whom he succ. in 1876; was b. Exeter, N. H., 26 Feb. 1843; grad. Bowdoin Coll. 1863. He served in the war of the Rebellion as a private in Co. C, 42d Mass. Vols.; was president of the Common Council of Lawrence in 1881, and presidential elector 8th Dist. Mass., in 1888. He is one of the Overseers of Bowdoin Coll., a trustee of the Brewster Free Academy, and a trustee of the Essex Savings Bank. He has held other positions of trust and responsibility; and is author of an index to Mass. Reports.

He m. 21 Nov. 1872, Helen Maria, dau. of Joseph P. Pitman of Laconia, N. H. She d. 28 March, 1883. Children —

Alice Lyon, b. 21 Oct. 1873.

Mary White, b. 25 July, 1875.

Joseph Pitman, b. 10 Jan. 1877.

Helen Pitman, b. 27 June, 1879.

He m. (second), 10 April, 1884, Elizabeth Woodbury Pitman, sister of his first wife.

Amos Cogswell.

The younger bro. of Maj. Thomas; was b. Haverhill, Mass., 2 Oct. 1752; d. Dover, N. H., 28 Jan. 1826. He was ensign in his brother's company in May, 1775, and served at the battle of Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston. In 1776 he was com. as lieut. in L. Baldwin's reg.; and on 1 Jan. 1777, he was com. capt. in Wesson's (9th) reg. He was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth, and served until the end of the war. While in the army in New Jersey he had charge of some Hessian prisoners, two of whom escaping to the river, he rushed in and recaptured them both. At the battle of Monmouth he displayed such energy and bravery that Gen. Washington, who was an eyewitness of his deeds, pointed him out by a feather in his cap, and promoted him on the spot. After the war he settled in Dover, N. H., and served in both branches of the N. H. Legislature. He became a member of the N. H. Society of the Cincinnati by right of residence, and was VICE-PRESIDENT from 1803 till 1809, and PRESIDENT from 1809 till 1823.

He m. 20 Nov. 1785, Lydia (Baker), widow of Capt. S. Wallingford, and had —

SOPHIA, 20 July, 1786, m. J. M. Currier of Dover, d. 18 Sept. 1817, leaving several children.

JOSEPH BADGER UPHAM.

He was the great-grandson of Amos Cogswell, whom he succ. in 1878; b. Portsmouth, N. H., 25 Dec. 1840; d. there 14 Aug. 1889. He grad. Bowdoin Coll. 1861, and entered the U. S. Navy as 3d asst. engineer, 17 Nov. 1862. He was promoted to be passed asst. engineer, 1 Jan. 1868; and placed on the retired list of the navy, 27 Dec. 1875, on account of ill health caused by service in the war of the Rebellion.

Samuel Cogswell.

A relative of Amos and Thomas; was of Windham, Ct., and died before 1812; com. lieut. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 1 July, 1777; dep. judge advocate in Brooks's (7th) in 1783.

Thomas Hollis Condy.

He was b. Boston, 1757, d. Pawtucket, R. I., 29 Aug. 1833. Com. 2d lieut. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 1 Feb. 1777; adjutant, 27 Oct. 1778 – 9 April, 1779; com. 1st lieut. 1 March, 1779; reg. quartermaster, 1 Jan. 1782 – July, 1784; distinguished at Quaker Hill, R. I., in Aug. 1778, and at Springfield, N. J., in June, 1780; said to be a brave officer and a good disciplinarian. He m. in June, 1789, Polly Aborn of Pawtucket, and removed to R. I. in 1797. His dau. MARY ANN HOWE was living in Dec. 1851.

David Cook.

He was b. Weston, Mass., 12 March, 1751; d. Portland, Me., 27 Oct. 1823. Before the Revolution he was a butcher in Boston, and a member of Paddock's Artillery Co.; com. 1st lieut. Knox's artillery, 1 Jan. 1776; capt. in Crane's artillery, 14 March, 1778. He used to relate that the night before the battle of Monmouth he slept on a gun-carriage, and dreamed that his lieutenant was wounded precisely as he himself was in the battle that ensued.

HORATIO GATES COOK.

Only son of Capt. David, whom he succ. in 1824; b. 1784; d. Portland, Me., 20 Jan. 1863.

Ezekiel Cooper.

Of Danvers; was an ensign in Hutchinson's reg. in 1775–76; lieut. in Putnam's (5th) reg. 1777–82; com. capt. in

Sprout's (2d) reg. 7 Jan. 1783; removed to Ohio in 1788; and was living at Warrenton, O., in 1807.

Samuel Cooper.

He was b. Boston, 1760; d. near Alexandria, Va., 19 Aug. 1840; com. 2d lieut. Crane's artillery, 1 Feb. 1777; quartermaster, 14 May, 1778; lieut. and adjutant, 1783. He was the official inspector of pot and pearl ashes in N. Y. City and County, 1808–30. Transferred to N. Y. Society in 1804.

His son Samuel, b. 1798, grad. at West Point, 1815; served in the Mexican war as asst. adj.-gen.; became adj.-gen. U. S. army, 1852; resigned his commission in March, 1861, and was appointed by Jefferson Davis adj.-gen. Confed. army. He organized the Confed. forces, and had the highest rank in the service. He was captured with Davis in 1865, was paroled, and died in 1876 at his home, near Alexandria, Va.

GEORGE HENRY COOPER.

Grandson of Lieut. Samuel, whom he succ. in 1889; was b. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. harbor, 29 July, 1822. He was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy, 11 Aug. 1837, and during that year was attached to the fleet on the coast of Florida, which was co-operating with the army against the Seminole Indians. From 1838 till 1842 he was attached to the frigate "Constitution" on the Pacific. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1843, and served on the "Flirt" during the Mexican war. From 1847 till 1851 he was attached to the Yard at Norfolk; and during the five years following he served on the "Susquehanna" in the East India squadron. He was com. lieut. 8 May, 1851, and on his return from the East Indies was again assigned to duty at Norfolk. Afterward he served on the frigate "Roanoke," in the home squadron, and later at the Portsmouth Yard. In July, 1862, he was appointed commander, and given the supply-vessel

"Massachusetts," of the Atlantic squadron. In 1863 he took command of the "Mercedita," in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. For some weeks he commanded the monitor "Sangamon," employed on picket-duty off Charleston harbor, and in shelling Fort Sumter and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. Later he was stationed at Stone Inlet, S. C., as senior naval officer, co-operating with the army. From 1863 till 1867 he commanded successively the "Sonoma," the "Glaucus," and the "Winooski." He was com. capt. in Dec. 1867, and stationed at the Norfolk Yard. Afterward he was on sea duty for some time in command of the frigate "Colorado." During 1872–73 he was commandant at the Norfolk Yard. In June, 1874, he was appointed commodore, and assigned to the command of the Yard at Pensacola. From 1878 till 1880 he was president of the Board of Inspection; and later commandant of the Brooklyn Yard. In 1881 he was com. Rear Admiral, and given command of the North Atlantic station. In 1884, being then 62 years of age, he was, in accordance with the Act of Congress, placed on the retired list.

He m. 11 Dec. 1844, Caroline Augusta, dau. of Guy Carleton Wheeler. Children —

Imogen Page, b. 28 Sept. 1845.
Mason Sinclair, b. 10 July, 1847.
George Henry, b. 30 July, 1851.
Charles Morril, b. 1 Nov. 1856.
William Hamilton, b. 28 Aug. 1861.

ANDREW CRAIGIE.

He was the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Craigie; b. Boston, 7 June, 1743; d. Cambridge, Mass., 19 Sept. 1819; educated at the Boston Latin School; appointed Apothecary-General in the Continental service, 1 Jan. 1777, on Gen. Washington's recommendation, under the resolution of

Congress reorganizing the Medical Department. After faithful service, most of the time in Philadelphia, he was honorably discharged, 3 Nov. 1783. He then settled at Cambridge, having purchased the Vassall estate, — well known as Washington's Headquarters, and, later, as the home of Henry W. Longfellow, — for which he paid £3,750, a large sum for those days. He was interested in the construction of the bridge which still bears his name, from West Boston to Lechmere's Point, East Cambridge. He was an original member of the N. Y. Society, but became a member of the Mass. Society by right of residence.

ANDREW FOSTER.

Eldest son of Andrew Foster, and grand-nephew of Gen. Andrew Craigie, whom he succ. in 1875; was b. Boston, 5 Jan. 1815; d. about 1885; H. U. 1833; adm. Suffolk Bar, 1836. He resided in New York City during the latter part of his life.

John Crane.

Col. Crane, commander of the Mass. reg. of artillery in the continental service during the Revolutionary war, was b. Braintree, Mass., 7 Dec. 1744, and d. at Whiting, Me., 21 Aug. 1805. He was one of the famous "Tea Party" in Dec. 1773, and came near being killed on that occasion by the falling of a chest of tea on his head. He was a member of Adino Paddock's Artillery Co., and took an active part in all the patriotic movements of the day. He followed the trade of a house-carpenter; but as that branch of industry had, with others, been paralyzed by the "Boston Port Bill," which went into operation, 1 June, 1774, Crane with his partner, Ebenezer Stevens, went to Providence, R. I. Here, upon receiving the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, they raised two companies of artillery, with which they marched

to Roxbury, and joined Gridley's reg., Crane receiving the com. of major, and Stevens that of captain, in the R. I. "Train."

Crane was constitutionally bold and daring, as well as ambitious of military glory; and possessing a remarkably keen vision, was exceedingly skilful as an artillerist, — a talent he had frequent opportunities to display during the siege of Boston. On 8 July, 1775, a little after two o'clock in the morning, Majors Tupper and Crane, with a number of volunteers, attacked the British advanced guard at Brown's House, on Boston Neck, routed them, and burned two houses. This was regarded as a very "brave action," and "well performed." During the siege he commanded a breastwork on Boston Neck.

Com. maj. in Knox's art. reg. 1 Jan. 1776, he accompanied the army to New York; and while cannonading a British frigate which was running past his batteries at Corlaer's Hook, 14 Sept., was severely wounded by a cannon-ball which carried off a part of his foot, disabling him for several months. Com. col. 1 Jan. 1777, he raised a reg. in Mass., officered chiefly of those who had been trained under Paddock, Gridley, and Knox; a corps not exceeded in discipline, valor, and usefulness by any in the service. It was principally employed with the main army, and near the person of the Commander-in-Chief, and was relied on as an essential auxiliary in the most important battles. No military organization in that army participated in so many eventful scenes, or won more laurels. Besides the actions of the main army, portions of it were with Sullivan in the R. I. campaign, with Gates at Saratoga, and in the heroic defence of Red Bank on the Delaware.

He was brevetted a brig.-gen. 30 Sept. 1783, and after the peace formed a partnership with Maj. Lemuel Trescott, in the lumber business, at Passamaquoddy, Me., in which they were

unsuccessful. The connection was dissolved, and he finally settled in Whiting, Washington Co., Me.

"Col. Crane," says Gen. Burbeck, "possessed great resolution, energy, and courage, and was at the same time perfectly cool and gentlemanly in danger; in short, he was Gen. Knox's factotum in cases of emergency." Though entitled to a pension on account of his wound, which had to some extent disabled him, he was too high-spirited to accept such assistance; but ill health and poverty finally overcame his scruples, and just previous to his death he made his application.

His descent from *Henry*[1] *Crane* of Dorchester, b. 1624, was through *Ebenezer*[2] of Milton, b. 10 Aug. 1665, who was in the Canada Expedition of 1690, and Mary Tolman; *Abijah*[3] (his father), who m. 3 March, 1733, Sarah Field, who d. 3 Sept. 1742, and (second) 7 Jan. 1743, Sarah Beverley. Their children were Col. John, Abijah, and Miriam.

Col. Crane m. in 1767 Miss Wheeler, and had —

John, 1768, d. 1835.

Abijah.

Isaac.

Alice, 1770, d. 1841, m. William Allan. Their only son, George W., left an only son, George Hayward, b. Boston, 1832.

Mehitable, 1779, d. 1846, m. John Allen.

Charlotte, 1782, d. 1840, m. Horatio Gates Allen.

John Crane.

Of Hanover, N. H.; surgeon of Vose's (1st), afterward of C. Smith's (6th) reg. (1781–83); d. 1805.

JOHN HUNTINGTON CRANE.

Only son of Surgeon John Crane, whom he succ. in 1809; b. Hanover, N. H., 1780; d Louisville, Ky., 26 Sept. 1822; Dartmouth Coll. 1799. He read law, began practice in Straf-

ford, Vt., removed to Boston, and afterward to Sandusky, O., and finally to Louisville, Ky. He never married.

Joseph Crocker.

He was son of Rev. Josiah, of Taunton; b. 24 Feb. 1749; d. 13 Nov. 1797; H. U. 1774; com. lieut. in Greaton's (3d) reg. 16 Sept. 1778; resigned, 24 July, 1781, having performed four years and nine months' service in the army. First Assist. Sec of the Society, 1794–98.

His descent from *William*[1] *Crocker* of Scituate in 1636, and wife Alice, was through *Josiah*,[2] b. Barnstable 19 Sept. 1647, d. 2 Feb. 1698, who m. Melatiah, dau. of Gov. Thos. Hinckley, 22 Oct. 1668; *Josiah*,[3] b. 8 Feb. 1684, d. 10 Oct. 1721, who m. 10 April, 1718, Desire Thacher; Rev. *Josiah*[4] of Taunton (his father), b. 30 Oct. 1719, d. 28 Aug. 1774, and Rebecca, dau. of Ebenezer Allen.

Joseph m. 15 April, 1779, Hannah, dau. of Rev. Samuel Mather of Boston, b. 27 June, 1752, d. 10 July, 1829. They had five sons and five daughters.

SAMUEL MATHER CROCKER.

Eldest son of Capt. Joseph, whom he succ. in 1804; b. 10 May, 1783; d. Milford, Mass., 9 March, 1852; H. U. 1801. He practised law successively in Douglas, Uxbridge, Fitchburg, and Milford, Mass.

He m. Charlotte Coffin. They had —
Samuel Mather, b. 11 Aug. 1812, d. 15 Dec. 1879.
Joseph, b. 28 Nov. 1813, d. 13 Aug. 1885.
Allen, b. 16 Nov. 1815, d. 11 Jan. 1849.
William, b. 15 Aug. 1818 (is living in Chicago).
George, b. 21 July, 1820, d. 20 Dec. 1889.
James, b. 18 March, 1822, d. 26 Feb. 1853.

SAMUEL MATHER CROCKER.

Eldest son of Samuel Mather, whom he succ. in 1855; was b. Douglas, Mass., 11 Aug. 1812; d. Bellingham, Mass., 15

Dec. 1879; m. 1834, Cemelia, dau. of Willard Wilcox. They had —

Marcelus M., b. 5 Nov. 1834, d. 16 March, 1837.
Charlotte, b. 1 Aug. 1836.
Emily Sophia, b. 29 Jan. 1838, d. 17 June, 1844.
Francis Allen, b. 21 March, 1840, d. 22 June, 1843.
Willard, b. 27 June, 1842, d. 2 July, 1843.
Elizabeth, b. 4 March, 1844.
Clara Amelia, b. 22 Dec. 1845.
Lewis Cass, b. 16 April, 1849.
Joseph Willard, b. 7 March, 1852.
Francis Herbert, b. 16 Dec. 1853.
Albert Henry, b. 1 Dec. 1858, d. 4 Jan. 1883.

LEWIS CASS CROCKER.

Fourth son of the above-named Samuel Mather (whom he succ. in 1882), and great-grandson of Lieut. Joseph; was b. Milford, Mass., 16 April, 1849. He is a commercial traveller, and resides in Allston, Mass.

He m. (first) 20 Nov. 1871, Maggie E., dau. of Wm. Corcoran, by whom he had William Francis, b. 22 Nov. 1873, and Frederic Albert, b. 20 Jan. 1875, d. 6 May, 1882.

He m. (second) 1 Nov. 1877, Carrie, dau. of John Smith, by whom he had Bessie May, b. 20 March, 1882; Ethel Francis, b. 17 Jan. 1884.

Florence Crowley.

Sergt. in John Johnston's Co., Knox's artillery, in Feb. 1776; 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 1 Jan. 1777; com. 1st lieut. 1 Oct. 1778. A certificate from Gen. Knox, dated West Point, 12 July, 1783, says of Lieut. Crowley: "In the discharge of his duty he has at all times approved himself an attentive, brave, and intelligent officer." He was living in Boston in 1793.

Nathaniel Cushing.

He was b. Pembroke, Mass., 8 April, 1753; received a common school education, and learned the trade of a house-carpenter, which he was following near Boston when the Revolutionary war broke out. Com. a lieut. in Trescott's Co. of Brewer's reg. in July, 1775; 1st lieut. same Co. in A. Whitcomb's (6th) reg. Jan. 1776; capt. in Paterson's, afterward Vose's (1st) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; in Rufus Putnam's reg. in 1780; brigade major, 1 Dec. 1781; engaged in many battles and skirmishes, and noted as a most successful partisan officer. In May, 1780, while stationed at the outposts of the so-called "neutral ground" between Kingsbridge and White Plains, N. Y., he surprised and captured a detachment of De Lancey's corps of Tories, and being pursued by Col. Simcoe's mounted rangers, repulsed the attacks of that officer, and reached his post with all the prisoners. For his bravery and skill in this affair, he was highly complimented by the Commander-in-Chief. After the war he removed from Boston to Marietta, O., where, soon after his arrival in Aug. 1788, he was com. by Gov. St. Clair as a capt., and in 1797 colonel of the 1st reg. of militia. One of the founders of the Belpré colony in 1789, and d. there in Aug. 1814.

His descent from *Matthew*[1] *Cushing* of Hingham, 1638, b. 1588, d. 30 Sept. 1660, and his wife Nazareth Pitcher, was through *John*,[2] b. 1627, who was an assistant in 1689–91, d. 1708, who m. in 1656, Sarah, dau. of Nicholas Jacob; *John, Jr.*,[3] b. 28 April, 1662, d. 1737, Judge of the Sup. Court, who m. 20 May, 1687, Deborah Loring of Hull; *Elijah*,[4] b. 2 March, 1698, who m. Elizabeth Barker in 1724; *Elijah, Jr.*[5] (his father).

Nathaniel m. in Nov. 1775, Elizabeth Heath, by whom he had six sons and six daughters: of these were Nathaniel, Henry, Varnum, Thomas, Sally, and Elizabeth, all of whom m. and settled in Ohio.

Thomas Cushing.

Gen. Thomas Humphrey Cushing was b. Pembroke, Mass., in Dec. 1755. He was a sergeant in his brother Nathaniel's company in 1776, and was in Arnold's naval battle on Lake Champlain; com. 2d lieut. in Paterson's (afterward Vose's), reg. 28 March, 1777; 1st lieut. 12 Jan. 1778, and was taken prisoner, 14 May, 1781. App. capt. 2d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791, serving under Gen. St. Clair; major 1st sub. legion, 3 March, 1793; inspector, 24 Feb. 1797; adjutant and inspector of the army, 1 April, 1802; col. 2d inf. 7 Sept. 1805; adj.-gen. and brig.-gen. 2 July, 1812, and commanded at Stonington, Ct, when the attack of the British squadron under Admiral Hardy was repulsed in 1814; Collector of the Port of New London from Jan. 1815, until his death, 19 Oct. 1822. He fought a duel with Mr. Lewis, M.C. from Va., in which his life was saved by his watch, which was struck by his adversary's ball. An account of Gen. Cushing's trial by court-martial was published in 1812.

Benjamin Dana.

He was b. Boston, 24 Feb. 1752; d. unm in that city, 3 April, 1836. Lieut. in Wigglesworth's (13th) reg.; com. 1st lieut. 24 Feb. 1778; in Sullivan's campaign in R. I., and served through the war. After the army was disbanded, he went into business in Boston as a banker and financial agent, and won the respect and confidence of his contemporaries.

His descent from *Richard*[1] *Dana* of Cambridge, Mass., 1637, d. 2 April, 1690, m. ab. 1648, to Anne Bullard, was through *Benjamin*,[2] b. 20 Feb. 1660, d. 13 Aug. 1738, m. 24 May, 1688, Mary Buckminster; *Benjamin*,[3] b. 28 April, 1689, lived in Brighton, d. 5 June, 1751, m. 23 July, 1724, Anna Francis; *John*[4] (his father), b. 10 July, 1725, d. 26 Dec. 1793, m. in 1748, Abigail Smith.

ISAAC DANA.

Only surviving bro. of Lieut. Benjamin, whom he succ. in 1837, was b. 9 Dec. 1768; d. Watertown, Mass., 12 July, 1851. He learned the carpenter's trade, and carried on the business of a builder. He m. Hannah Fisher, cousin of Hon. Fisher Ames. They had two sons and six daughters.

BENJAMIN DANA.

Eldest son of Isaac, whom he succ. in 1846; b. Newton, Mass., 16 June, 1804; d. Watertown, Mass., 13 April, 1866. He held various town offices and positions of trust during his forty years' residence in Watertown. He was one of the founders and a director of the Watertown Bank, and served for many years as adjutant and major of the 4th reg. M. V. M.

He m. 11 April, 1829, Martha Stratton, dau. of Capt. Charles Stratton of Weston and Watertown, and had —

Benjamin, b. 28 Feb. 1830.

Charles Stratton, b. 21 April, 1834.

Benjamin Dana was elected in 1876, to succeed his father. He resides in London, Eng.

Joshua Danforth.

Son of Joshua, who commanded a battalion at the battle of Bennington; was b. in Western (now Warren), Mass., 26 Nov. 1759; d. Pittsfield, Mass., 30 Jan. 1837.

Young Danforth, who was qualifying himself for college when the Revolutionary war began, entered his father's company as its clerk at the age of 15, discharging at the same time the duties of surgeon's mate. He was made ensign in 1776; lieut. and paymaster in 1778; 1st lieut. Sprout's (12th) reg. 28 July, 1780; and in 1783 was in Sprout's (2d) reg.

Present at the siege of Boston, 1775–76; surrender of Burgoyne, 17 Oct. 1777; winter quarters at Valley Forge, 1777–78; battle of Monmouth, 28 June, 1778; Sullivan's R. I. campaign, 1778; and in 1781 commanded for some months a post on the Hudson near Tappan Bay, and was engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy.

In May, 1784, he removed to Pittsfield and engaged in business with Col. Simon Larned. Aide-de-camp to Gen. Paterson, 1787; postmaster of Pittsfield from 1794 to his death; several times a representative in the Legislature; Associate Justice of the County Court of Sessions, 1807, and its Chief-Justice in 1808; U. S. Marshal for the 18th District, also Principal Assessor and Collector of the U. S. Revenue (app. by Mr. Madison); member of the Governor's Council in 1827–28; and also held many town offices. Capt. in McCobb's reg. U. S. vols. Nov. 1812; capt. 45th U. S. inf. April, 1814–June, 1815.

By his first wife Salome, dau. of Hon. David Noble of Williamstown, m. 15 Jan. 1786, who d. 30 Jan. 1837, he had —

Maria, 6 April, 1792.
Henrietta, 20 Oct. 1793.
Harriet D., 8 Dec. 1795.
Joshua Noble.
Amelia, 4 July, 1801, who m. —— Roberts.
George Washington, a teacher; } Twins.
Samuel Adams, 5 May, 1804; d. 1866 }
Salome, 23 April, 1808.
Frances E., 24 Nov. 1810.

REV. JOSHUA NOBLE DANFORTH, D.D.

Eldest son of Joshua, whom he succ. in 1843; b. Pittsfield, Mass., 1 April, 1798; d. Newcastle, Del., 14 Nov. 1861; Williams Coll. 1818; D.D. of Delaware Coll. 1855. He studied theology at Princeton; was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick; was settled successively at New-

Eben Davis

castle, Del. (1825–28), Washington, D. C. (1828–33), Lee, Mass. (1834–38); and Alexandria, Va. (Second Church); and at the time of his death was agent of the Colonization Society, and had been prominent in the Temperance Reform. He left only one son, who was insane.

Japheth Daniels.

Of Holliston; b. 1738; d. ab. 1806. Lieut. in Joseph Read's (13th) reg. at siege of Boston; com. capt. in Nixon's (6th) reg. 27 March, 1777, and served to the end of the war.

Son of Samuel and Experience (Adams) Daniels, and (probably) grandson of Robert of Medfield, who settled in Sherborn prior to 1715, and who was (probably) grandson of Robert of Cambridge.

Japheth m. Melatiah ——, who was living in 1812, æ. 72, and had —

Cynthia, 17 May, 1765.

Osimus, 28 Dec. 1768.

Amariah, 28 Nov. 1770, m. 1794 Olive Ryder, and resided at Palmyra, Portage Co., O.

Sabra, 10 Sept. 1772.

Japheth, 14 Aug. 1777, m. Betsey Rider, 1800.

Melatiah, 2 Nov. 1779.

Samuel Darby.

Was of York, Me., where he d. early in 1807. Capt. in Scamman's reg. in May, 1775; in Prescott's reg. in 1776; in Bailey's (2d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; com. major in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1 Nov. 1778; afterward in M. Jackson's (8th) reg.

He left a widow Mary, and a son Reuben, who d. in 1808, leaving a widow and three young children.

Ebenezer Davis.

Ebenezer Davis (or Davies), the eldest son of William and Jane (Stewart) Davis, was born in Newton, N. H. in 1754. While he was still a boy, his father removed to Mass.

and died, leaving a widow and three sons, — Ebenezer, William, and Charles. When the Revolutionary war began, Ebenezer joined a company of forty-eight minute-men of Bradford, under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Gage, and promptly responded, 19 April, 1775, to the Lexington alarm. After seven days of service the company was dismissed ; but the members immediately joined Col. James Frye's Essex Co. reg. of eight months' men, and marched to Cambridge. At Bunker Hill the company occupied an exposed position, but sustained no loss. It is said to have been one of the most effective companies in the battle, having been drilled by an English deserter. When the regiment's term of service expired, young Davis seems to have enlisted as a sergeant, 1 Jan. 1776, under Capt. Joshua Read, in the 1st Rhode Island reg., Col. Varnum. This regiment, after the evacuation of Boston, marched to N. Y., fought at Long Island, Harlem Heights, and White Plains; served under Gen. Lee until his capture in N. J.; then rejoined Gen. Washington, and at his request patriotically remained in the service till 1 Feb. 1777, a month after their term expired. They were actively engaged at Princeton, and at the Assanpink Creek, where it is said the young sergeant distinguished himself by gallant conduct.

Davis enlisted, 25 March, 1777, under Capt. Samuel Carr, in the 9th Mass. reg., Col. James Wesson, and served as a sergeant until 2 March, 1779, when he was promoted to the rank of ensign. This regiment served under Gen. Gates in the campaign against Burgoyne; took an active part in the battles of Bemis's Heights; wintered at Valley Forge; and was at the battle of Monmouth, where its colonel was badly wounded.

In the autumn of 1781 Ensign Davis was assistant commissary of issues to Gen. Muhlenberg's (1st) brigade of Lafayette's Light Infantry in the Yorktown campaign. In 1782

he was ensign in Col. Michael Jackson's (8th) reg.; and by the report of a board appointed, 3 Sept. 1781, to arrange the rank of the subaltern officers of the Mass. line, he was eighth on the list of ensigns. He was promoted, 5 Nov. 1782, to the rank of lieut. in Capt. John Hobby's company of the 3d Mass. reg., Col. Greaton, his promotion dating from 15 March; and in 1783 he was appointed quartermaster to the 3d Mass. brigade, which position he held at the close of the war. On leaving the army, Lieut. Davis returned to Bradford, and soon afterward removed to Falmouth Neck (now Portland, Me.), where he passed the remainder of his life. He retained to the last his fondness for a military career, and was highly recommended for a colonel's commission in the new United States army in 1792. He even thought of going to France, during the first enthusiasm of the French Revolution, to offer his services to the patriots. He was commissioned, 5 Feb. 1787, capt. in the 6th div. of the Mass. militia. In 1798, when Congress voted to raise an army of ten thousand men, in anticipation of war with France, although already suffering from the lingering disease that ended his life, he wrote to his friend, Gen. Wm. Shepard, then a member of Congress, expressing his wish to re-enter the service, and asking his influence with the President to procure him a suitable position. The people of Portland appointed him, 11 June of the same year, on a committee to superintend the erection of necessary defences for the town.

He joined the Portland Lodge of Free Masons, 6 Jan. 1785, was elected Junior Warden the same day, and in June was chosen Master, retaining the office till 1795.

He died, after a tedious illness of two years, 14 Nov. 1799, at the age of 45 years. Capt. Davis is described as a noble-looking man, of fine manners and soldierly bearing, wearing the old-fashioned cocked hat and small-clothes.

The following graphic picture of him is contained in a letter written, 24 July, 1834, by his old friend and comrade, Gen. Benjamin Pierce, Governor of New Hampshire, to the Hon. Charles S. Daveis: —

"While I write, the recollection of your gallant father is constantly recurring to me. As he died when you were young, and few individuals now living can speak of him to you from a long and intimate acquaintance in early life, I will avail myself of this opportunity to give you some of my own recollections. Our acquaintance commenced in the spring [of] 1777, at Bemus [Bemis's] Heights, near the ground where the battles were afterward fought. He could not at that time, I think, have been more than twenty years of age, and his appearance is at this moment fresh in my recollection. His face was fine, indicative of great moral firmness; and when interested upon any subject, his countenance was lit up with a high degree of animation. His hair was black, but, as was the custom of that day, always powdered when on duty; eyes dark and full of expression. He was about six feet and one inch in height, his figure perfectly symmetrical, and his motions those of an elegant and accomplished soldier. This description would seem unnecessarily particular to an indifferent individual, but I am writing to a son, to whom minute facts will not be without interest. Your father, like myself, entered the service young. In 1777 we were sergeants in the same brigade, — he in Col. Wesson's, and myself in Col. Jackson's regiment. The regiments encamped and served side by side, and we were intimate from that period to the close of the war. We received our promotions about the same time, and generally served in the same grade. Your father was deservedly beloved by all who were so fortunate as to make his acquaintance. In habits he was remarkably correct; and every duty devolved upon him, whether in the camp or in the field, was sure to be performed with promptness and alacrity. In a word, it was conceded by all, that your father, in mind and in heart as in person, combined what a gallant officer and finished gentleman should be."

William Davis, father of *Ebenezer*, was of Newton, N. H. He was m. 24 Dec. 1751, at Kingston, N. H., to Jane, youngest dau. of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Johnson) Stewart of Rowley, and

Charles L. Dawes

probably granddaughter of Duncan Stewart, an early settler and ship-builder of Newbury. They had three sons; namely, (1) Ebenezer; (2) William, who served in the army 1777–80, m. Hannah Buck of Haverhill, 25 June, 1780, d. Haverhill, 9 April, 1827, leaving descendants; (3) Charles, who enlisted in 1777 for the war, and is supposed to have d. unm. in the West Indies.

Capt. Davis was m. (1st) July, 1785, at Bradford, to Priscilla, dau. of Deacon Ebenezer Griffin of Bradford, and of his wife Priscilla, dau. of Benjamin and Priscilla (Hazen) Kimball. Issue: one child, who d. in infancy, 19 Oct. 1786. Mrs. Davis d. 22 Oct. 1786.

He was m. (2d) 21 Aug. 1787, at Portland, to Mehitable Griffin, a younger sister of his first wife. Issue: CHARLES STEWART DAVEIS, b. 10 May, 1788.

After Capt. Davis's death his widow was m. 7 Nov. 1800, to John McLellan, and d. 21 April, 1823.

CHARLES STEWART DAVEIS.

Charles Stewart Daveis, the only son of Capt. Ebenezer Davis and his wife Mehitable Griffin, was born in Portland, Me., 10 May, 1788.

By his father's early death, in 1799, he was left at the age of eleven years to the care of an excellent mother. After receiving the rudiments of his education in his native town, he was sent, in June, 1802, to Phillips Academy, Andover, where, under the instruction of its principal, Mark Newman, he was fitted for college. In 1803 he entered Bowdoin College, and graduated in 1807, at the head of its second class.

On leaving college, Mr. Daveis entered the law office of Nicholas Emery, Esq., of Portland; and was in 1810 admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Portland, where he remained during the whole of his long professional career.

At the bar of Cumberland County Mr. Daveis came into successful competition with able lawyers, among whom he took a high rank. While he was well versed in the principles

of the Common Law, it was in the less known branches of Equity and Admiralty that he acquired his chief reputation. He was almost the first in the State to devote attention to equity practice, of which the older members of the bar were generally ignorant and distrustful; and his acquirements in this branch were highly esteemed by Judge Story, who was his warm personal friend, and for whom he cherished the strongest admiration. He was an eminent admiralty lawyer, fearlessly espousing, at the risk of his personal safety, the cause of the sailors, who were then regarded when at sea as little better than slaves, — a condition of things which he, in conjunction with Mr. Justice Ware, the learned and able Judge of the United States District Court, did much to amend.

Mr. Daveis was m., 1 June, 1815, at Exeter, N. H., to Elizabeth Taylor, youngest daughter of Hon. John Taylor Gilman, Governor of New Hampshire, and his wife Deborah, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, of Exeter.

In 1818, on the election of Samuel Fessenden as major-general of the twelfth division of Massachusetts militia, Mr. Daveis accepted a position on his staff, as division inspector, which he retained until 1827, when he received an appointment as senior aide to Gov. Lincoln.

It was at this time that he first took an active part in connection with the controversy with which for many years he was so intimately associated, and of the history, facts, arguments, and condition of which he has been pronounced on good authority to have known more than any other man in the State or nation. This was the dispute relating to the northeastern boundary of Maine, which had been for many years pending between the United States and Great Britain, but was now suddenly brought to a crisis by the action of the Provincial authorities of New Brunswick, in serving legal process on American settlers in the disputed country; and

especially in arresting on his own land, granted to him by the States of Maine and Massachusetts, one John Baker, a citizen of the former State, who was carried to Fredericton for trial. Gov. Lincoln promptly despatched Col. Daveis as special agent of the State, bearing a letter to Sir Howard Douglas, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, to obtain information with regard to these aggressions, and to demand the release of Baker. Proceeding to St. Stephen's, Mr. Daveis hired horses and a guide, and set out across the country for Fredericton, a distance of over eighty miles, arriving 25 Nov. 1827, after a journey of four days through the wilderness, performed partly on horseback and partly on foot. The Governor declined to recognize him in an official capacity; but he was treated with the most distinguished politeness, during his stay, by the members of the government, officers, and gentry of the place. After some delay, owing to the Governor's illness, Mr. Daveis proceeded to Houlton and Woodstock, and collected what evidence he was able, in the absence of official recognition, to obtain in relation to the British aggressions. In January, 1828, he returned to Portland, and presented to Gov. Lincoln a report setting forth at length the information that he had acquired on the subject. The mission had proved unsuccessful, and Baker was tried and convicted in spite of all remonstrances.

The controversy, in accordance with the Treaty of Ghent, and by virtue of a convention between the two governments, was now submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands; and Hon. Albert Gallatin, and Judge Preble, of Portland, were appointed commissioners to prepare the American case. Judge Preble, who was sent as minister to the Hague, was anxious to avail himself of Mr. Daveis's valuable services in the capacity of Secretary of Legation, an office which the latter declined. He consented however, at the earnest solicitation of the Judge, to accept an appoint-

ment as special confidential agent of the United States, to prepare and present the evidence in the American case. Sir Howard Douglas, recalled from New Brunswick, was charged by the British government with a similar mission. Mr. Davcis sailed from New York for Havre, 11 Jan. 1830, and 13 March reached the Hague. After completing his duties there, he made a brief trip to England and Scotland, in the course of which he spent much time attending the courts at Westminster Hall and the debates of Parliament, and also had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of some of the most eminent men of the period. He sailed from Liverpool, 11 July, and reached Boston in safety, after a long voyage.

The unsatisfactory award of the arbiter — being a mere suggestion of a compromise — was not recognized as binding by the United States. The question remained open; and after some disheartening years of ill-conducted and fruitless negotiation, a bill was at length introduced into Congress, providing for a survey by national authority of the disputed border-line. Anxious to secure its passage, Hon. Edward Kent, at this time Governor of Maine, with the advice of his Council, commissioned Mr. Davcis, 25 April, 1838, as a special agent to co-operate with the Maine delegation in Congress in securing that result, and also to attend to some other matters connected with the controversy. Mr. Davcis reached Washington, 10 May, and devoted himself ardently to the work. The results were eminently favorable. A general interest in the subject was awakened; and although the bill was laid on the table, resolutions reported in the Senate by Hon. James Buchanan were unanimously adopted in both branches, strongly maintaining the right of Maine in the controversy. Of Mr. Daveis's efforts Gov. Kent says: "I think I can confidently say that no agent or envoy ever labored more diligently or more intelligently or efficiently

than he did during that warm summer of 1838. . . . By his earnest persuasions he induced both Mr. Webster (on the 4th of July) and Mr. Buchanan, and others, to espouse our cause distinctly and earnestly, in strong speeches. He alone brought the whole question out of its narrow locality in the State into a national matter, regarded as one of interest to the whole country, involving questions of peace and war, which were fast becoming imminent and perilous. . . . I have always believed that Maine owed more to him than to any other man in thus bringing the whole subject before the nation and compelling action." In a letter addressed to Mr. Daveis, under date of 15 July, 1838, Gov. Kent says: "You have breathed into them the breath of life, and have done more to advance our cause, and place this matter on its true basis, and bring the administration to a right position than any other man has ever done. I am more than satisfied; I am delighted, not more with the success than with the skill and indefatigable and persevering and able manner in which you have presented and enforced our right." Mr. Daveis submitted to the Governor a lengthy and valuable report of his mission, which was laid before the Legislature.

The following year, the draft of a convention having been received from England, the Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, made a special visit to Maine, to learn the views of the leading men. With this object, at the President's suggestion, Gov. Fairfield and Senator Williams of the dominant party, and Ex-Governor Kent and Mr. Daveis as representatives of the Whig opposition, were invited to a private conference. They met Mr. Forsyth at Portland, 18 June, and after a harmonious consultation for two days, drew up and signed a paper, disapproving the British proposition and the counter-project of the American government, and embodying their own views in the matter.

In 1841 Mr. Daveis, being a member of the State Senate, as chairman of the joint special committee on the Northeastern Boundary, submitted, 30 March, an able report of fifty-five pages, accompanied with a series of resolutions breathing a spirit of calm determination, which were adopted unanimously in the Senate, and in the House by a large majority. In May he was summoned to a private conference on the subject, at Boston, with Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State.

The following year Lord Ashburton's special mission, resulting in the Treaty of Washington, closed the vexed question forever. In this last act of the drama Mr. Daveis took no part. During the long years in which he was identified with the controversy, his feelings had become warmly enlisted on the side of his native State; and he was recognized as one of the most uncompromising and zealous advocates of her right. It was not unnatural therefore that while acquiescing in the result, he could not give his cordial approval to the terms of settlement.

In politics Mr. Daveis was a Federalist, and afterward a Whig. Unlike most of his political associates, however, he admitted the justice of the war of 1812. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate. He presided at its organization, and served as chairman of the joint special committee on the Northeastern Boundary, and also as chairman of the joint standing committee on the Judiciary. In 1848 he was an active supporter of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and was nominated on the Whig State ticket for elector-at-large, but was beaten by a considerable plurality, the State casting its vote for Gen. Cass.

Through all his engrossing public and professional duties, Mr. Daveis never failed to find time for literary pursuits, in which he delighted and excelled. A diligent student, gifted with fine abilities and a rare memory, he acquired an eminent

reputation for scholarship, and especially for familiarity with classical lore. He wrote much, and in his earlier years often in verse; and was a frequent contributor to the newspapers and periodicals of the time, including occasionally the "North American Review." He also delivered many public addresses, charming his hearers by the grace of his manner no less than by the beauty of his language. His productions were elaborately prepared, and carefully adapted to express the most delicate shades of meaning.

His literary abilities were first brought to public notice by an oration on Greek Literature, delivered in Sept. 1808, at Bowdoin College, before the Peucinian Society, of which he had been among the founders; and afterward published in the "Monthly Anthology," prefaced with a highly complimentary editorial note. This oration procured him an invitation to contribute to that fastidious publication, and an election as corresponding member of the Anthology Club. Among his other public addresses may be mentioned an oration delivered to the Federal Republicans of Portland, 4 July, 1812; a historical oration at Fryeburg, 19 May, 1825, on the hundredth anniversary of Lovewell's Indian fight; an oration delivered, at the request of the citizens' committee, 9 Aug. 1826, on the death of Adams and Jefferson; and a second Fourth of July oration at Portland in 1831. In 1853 he wrote for the New Hampshire Historical Society a memoir of Gov. Gilman, which was read at Exeter on the hundredth anniversary of the Governor's birth, 19 Dec.

Mr. Daveis was a diligent student of American history, and collected much material for a life of Gen. Knox, which was to have formed one of the concluding series of Mr. Sparks's biographies, and for which the General's family papers were placed at his disposal. Professional duties, however; the extended scope of the work, embracing a sketch of the artillery service during the Revolutionary war; and finally an

attack of paralysis, — indefinitely postponed the completion of this cherished design, which, though perhaps never formally renounced, remained at last unfulfilled.

To his Alma Mater Mr. Daveis always cherished a strong attachment, and served her faithfully for many years. In 1820 he was chosen a member of the Board of Overseers, of which he was several years Vice-President; and in 1836 he became one of the Trustees, retaining the position until induced by declining health to resign it in 1864. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of which he was for many years Corresponding Secretary, and later Vice-President and President. On the formation of the Alumni Society, of which he was chosen the first President, 1 Sept. 1835, he delivered an oration which was commended by Judge Story as "full of strong and vivid thought," and pronounced to "add to his former efforts a new claim upon the gratitude of the scholars of the country." In Sept. 1839, at the inauguration of Pres. Woods, Mr. Daveis delivered a Latin address, which was responded to by the President. He also wrote, in 1854, an address for the dedication of the new King Chapel at Brunswick. In 1844 he received from the college the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Daveis was in 1828 elected a member of the Maine Historical Society, and was subsequently chosen a corresponding member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and an honorary member of those of New York and Georgia. In 1814 he was chosen an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard College, there being then no chapter of the Society at Brunswick.

In the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati Mr. Daveis always felt the warmest interest, and for many years took a very active part. Elected a member in 1809, at the age of twenty-one years, as successor to his father, he was in 1839

chosen a member of the Standing Committee, on which he served until 1851, when he was elected VICE-PRESIDENT. In 1853, on the death of Robert G. Shaw, he was chosen PRESIDENT of the Society, and was successively re-elected to that office until his death in 1865. He prepared, by direction of the Society, a new edition of its "Institution and Proceedings," which in 1859 was ordered to be printed. He also wrote for Appleton's Cyclopædia a historical account of the Society. He was often chosen delegate to the meetings of the General Society, and in 1854 was elected VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, an office which he retained until his death.

In his active career Mr. Daveis was suddenly arrested, 28 April, 1850, by a stroke of paralysis, which partially deprived him of the use of his right side. Ten years later, 3 April, 1860, his wife died, after a long period of feeble health. Mr. Daveis survived her nearly five years, under the constantly increasing burden of bodily infirmity, enduring with unmurmuring Christian resignation the inactivity so wearisome to an energetic and social spirit, until 29 March, 1865, when, in his native town, on the site of his father's old home, he quietly breathed his last, at the age of 76 years.

Mr. Daveis was a man of earnest religious character, the beauty and sincerity of which were amply attested by his whole life, and most of all by the last sad years of feebleness and bereavement, borne with heroic and touching resignation. Of a truly chivalrous nature, he combined in a rare degree manly energy and fearlessness with a womanly tenderness and purity; commanding the sincere respect of all, and the warmest affection of those whose privilege it was to know him well. Though an untiring worker, he always found time to encourge those who were deserving of aid, especially young men. He was not prone to entertain extreme views, and his bearing towards his opponents was ever respectful and courteous. His manners were dignified, courtly, affable;

and, under whatever provocation, always eminently those of a Christian gentleman.

He had five children; namely, —

John Taylor Gilman, M.D., of Portland.

Edward Henry, a member of the bar in Portland, editor of some volumes of law reports; b. 3 April, 1818, m. 8 June, 1853, Susan W. Bridge of Augusta, Me. Has two daughters.

Mary Cogswell, b. 27 March, 1820, m. 20 Dec. 1842, the Rev. David Greene Haskins, S.T.D., of Cambridge, Mass. Has one son, *David Greene Haskins, Jr.*, and two daughters.

Anna Ticknor, b. 11 April, 1823, m. 8 June, 1847, Charles Jones of Portland. Has one daughter.

Caroline Elizabeth, b. 11 Dec. 1826, d. 13 Dec. 1827.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN DAVEIS, M.D.

Eldest son of Charles S. Daveis, whom he succ. in 1865; b. Portland, Me., 21 March, 1816; d. there 9 May, 1873. He was educated at the Round Hill School, at the academies of Portland and Exeter, and at Harvard University (class of 1836), and was one of the Sophomore Class the whole of which was dismissed for rebellion. He then studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1837, and at Boston, and began practice in 1840 in his native city, where he resided until his death. He was a skilful oculist. He received the honorary degrees of M.D. (1837) and of A.M. (1858) from Bowdoin College.

He m. 11 Oct. 1847, Frances Ellen Gordon, by whom he had three daughters; namely, Anne Emery of Portland; Frances, who d. in infancy; Elizabeth Taylor, who m. George Abbot, now of Cambridge, Mass., and has two daughters.

DAVID GREENE HASKINS, JR.

Son of Rev. David G. and Mary C. (Daveis) Haskins, and only grandson of Charles S. Daveis, whom he succ. in 1876;

was b. Roxbury, Mass., 5 March, 1845; H. U. 1866; Harvard Law School, 1869; admitted to the bar at Boston, 1870; Recording Sec. N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, 1873–90; ASST. SEC. of the MASS. SOC. CIN., 1878–90; SECRETARY, 1890.

James Davis.

He was a native of old Deerfield or Conway, Mass.; d. Amity, Alleghany Co., N. Y., in Aug. 1817, æ. ab. 72. Com. lieut. in Greaton's (3d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777. He served seven years, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne and of Cornwallis; was afterward a farmer in Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y.; and about 1809 he settled in Scio, now Amity, Alleghany Co., residing on the farm of his son Henry until his death.

The descent of his wife, Irene Ticknor, from Sergeant *William*[1] *Ticknor*, of Scituate, b. Kent, Eng., often selectman of Scituate, and an officer under Gen. Cudworth, in Philip's war (1675), who m. 29 Oct. 1656, in Boston, Hannah, dau. of John Stockbridge (she d. 1665), was through *William*,[2] b. 1664, m. 1696 Lydia, dau. of Dea. Joseph Tilden, and removed to Lebanon, Ct., in 1710; *John*[3] (her father), b. 1699, d. 1751, m. at Lebanon, Ct., in 1724, Mary Bailey, and had nine children, of whom Irene (b. 1747, d. Aug. 1815) was the eighth. Hon. George Ticknor, LL.D., author of the "History of Spanish Literature," was a descendant of *John*.[3] The children of James and Irene (Ticknor) Davis, all of whom were b. in Mass., were —

JAMES, who was a waiter in his father's company, and who d. near Geneva, N. Y., leaving a number of children.

CYRUS, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

HARRY, a farmer and deacon of the Baptist Church in Scio, who had ten children.

CHARLES, farmer, also of Scio; one of the storming party which, in the war of 1812, took Fort George, U. C., and d. there in 1814, leaving a wife and six children, one of whom. *Henry*, was a resident of McGregor, Iowa.

LUCINDA, who m. Levi Stanhope.

PHILINDA, who m. —— Hyde.

John Davis.

Of Kingston, Mass.; d. Norway, Me., in 1816. Entered the army as a private in Peleg Wadsworth's Co., Cotton's reg. 6 May, 1775; was serg.-major of Pope's Co., Shepard's (4th) reg. 22 Jan. 1777, to 3 Jan. 1778, when com. ensign; com. lieut. and adjutant same reg. 14 April, 1780; and served to the end of the war, having been present at Bemis's Heights, Monmouth, and Quaker Hill, R. I. He removed to Norway in 1814.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS.

Eldest son of John, whom he succ. in 1819. His bro. Thomas was living in 1850.

Walter Dean.

He was b. (probably) New London, Ct., 5 Sept. 1751; d. in western N. Y., ab. 1827, while on a visit to a son. Lieut. in Wigglesworth's (13th) reg. 1777; in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778; com. capt. in Marshall's (10th) reg. 1 Jan. 1783. He had an older brother, Seth, who was one of the first settlers of Phelps, N. Y.

Son of Seth and Mary (Waterus) Dean, m. 1 June, 1741. By his wife Abigail he had —

Harvey, b. 16 Aug. 1778; Pauline, b. 21 May, 1782; Chauncey, b. 5 April, 1784; Isaac, b. 8 Feb. 1786; Fanny, b. 14 March, 1790; Ednah, b. 19 Feb. 1794, m. David Thomas of Aurora, N. Y.; Lucius Q. C., b. 7 May, 1796.

HENRY DEARBORN.

He was an original member of the N. H. Society, but subsequently became a member of the Mass. Society by right of residence. He was b. Hampton, N. H., 23 Feb. 1751; d. Roxbury, Mass., 6 June, 1829. He began practice as a physician at Nottingham Square, N. H., in 1772, but took a

special interest in military affairs, and employed such time as he could spare from his profession in studying the art of war. On the alarm from Lexington he collected a company of sixty minute-men and marched to Cambridge, reaching that place early on the 20th April. He was soon after appointed capt. in Stark's reg., and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was in Arnold's expedition to Canada, and was taken prisoner in the assault on Quebec. Having been exchanged in 1777, he was appointed major in Scammell's reg., and took part in the battles of Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Newtown, and the siege of Yorktown. He distinguished himself at Monmouth by a successful charge. In 1781 he was appointed on Washington's staff as deputy-quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel. After the war he went to Monmouth, Me., and in 1789 was appointed U. S. marshal for that State. He was elected to Congress in 1793, and served two terms. Pres. Jefferson appointed him Secretary of War in 1801, and he held that position until Pres. Madison took office in 1809. He was then appointed collector of the port of Boston, and occupied that place until 1812, when he was appointed senior maj.-gen. U. S. army, and assigned to the command of the Northern Department. He captured York (now Toronto), 27 April, 1813, and Fort George, 27 May following. In July of that year he was recalled (on account of political intrigue, it is said) and placed in command of the city of New York. Pres. Monroe appointed him minister to Portugal in 1822. After serving two years he resigned, returned home, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. He published an account of the battle of Bunker Hill, and wrote a journal of his expedition to Canada.*

His descent from *Godfrey*[1] *Dearborn*, one of the original settlers of Exeter, with Wheelwright, in 1639, who d. 4 Feb. 1686, and

* Printed in the Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society, 2d series, vol. ii. pp. 275-305.

Dorothy, widow of Philemon Dalton, was through *Henry*,[2] b. prob. in Eng., d. 18 Jan. 1725, æ. 92, who m. 10 Jan. 1666, Elizabeth Merriam; *John*,[3] b. 10 Oct. 1666, d. 22 Nov. 1750, who m. 4 Nov. 1689, Abigail Bachelder; *Simeon*[4] (his father), b. 31 July, 1706, d. 13 Sept. 1766, who m. 5 Dec. 1728, Sarah Marston.

He m. 28 March, 1780, Dorcas Osgood.

HENRY ALEXANDER SCAMMELL DEARBORN.

Son of Gen. Henry, whom he succ. in 1832; b. Exeter, N. H., 3 March, 1783; d. Portland, Me., 29 July, 1851. He spent two years at Williams College; graduated at William and Mary College in 1803; studied law under William Wirt, afterward with Judge Story, and practised for a time in Salem and Portland. He afterward superintended the erection of forts in Portland harbor; was deputy-collector under his father, and succ. him as collector of the port of Boston in 1813–29; commanded the troops in Boston harbor in 1812, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1816; brig.-gen. Mass. militia, 1814; was a member of the Mass. Constitutional Convention of 1820; a representative in the Mass. Legislature from Roxbury in 1830; member of the Executive Council in 1831; M. C. 1831–33; adj.-gen. of Mass. 1834–43; Mayor of Roxbury, 1847–51. He was active in originating and forwarding many useful works; among them Bunker Hill Monument, the Hoosac Tunnel, and the beautiful cemeteries at Mount Auburn and Forest Hills.

He was a voluminous writer. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, he was the author of the following printed works: "Commerce of the Black Sea," 3 vols. with charts; "History of Navigation;" "Defence of Gen. H. Dearborn against the Attack of Gen. Hull;" "Internal Improvement and Commerce of the West;" "Sketch of the Life of the Apostle Eliot;" a work on "Woad," or Pastel; and addresses on various public occasions. He left a large

number of volumes in manuscript; among others, "Life and Correspondence of Gen. H. Dearborn," in 11 vols. 4to; "Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill;" "Inquiry into the Conduct of Gen. Putnam in relation to the Battle of Bunker Hill;" "Treatise on Grecian Architecture," 2 vols.; "Life of Col. W. R. Lee, U.S.A.," 2 vols.; "Life of Commodore Bainbridge," 1 vol.; "Life of Jesus Christ," 2 vols.; "Memoir of Mount Auburn."

He was a member of the American Academy and other scientific bodies. In 1811 he delivered the Fourth of July oration for the Bunker Hill Association. He was PRESIDENT of the GEN. SOC. of the CIN. from 1848 to 1851.

He m. at Salem, 3 May, 1807, Hannah Swett, dau. of Col. William R. Lee, and had —

JULIA MARGARETTA, b. 25 Jan. 1808, m. 23 Jan. 1834, Hon. Asa W. H. Clapp of Portland, d. 3 June, 1867.

HENRY GEORGE RALEGH, b. 22 June, 1809, m. 6 July, 1840, Sarah Thurston. Civil engineer.

WILLIAM LEE, b. 12 June, 1812, Engineer Croton Water Works, d. N. Y. 15 March, 1875. He left a son, *Wm. Henry Dearborn*, b. 10 Dec. 1861, who is a civil engineer in N. Y. City.

Nathan Dix.

Of Woburn; lieut. in Wood's Co., L. Baldwin's reg. 1775–76; com. capt. in Wesson's (9th) reg. 1 March, 1777; in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. in 1783. He m. 16 Nov. 1769, Elizabeth Wyman of Woburn. She d. 28 Feb. 1780, æ. 31 years 6 months.

Levi Dodge.

Of Beverly; pensioner, living in New York in 1820; com. lieut. in Marshall's (10th) reg. 15 Dec. 1778; in Vose's reg. in 1783.

Peter Dolliver.

He was adjutant in Paul D. Sargent's (16th) reg. 1775–76; acting major of brigade (Sargent's), Oct. 1776; com. capt. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 1777; Inspector of Boston Custom House many years, and until his death, 23 June, 1816, æ. 63.

Seth Drew.

He was b. Kingston, Mass., 2 June, 1747; d. there 18 May, 1824. In early life Major Drew was engaged in ship-building, the occupation of his ancestors for many years. He was a member of Wadsworth's Co. of minute-men, and responded promptly on receiving the Lexington alarm. Com. 2d lieut. in Bailey's (2d) reg. 1 July, 1775; 1st lieut. 1 Jan. 1776; capt. same reg. 1 Jan. 1777; major, 7 Jan. 1783; present at the siege of Boston, battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth, and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a member of the court which tried Joshua Hett Smith as an accomplice of André. Postmaster of Kingston for many years previous to his death; representative in the General Court, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1803, and 1804; app. Justice of the Peace in 1797. Previous to the war of 1812–15, he was an agent of the government to superintend the erection of forts in Plymouth harbor and at Fairhaven. He was a punctual attendant at the annual meetings of the Cincinnati, and was, in the absence of the President, frequently called to the chair.

Distinguished for activity of mind as well as of body, he sustained also the reputation of a brave and discreet officer, and merited and received the approbation and esteem of all with whom he was associated.

His descent from *John*[1] *Drew* of Devonshire, Eng., and of Plymouth, ab. 1660, d. 29 July, 1721, æ. 79, and wife Hannah, was

through *Samuel*,[2] b. 1678; *Cornelius*[3] (his father), who m. Sarah Bartlett.

Seth m. 3 Dec. 1772, Hannah Brewster, a descendant of Elder Wm. She d. 13 April, 1832. They had —

Nathaniel, b. 22 Aug. 1773, d. 11 Sept. 1775.

Hannah, b. 3 Jan. 1776, m. Oct. 1803, Eli Cook, d. 13 Dec. 1861.

Seth.

Christiana, b. 1783, d. 29 July, 1794.

Sylvia, b. 30 Sept. 1785, m. 11 April, 1805, Thos. Cushman, d. 22 Nov. 1865.

Francis, b. 29 July, 1788, m. 18 April, 1816, Joanna Bradford; (2d) 27 Sept. 1827, Lucy Sampson; (3d) 6 Feb. 1834, Betsey Southworth. He d. 9 Dec. 1862. Had *Mary*, *Joanna*, and *Elizabeth F.*

SETH DREW.

Son of Major Seth, whom he succ. in 1824; b. Kingston, Mass., 6 Jan. 1778; d. 20 Jan. 1854. He was Deacon and one of the main pillars of the Baptist Society of Kingston, and represented that town in the Legislature of Mass., in 1835–37 and 1842. He was a highly respected, useful, and philanthropic citizen.

He m. 17 Nov. 1803, Mary, dau. of Elisha Washburn, who d. 1 Jan. 1868. They had —

Thos. Bradford, b. 18 Sept. 1804, d. 15 Aug. 1826.

Clement.

Christiana, b. 28 Feb. 1809, m. Levi S. Prince, Oct. 1832.

Job Washburn, b. 30 Sept. 1811, m. 22 Dec. 1833, Mary Ann Bailey, d. 17 Oct. 1869.

Christopher Prince, b. 27 June, 1815, m. June, 1841, Rebecca Simmons.

Eliza, b. 28 June, 1817, m. 22 Nov. 1838, Lysander Bartlett, Jr.

Hannah Cook, b. 22 Dec. 1819, m. 24 Nov. 1853, John Keely of Haverhill.

Seth, b. 15 May, 1822, m. 5 Nov. 1848, Emily F. Robbins.

Eli Cook, b. 17 Feb. 1825, m. Harriet K. Eaton of Middleboro'.

CLEMENT DREW.

Son of Seth, whom he succ. in 1854; b. 27 Nov. 1806; d. 31 May, 1889. He was engaged in mercantile business in Boston, and was a marine painter of some note. For many years he was a prominent member of the Baptist Society in Tremont Temple, and for fifty years one of its Deacons. He was a typical New England man, being a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, and inherited those sterling qualities which distinguished the early settlers. He was one of the original anti-slavery men, and was always interested and active in all philanthropic and religious movements.

He m. in 1829 Elizabeth Teal, and had —
Caroline E., b. 16 Aug. 1830.
George Henry, b. 21 Sept. 1833.

GEORGE HENRY DREW.

Son of Clement Drew, whom he succ. in 1890; was b. Kingston, Mass., 21 Sept. 1833, and received his education in Boston. He was one of the founders of the Elm Hill Baptist Society in Roxbury, and its first Treasurer. After the Society developed into a church, he was, in 1887, elected a Deacon. He holds several other positions of trust and responsibility. His profession is that of an electrician, and he resides in Roxbury.

He m. 24 Oct. 1855, Clara Ann, dau. of Charles Wren Burton. Children —
Ella E., b. 16 Aug. 1857.
Emily M., b. 11 Nov. 1862.
Clara M., b. 28 May, 1869.

John Duffield.

Com. surgeon of Crane's artillery, 30 Sept. 1782.

J. Edwards

Benjamin Eaton.

He was b. Marblehead, Mass., 1755; com. 2d lieut. Crane's artillery, 1 Feb. 1777; served through the war; and was inspector of customs at Boston for some years, and until his death, 20 Aug. 1819.

He m. 15 March, 1781, Ann, dau. of Shippie Townsend of Boston, and sister of Dr. David Townsend, an original member of the Society. They had —

Nancy, b. 12 Oct. 1782, m. 31 Oct. 1809, James Moorfield of Boston, who had: *Ann Townsend*, b. 6 Jan. 1811, m. 27 May, 1836, George Eaton; *Martha Brennan*, m. Rev. Charles A. Farley of Boston; *Elizabeth*, m. Charles W. Storey of Boston; *Mary* is unm.

David, b. 2 April, 1784, d. 12 Sept. 1784.

Betsey, b. 27 Sept. 1785, d. unm. 9 Nov. 1857.

Sarah, b. 30 March, 1789, m. Abraham Gamage, d. s. p. 25 Aug. 1845.

Abijah, b. 3 Aug. 1791; Alexander, b. 27 Oct. 1792; and Mary, b. 27 April, 1795. All d. unm.

George and Ann Townsend Eaton have *Ann Moorfield*, *Charles Marvin*, and *Hannah Andrews*.

Rev. C. A. and Martha B. Farley have *Frank Moorfield*.

CHARLES MARVIN EATON.

Son of George and Ann Townsend Eaton, and great-grandson of Lieut. Eaton, whom he succ. in 1873; was b. Boston, 20 Aug. 1849. He is a mercantile printer, and resides at Wellesley Hills.

Thomas Edwards.

He was the son of John and Abigail (Webb) Edwards; b. Boston, Mass., 1 Aug. 1753; d. Boston, 4 Aug. 1806. Entered the Boston Latin School, 1760, and was graduated at Cambridge in 1771. He read law in the office of John Williams of

Boston, and was admitted to practice in that town. Com. lieut. in Henry Jackson's (16th) reg., 31 May, 1777; brigade major in Rhode Island, Sept.–Dec. 1778; at West Point and Tappan, N. Y., Sept. 1780; lieut. and judge advocate, 1 Jan. to 21 Sept. 1781; appointed by Congress judge advocate general of the army, 28 Sept. 1781; in Sprout's (2d) reg. 1783. After the war he resumed practice of the law in Boston, and held some local offices. He delivered the oration before the Cincinnati Society, 4 July, 1792, and was its SECRETARY from 1786 to his death, on which occasion the Society voted to attend his funeral in a body. He was a useful and exemplary citizen, and a man of sterling integrity of character. He was always very active in promoting the interests of the Society, and attended a meeting of the General Society at Philadelphia, Pa., to which he was a delegate, in May, 1800, making the fatiguing journey, at that time, by stage-coach.

The 16th Mass. reg. (Henry Jackson's) was noted for its soldierly qualities. It left Boston to join the main army near Philadelphia, 7 Oct. 1777, and took part in the battles of Monmouth, 28 June, 1778; Quaker Hill, R. I., 29 Aug. 1778; and Springfield, N. J., 23 June, 1780.

His descent from *John*[1] *Edwards* of Boston, b. Wales, 1670, and Sibella Newman, great-granddaughter of Gov. John Winthrop, b. 10 March, 1670, was through *John*,[2] b. 3. Jan. 1696, and Mary Lewis, b. 21 Jan. 1703; *John*[3] (his father), b. 15 June, 1725, d. 25 May, 1775, and Abigail Webb, b. 16 Feb. 1727, d. 6 Aug. 1764.

Thomas m. (1st), in 1785, Sarah Lewis Goldthwait, and had seven children; (2d) 19 Jan. 1802, Mary (Walker) Jewett, b. 13 Aug. 1768, d. 11 May, 1855, and had JOHN, and WILLIAM EUSTIS, who d. 16 Sept. 1877.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Eldest son of Thomas, whom he succ. in 1839; b. Boston, 6 Nov. 1802; d. Portland, Me., 23 Dec. 1886. He at-

tended the Latin School in Boston until 1816, when he went into the office of the Portland (Me.) Gazette and Advertiser newspaper for a year, thence to the Fryeburg Academy. Upon graduation he returned to the Gazette office, and soon after purchased a half interest in the business; in 1837 he sold his interest and purchased a half interest in the Bangor Whig and Courier, which he held for three years, returning to Portland in 1841, where he established the Bulletin newspaper, and was connected with other journals; he retired from active business in 1870.

He m. Sarah Merrill, 9 Dec. 1824, who was b. Portland, Me., 6 Dec. 1800, d. 7 July, 1869, and had CHARLES; GEORGE, d. 24 July, 1847; JOHN, JR., d. 12 Oct. 1881 (grad. at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., in 1851; served on the frontier in Texas, California, Utah, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and through the war of the Rebellion, participating in many battles as lieut., capt., brevet-major, and lieut.-col. 3d reg. artillery, U. S. A.); HENRY J., merchant, Chicago, Ill.; JULIA A., wife of E. A. Noyes, Portland, Me.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

Eldest son of John, whom he succ. 4 July, 1887. Civil engineer on preliminary surveys, location, and construction of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. 1846–53; on surveys for European & North American Railway in New Brunswick, 1853; resident engineer on Grand Trunk Railway, Portland Division, 1854–58; civil engineer of city of Portland, 1859–60; in the U. S. Light-House Service as Acting Engineer and Supt. of Construction, 1861–65; Assistant Engineer and Supt. of Construction, 1865–86. Resides in Portland.

Azariah Egleston.

Of Lenox, Mass.; d. there 12 Jan. 1822, æ. 68. Ensign and quarterm. in Vose's (1st) reg. until com. lieut. and paym.

30 Aug. 1780. A magistrate of Lenox after the war. Sarah, his widow, was living in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1854.

Nehemiah Emerson.

He was b. Haverhill, Mass., 20 Jan. 1749; d. there 11 Dec. 1832. On the alarm from Lexington, 19 April, 1775, he joined Samuel Clement's Co. as a private; was ensign in Eben. Francis's reg. 3 Feb. 1777; lieut. and quarterm. in Tupper's (11th) reg. in 1780; com. capt. in Marshall's (10th) reg. 27 Oct. 1780. He served at Bunker Hill, at Valley Forge, and in the campaign ending in Burgoyne's surrender. Washington observed of Capt. Emerson that he was "a brave officer, a good disciplinarian, and never lost his temper." He resided at the old family homestead until his death.

Michael[1] *Emerson*, the head of the original family of Emerson, emigrated to America about the year 1640, and settled in Haverhill, Mass., in 1652; m. Hannah Webster in 1657, and had fifteen children; *Jonathan*,[2] b. 9 March, 1669, m. in 1699, and had twelve children; *Nehemiah*[3] (father of Capt. Emerson), b. 24 April, 1721, m. Susannah Symonds, and had sixteen children.

Capt. Emerson m. 1784, Mary Whittier, who d. 7 Sept. 1835. They had six children.

HENRY EMERSON.

He was the youngest son of Capt. Nehemiah, whom he succ. in 1843; b. Haverhill, 27 Oct. 1794; d. Cincinnati, O., 27 Sept. 1858. He was a prominent merchant in New Orleans, La., and Cincinnati, O., for over forty years.

He m. Evelina Benbridge, granddaughter of Commodore Truxtun, U. S. Navy. They had four children.

NATHANIEL WHITTIER EMERSON.

Eldest son of Henry Emerson, whom he succ. in 1863; was b. Cincinnati, 16 Jan. 1829. He was a merchant in Cincin-

William Eustis

nati for twenty-five years; afterward (1876) removed to the city of New York, where he now resides.

He m. 21 Dec. 1858, Susan Key, dau. of Hon. Wm. Key Bond of Cincinnati. Children —

Wm. Key Bond, b. 17 Dec. 1860, resides in city of New York.
Henry, b. 4 March, 1862, d. Panama Bay, 11 Sept. 1877.
John Robinson, b. 20 May, 1866, d. May, 1867.

Ephraim Emery.

Of Bradford; d. Newbury, Mass., 27 Sept. 1827. Ensign in Wigglesworth's, afterward C. Smith's (13th) reg. 1777, and served in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778; com. lieut. and paym. 10 April, 1779; in Tupper's (6th) reg. 1783. His son John, b. 1790, was living in Georgetown, Mass., in 1867.

William Eustis, M.D., LL.D.

He was b. Boston, 10 June, 1753; d. 6 Feb. 1825; educated under Master Lovell, having entered the Boston Latin School in 1761, and was graduated at Cambridge in 1772. He studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Warren, and on the day of the Lexington battle he went to the scene of action, and assisted in dressing the wounds of some of the militia. At Warren's solicitation, he was com. surgeon of Gridley's artillery reg. 19 April, 1775; and 1 Jan. 1777, was com. hospital surgeon and physician, occupying during the remainder of the war the house of Beverley Robinson (a Loyalist, who had joined the British), situated on the Hudson River opposite West Point. A part of this house was the headquarters of Benedict Arnold at the time he was in correspondence with the enemy. In all the duties pertaining to his office Dr. Eustis was faithful, humane, and indefatigable. His urbanity and social qualities led him to an acquaintance and friendly intercourse with many persons of high rank and respecta-

bility of character. He was at one time offered a commission in the line of the army as lieut.-col. of artillery by Gen. Knox; but he preferred the medical department, where he might improve in the knowledge of his profession. He was one of the last of the medical staff who remained in the service, and at the close of the war commenced practice in Boston.* In 1786–87 he was a volunteer surgeon in the army of Gen. Lincoln, which quelled Shays's rebellion. In 1788 he became a member of the General Court, taking a conspicuous part in the debates during six or seven years in succession; served for two years on the Board of Councillors; was a member of Congress in 1800–5, and again in 1821–23; was a zealous advocate of the administration of President Madison, and was app. by him in 1809 Secretary of War, which office he resigned on the surrender of Hull's army in 1812. In 1815 he was app. minister to Holland, and was Gov. of Mass. in 1823–25, dying in Boston while in office. He was VICE-PRES. of the SOCIETY in 1786–1810, and again in 1820, and delivered the oration before the Society, 4 July, 1791. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1823, and received literary honors from other colleges. He was a member, and for some time a councillor, of the Mass. Medical Society. Dr. Eustis possessed a heart replete with humane and social feelings; and his hospitable and graceful manners rendered his house — the Gov. Shirley mansion in Roxbury — a happy resort to his friends and to strangers.

His descent from *William*[1] *Eustis* and wife Sarah, who d. 12 June, 1713, æ. 74, early settlers in Boston, was through *William*,[2] b. 25 Feb. 1660–61, d. 10 Feb. 1736–37, who m. 29 Oct. 1688, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Cutler, who d. 28 June, 1748, æ. 85; *Benjamin*,[3] b. 20 Feb. 1690, d. abt. 1761, who m. 4 March, 1713–14, Katharine,

* An interesting statement concerning the origin of the Society of the Cincinnati, written at this time by Dr. Eustis, is printed in the Appendix.

dau. of George Ingersoll; *Benjamin* [4] (his father), a lieut. in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., b. 16 April, 1720, who m. in Cambridge, 11 May, 1749, Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham and Prudence (Hancock) Hill. She d. 30 May, 1775, æ. 47. William m. Caroline, dau. of Woodbury Langdon of N. H., who survived until 12 Oct. 1865. No issue.

WILLIAM EUSTIS.

He was the eldest son of Abraham Eustis and grandnephew of Gov. Eustis, whom he succ. in 1848; b. Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., 17 Nov. 1810; d. Philadelphia, 4 July, 1889. He was graduated at West Point in 1830, and was com. lieut. 3d infantry; afterward transferred to the 1st dragoons; and in 1839 sent by the Secretary of War to the Royal Cavalry School at Saumur, France. In the following year he furnished a translation of the French cavalry tactics. He was promoted to be capt. in 1845, and served under Gen. Taylor in the war with Mexico. In 1849 he resigned from the army, and was employed as a civil engineer on important works in Louisiana and Mississippi until 1873, when he went to Philadelphia, and lived there until his death.

He m. 8 April, 1844, Elizabeth, dau. of Titon Grelaud. They had —

William Grelaud, b. 10 Sept. 1845.
Mary Henri, b. 24 Jan. 1847.
John Grelaud, b. 11 Feb. 1849.
Walter Langdon, b. 20 Oct. 1851.
Isabel, b. 23 Nov. 1853.
Louise, b. 17 April, 1856.
Florence, b. 13 Nov. 1859.

Pelatiah Everett.

Of Westminster, Mass.; d. Oct. 1821. Ensign in Putnam's (5th) reg. 1777–81; com. lieut. 25 April, 1781; in Vose's (1st) reg., 1783.

By his first wife he had: Pelatiah, Mary, Joel, John C., Melatiah, and Asa C. By his second wife he had: Hiram, Sarah, Leonard F., Tryphena S., George A., Susan A. All deceased, except Leonard F.

William Eysandean.

Ensign in Bigelow's (15th) reg. 1777; com. lieut. 2 April, 1779; in 5th reg. in 1783.

Jonathan Felt.

He was b. Dedham, Mass., April, 1748; d. Wrentham, Mass., 5 Nov. 1800. Served in Pond's Co. at the battle of Lexington; com. lieut. in Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; capt. same reg. 14 Oct. 1781; was in Brooks's reg. in 1783, and after the war returned to his farm with a constitution broken down by hardship and exposure in the service.

He m. 18 Nov. 1784, Eunice Brastow. She d. 1802. They had —

Patty, b. 29 Sept. 1785, d. Attleboro', m. —— Everett.

Oliver.

Joseph, b. 13 Nov. 1788, d. Savannah, 30 Jan. 1861, m. Anna Maria Foote.

Nancy, b. 5 April, 1793, d. Boston, 20 Sept. 1865, m. John C. Proctor.

OLIVER FELT.

Eldest son of Jonathan, whom he succ. in 1826; b. Wrentham, 20 March, 1787; d. there 5 Nov. 1846. Col. Felt was prominent in town affairs, represented Wrentham several years in the State Legislature; was a member of the State Senate in 1845, and was a colonel of militia.

He m. Almira Shepard. His eldest son Oliver S. d. in 1838, and his grandson *Oliver S.* in 1869. He had also J. A. Felt, merchant of Boston; and Annie E. B. Felt.

Tobias Fernald.

He was b. Kittery, Me. (on the site of the present Navy Yard), 1 Feb. 1744; d. there 15 Aug. 1784. He was com. capt. in Scamman's reg. 1 May, 1775, and served in the siege of Boston; was in Phinney's reg. 1 Jan. 1776; com. major in Brewer's reg. 6 Nov. 1776; com. lieut.-col. in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 6 March, 1779; in Marshall's (10th) reg. 1782–83.

Col. Fernald's name appears in duplicate on the original roll of the Mass. Society. The one written last is identified as his autograph.

The family in the U. S. descended from *Renald Fernald*, who was the first surgeon among N. H. settlers. He came from England in 1630, with colonists who settled at Strawberry Bank, the present site of Portsmouth. He lived on the island now occupied by the U. S. Navy Yard. He had seven children (four sons and three daughters). He d. in 1656. His son *William* d. 5 July, 1728. He had fifteen children, the fourteenth being *Tobias*, b. 3 Dec. 1702; d. 11 May, 1761. He had six children; the youngest was Tobias, the subject of this notice.

Col. Fernald m. 1780, Dorcas McIntire of York, Me. They had —

Harriet, b. 22 Nov. 1781, d. 26 Sept. 1826, unm.

Juliet, b. 13 June, 1783. She m. Daniel Lane, an officer in the war of 1812, who had for a time command of the forts in Boston harbor. He d. Newtonville, Mass., 1873. They had *Harriet*, b. 1810, who m. 1830, Albert Bingham, Belfast, Me. (he d. Aug. 1878; she now resides in Belfast, Me.); *Albert*, d.; *Daniel*, a resident of Belfast; *Franklin*, d.; and others.

James Edwards Burr Finley.

Com. surgeon in Bigelow's (15th) reg. 25 Feb. 1778; in 5th reg. in 1783. Received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown University in 1803.

Samuel Finley.

Com. surgeon in Bradford's (14th) reg. 10 April, 1778; in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1782–83.

Joseph Fisk, M.D.

He was b. Lexington, Mass., 24 Dec. 1752; d. 25 Sept. 1837. Having studied medicine and begun to practise at the opening of the Revolutionary war, he was com. surgeon's mate in Vose's (1st) reg. 1777; surgeon, 17 April, 1779; served in the army seven years, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne and of Cornwallis. Dr. Fisk was a member of the Mass. Medical Society.

His descent from *David*[1] *Fisk* (or Fiske) of Watertown, 1637, was through *David*,[2] b. 1624, d. 14 Feb. 1710, who m. Lydia Cooper; *David*,[3] b. 1 Sept. 1648, d. 23 Oct. 1729, who m. Sarah ——; *Robert*,[4] b. 8 May, 1681, d. 18 April, 1753, m. 27 May, 1718, Mary Stimpson; *Joseph*[5] (his father), b. 18 Oct. 1726, d. 8 Jan. 1808, m. 13 Dec. 1751, Hepzibah Raymond. He m. 31 July, 1794, Elizabeth Stone, b. 13 Nov. 1770, d. 6 March, 1849. They had —

Elizabeth, b. 15 June, 1795, d. Bloomingdale, N. Y., 28 March, 1834, m. Richard Fisher.

Joseph.

Jonas Stone, b. 9 May, 1799, d. 23 March, 1828, m. Pamela Brown, and had two children.

Sarah Ann, b. 18 May, 1802, d. 27 Dec. 1825.

Franklin, b. 16 Oct. 1804, d. 23 March, 1868.

Elmira, b. 24 June, 1808, d. 22 Jan. 1834.

JOSEPH FISKE, M.D.

Eldest son of Dr. Joseph, whom he succ. in 1839; b. Lexington, Mass., 9 Feb. 1797; d. there 4 May, 1860; member of the Mass. Medical Society.

He m. 12 Nov. 1829, Mary Gardner Kennard of Eliot, Me., b. 17 Oct. 1795, and had —

Joseph Alexander, 8 March, 1830, m. Love Langdon Dodge of Methuen, and lived at Lawrence.

Timothy Kennard, 5 Aug. 1833, m. 25 Dec. 1857, Barbara Peters.

Ebenezer Floyd.

Com. ensign in Vose's (1st) reg. 23 Oct. 1781; living in Blue Hill, Me., in 1799.

Elisha Foster.

Com. ensign, 15 June, 1781; in 6th reg. in 1782–83.

Thomas Foster.

Of Cape Ann; d. in the West Indies, 16 Dec. 1793. Com. ensign in M. Jackson's (8th) reg.; lieut. 6 Oct. 1780, and served to the close of the war. His widow Lucy was living in Gloucester in 1801. Two daughters and a son, aged seven years, were living in 1796.

John Fowles.

He was b. Watertown, 1 Feb. 1756; d. there 31 Dec. 1823. Lieut. and adjutant in Wigglesworth's (13th) reg. in 1777–78; in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778; com. capt. same reg. 20 June, 1779; in Mellen's (3d) reg. in 1783. Selectman of Watertown in 1790 and 1792.

Edmund, his grandfather, was of Newton, m. Mercy ——, 1718, d. 14 Oct. 1726. *Edmund*, his father, b. Newton, 23 Sept. 1719, was a cordwainer of Watertown, m. 17 March, 1745, Abigail Whitney.

John m. 8 Jan. 178–, Mary Cooke of Newton, and had —

Charles, b. 1 Nov. 1782, killed in a duel.

Harriet, b. 10 Sept. 1784, m. Wm. Smith of Lowell.

Elizabeth, m. Charles Smith of Quincy.

Maria, b. 14 Dec. 1787, m. —— Britton of Oxford, N. H.

John.

JOHN FOWLE.

Son of Capt. John, whom he succ. in 1824; b. Watertown, 3 Nov. 1789, killed 25 April, 1838, by the explosion of steamer "Moselle" on the Ohio River. Com. 2d lieut. 9th inf. 9 April, 1812; 1st lieut. April, 1813; capt. June, 1814, and wounded in the battle of Niagara; major 3d inf. 4 March, 1833; lieut.-col. 6th inf. 25 Dec. 1837. Instructor in infantry tactics at West Point Military Academy, 1833–38.

By Pauline Cazenove of Alexandria, D. C., he had a daughter who m. Henry F. (Smith) Durant.

Constant Freeman.

He was bapt. at Charlestown, Mass., 27 Feb. 1757, and entered the Boston Latin School in 1766. Com. lieut. in Knox's artillery in 1776; capt.-lieut. in Crane's artillery, 1 Oct. 1778; app. capt. 2d U. S. inf. March, 1791, — declined; com. major 1st artillerists and engineers, 28 Feb. 1795; lieut.-col. 1st artillery, 1 April, 1802; brevet-col. 10 July, 1812; mustered out on reduction of the army, 15 June, 1815. Accountant of the Navy Department at Washington, and Fourth Auditor from March, 1816, to his death, 27 Feb. 1824.

His descent from *Samuel*[1] *Freeman* of Watertown, 1630, was through *Samuel*,[2] b. 11 May, 1638, d. Eastham, 30 Jan. 1712, who m. 12 May, 1658, Mary, dau. of Constant Southworth; *Constant*,[3] b. 31 March, 1669, d. 1745, who m. 11 Oct. 1694, Jane Treat; *Constant*,[4] b. 25 March, 1700, d. 1759, who m. 20 Oct. 1726, Ann Larkin; *Constant, Jr.*[5] (his father), who m. 23 Sept. 1754, Lois Cobb, and had Col. Constant and Rev. James Freeman, D.D.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, LL.D.*

Grandson of Col. Constant Freeman, whom he succ. in 1843; was born in Boston, 16 Jan. 1807; d. Washington, D.C., 18

* This biographical notice is taken mainly from a paper written for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences by Prof. James Mills Peirce, of Harvard University.

Charles Pinckney Sherman

Feb. 1877. His father, Hon. Daniel Davis, was a lawyer of distinction, and long Solicitor-General of the State of Mass. Daniel Davis had settled first in Portland (then Falmouth), but moved to Boston in 1804, and built a house which is still standing on Somerset Street, and in which the subject of this notice was born. This house is now occupied by the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society.

Charles Henry was educated at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College in 1821. He left college two years later to enter the United States Navy. His uncle, Col. Freeman, was Fourth Auditor of the Treasury at that time; and it was through his interest that a midshipman's warrant was procured for his nephew, which bore date 12 Aug. 1823. Although Davis never graduated at Harvard, the University conferred on him in 1841 the degree of A.B., and in 1868 that of LL.D.; and his name stands in the triennial catalogue in the list of members of the class of 1825. A beautiful window in the Memorial Hall in Cambridge commemorates the fact that he was the oldest representative of the University and the senior in rank who served during the civil war.

His first cruise in the navy was on board the frigate "United States," then on the Pacific station. For the next fifteen or twenty years his life was passed in the usual duties of his profession. He became passed-midshipman in 1829, and lieutenant in 1834. Another cruise in the Pacific, a cruise in the West Indies and to the Mediterranean, and service in the Brazils filled the time until about 1840, when he took up his residence in Cambridge. During this period of his early life his character had formed by reading, reflection, and intercourse with the world, and his habits of thought and feeling bore ever after deep and pleasant traces of the education of these earlier years. At this first period of leisure from the active duties of his profession, Davis undertook a serious course of reading, applying himself particularly to the study

of mathematics, which he pursued under the guidance of Prof. Benjamin Peirce, his life-long friend. In 1842 he was ordered to duty on the Coast Survey, of which Prof. Bache was next year appointed superintendent; and he continued as one of the most valued officers of this service until 1849. He investigated the velocity and direction of tides and currents in New York harbor, in the Gulf Stream, and in the neighborhood of Nantucket; and the ability which he displayed on this work led to his frequent appointment on commissions, both then and subsequently, to examine the principal harbors of the country. These researches engaged him in the general study of the laws of tidal action, in which he made valuable additions to knowledge, and in which he was led to the adoption of new and striking views, embodied in his "Memoir upon the Geological Action of the Tidal and other Currents of the Ocean" (Mem. Am. Acad., new series, vol. iv.) and his "Law of Deposit of the Flood Tide" (Smithsonian Contributions, vol. iii.). The object of these publications, which have made him known to men of science as a hydrographer of learning and skill, was to exhibit the law of connection between the currents of the sea and the alluvial deposits on its borders and in its depths, and to show that this law had contributed in past ages, and is still contributing, to the determination and modification of the forms of continents. At the same time with the performance of this valuable scientific work, he was rendering service by labors of a more directly practical utility. His discovery, between 1846 and 1849, of dangerous shoals (Davis's New South Shoal, etc.) lying in the track of vessels sailing from New York to Europe, or from Boston to the West Indian and Southern ports, attracted public attention to the value of the Coast Survey, which had not then attained the position it now holds; and he received special letters of commendation from merchants and insurance companies.

Lieutenant Davis was detached from the Coast Survey in 1849 to become the first superintendent of the new "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," which owed its foundation directly to his efforts. The following extract from a letter of Prof. Bache to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 17 July, 1849, shows the estimation in which he was held by his distinguished chief: —

"The official reports of the progress of the Coast Survey have, from time to time, brought the name and services of Lieutenant Davis very prominently before the Department as marked by all the qualities which insure distinction in such a work. The loss of his services will be deeply felt . . . In parting with this most valued officer for a field of duty alike honorable to him and useful to the country, I desire to place on the records of the Treasury Department the strongest expression of my sense of his merits in the career which he leaves."

Lieutenant Davis rendered important benefits to the country in the successful organization and conduct of the "Nautical Almanac." The work was placed on a higher plane than the "British Nautical Almanac" which had heretofore been used in this country. The first volume appeared in 1852, and was favorably received on both sides of the Atlantic; and it may safely be said that with the exception of the Coast Survey, no scientific work inaugurated in this country has redounded more largely to the national credit. In the work of the office there was a freedom from the irksome restraints of discipline which, though it might work badly under other circumstances, was very favorable to the development of a school of mathematicians. Besides men like Peirce and Walker, who had attained eminence before becoming connected with the office, the names of President Runkle, Professors Winlock and Newcomb (the present Superintendent), Chauncey Wright, and William Terrel may be cited as representatives of the

men who were first brought out through their connection with the "Nautical Almanac."

In 1854 Davis was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1857 he published an English translation of Gauss's "Theoria Motûs Corporum Cœlestium," which has remained a standard edition among astronomers and mathematicians.

Commander Davis's period of superintendency of the "Nautical Almanac" was interrupted by a three years' cruise in the Pacific, in command of the sloop-of-war "St. Mary's." During this cruise he made investigations of the guano deposits among certain of the remote Pacific islands, and in 1857 he gave striking proof of the independent decision of character and willingness to assume responsibility for which he was ever distinguished in the service. William Walker, an American adventurer and filibuster, had invaded Nicaragua with a small army of followers, and had been elected president in June, 1856. His arbitrary acts provoked a domestic insurrection, seconded by several surrounding States and by agents of the Vanderbilt company whose route of transit across the isthmus had been broken up by Walker. Walker was defeated in several battles, and finally besieged in Rivas by a greatly superior force. The "St. Mary's" had been sent to the coast to watch events; and Commander Davis, acting on his own responsibility, and without explicit instructions from the commander-in-chief of the squadron, marched to Rivas with the ship's company of the "St. Mary's," raised the siege, and accepted the surrender of Walker, conveying him to Panama. This step saved many lives and prevented serious complications, and was fully approved by the United States government.

In 1861, on the outbreak of the civil war, Commander Davis's connection with the "Nautical Almanac" ceased, and he was called to Washington. His knowledge of the coast and particularly of the Southern harbors, many of which he had

examined while serving on various harbor commissions, made his services of peculiar value to the government. He served as member of a board organized to inquire into and report on the condition of the Southern coast with a view to offensive naval operations on the part of the United States. This inquiry led to the organization of the fleet which was placed under the command of Flag-Officer Du Pont, and of which Davis was fleet captain and chief of staff. The first brilliant naval achievement of the war was the reduction and capture of Port Royal. Davis was prominently engaged in both the planning and execution of this great action, in which two strong forts, fully manned and mounting forty-three guns of heavy calibre, yielded after four hours' action with the fleet. In Flag-Officer Du Pont's official report of 11 Nov. 1861, he says of Commander Davis: —

"In the organization of our large fleet before sailing, and in the preparation and systematic arrangement of the details of our contemplated work — in short, in all the duties pertaining to the flag-officer — I received his most valuable assistance. He possesses the rare quality of being a man of science and a practical officer, keeping the love of science subordinate to the regular duties of his profession. During the action he watched over the movements of the fleet, kept the official minutes, and evinced that calmness in danger which, to my knowledge for thirty years, has been a conspicuous trait in his character."

While still fleet-captain, Davis served in placing obstructions to the entrance to Charleston harbor; and in May, 1862, he was appointed flag-officer of the Mississippi Flotilla, relieving Flag-Officer A. H. Foote. He assumed command of the flotilla off Fort Pillow; and a day or two later he, with seven vessels, beat off a squadron of eight iron-clads which had steamed up the river to attack him. The action was a spirited one, and lasted nearly an hour. Three of the enemy's vessels were disabled, but avoided capture under the guns of

Fort Pillow. On 5 June Fort Pillow was abandoned by the Confederates, and on the 6th Davis steamed down the river and brought on a general action with the enemy's fleet of iron-clads and rams opposite Memphis. The action was a spirited and brilliant one, and resulted in the capture and destruction of all the Confederate vessels but one, and the surrender of Memphis. Davis then joined Farragut, and was engaged in various operations near Vicksburg and in the Yazoo River until September, when he was forced through ill health to relinquish his command.

In this year (1862) the Bureau of Navigation was established in the Navy Department, and Davis became its first chief. In 1863 he received the thanks of Congress, and was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, for his services on the Mississippi. At the close of the war, in 1865, he became Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, and in 1866, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, prepared a valuable "Report on Interoceanic Railways and Canals," which was revised and reprinted in 1870, and which has formed the basis of instructions for subsequent surveys of Isthmian routes.

In 1867 Admiral Davis embarked for his last cruise, in command of the naval forces on the South Atlantic station, and hoisted his flag on board the new frigate "Guerrière," a magnificent vessel of an advanced type of naval architecture. In 1868, while still in command of the South Atlantic squadron, he became involved in an unpleasant controversy with the United States ministers to Brazil and Paraguay, growing out of the war existing in Paraguay, then subject to the dictatorship of Lopez. Without going into details which would occupy more space than can be given here, it is sufficient to state that in this affair Admiral Davis's reputation suffered nothing in the service nor among those outside who fully understood the merits of the case. But his enemies,

although they failed in their attack on his professional reputation, were hardly capable of realizing the extent of their success in imbittering the closing years of his active career. His sensitive and generous nature shrank from the coarseness and virulence of this personal controversy.

Admiral Davis returned from South America in 1869, and was for several years commandant of the Navy Yard at Norfolk. In the winter of 1873–74 he was again appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, in time to take part, as chairman of the Transit of Venus Commission, in completing the preparations for the expeditions of 1874. In 1874–75 Congress made appropriations for printing the records of the "Polaris" expedition to the Arctic seas, commanded by the late Capt. C. F. Hall; and Admiral Davis was asked to take charge of the work. The "Narrative of the North Polar Expedition," his last work, was published in 1876. The government had purchased the whole of Hall's journals and records; and a second volume, which was to contain the story of Hall's former expeditions, was begun. The summer of 1876 in Washington was an unusually hot and unhealthy season. Admiral Davis's health had been failing for some time, but he worked faithfully and with great interest on the "Narrative" through the whole summer, and was engaged on the second volume up to within four days of his death. In November he was member of a board to visit the site for a naval station at Port Royal. On his return from this, his last active duty, his health failed rapidly, and he died at the Observatory in Washington. He was buried on the banks of the Charles River, in the Cambridge Cemetery, within sight of the city of his home. His dear friend Benjamin Peirce has since been laid by his side.

In character he was singularly true, sincere, and simple. "He was an admirable officer. He had the true spirit of command, — strong, dignified, and quiet; and one that, not

needing artificial support, was accompanied by a thoroughly friendly relation with his officers and men. He was a charming companion, abounding to the last in a natural freshness and gayety of spirit; and he had one of the most honorable, upright, true, generous, and gentle hearts that ever beat."

At the annual meeting of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati, 4 July, 1877, Rev. Dr. Lothrop spoke feelingly of the death of Rear-Admiral Davis, and offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, stating that the Society held his memory in profound and grateful respect; that it honored him for his large scientific attainments and labors, for his skill, bravery, and gallant bearing as a naval commander, and for his thorough devotion of his talents and energy at all times, in peace and in war, to the best interests of his country and the progress of mankind.

His descent from *Robert*[1] *Davis* of Barnstable, 1638, was through *Joseph*,[2] b. Barnstable, 1662, d. Barnstable, 1729, who m. Hannah Cobb, dau. of Elder Henry Cobb of Plymouth, March, 1695; *Daniel*[3] b. Barnstable, 28 Sept. 1713, d. Barnstable, 22 April, 1799, m. (2d) Mehitable Sturgis, wid. of John Sturgis and dau. of Josiah Davis, 7 July, 1761; *Daniel*[4] (his father), b. Barnstable, 8 May, 1762, d. Cambridge, 27 Oct. 1835, m. Lois Freeman, dau. of Col. Constant Freeman, 7 March, 1786.

Charles Henry was m. in 1842 to Harriet Blake, dau. of Hon. Elijah Hunt Mills of Northampton, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. His widow survives him. There were six children. The oldest son, Constant Freeman, a young man of great promise, and whose character closely resembled that of his father, d. in 1867 in Brazil, whither he had gone in search of health. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1864. The second son, Charles Henry, is a member of the Society, and is noticed below. The third son, Frank Du Pont, graduated at Harvard in 1870, was successful as a banker in New York until his health failed, and d. at Nice in 1879. Of the three daughters, all living, one is the wife of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; the second is m. to Brooks Adams, Esq., of Boston, and the third to J. D. Henley Luce, Esq., of Boston.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

Son of Admiral Davis, whom he succ. in 1880; was b. Cambridge, Mass., 28 Aug. 1845. He was educated at the U. S. Naval Academy; app. acting midshipman, 29 Nov. 1861; midshipman, 12 July, 1862; ensign, 1 Nov. 1866; master, 1 Dec. 1866; lieut., 12 March, 1868; lieut.-commander, 30 June, 1869; commander, 30 Oct. 1885. At this date (1890), stationed in Washington at the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

He m. 31 March, 1875, Louisa Maria, dau. of John Van Pelt Quackenbush, M.D., of Albany. Children —

Elizabeth, b. 14 Jan. 1878.
Charles Henry, b. 23 April, 1885.
Daniel, b. 20 Nov. 1886.

Thomas Davis Freeman.

Son of David and Abigail (Davis) Freeman; b. Barnstable, Mass., 25 March, 1757. Com. ensign in Bradford's (14th) reg. 31 Jan. 1777; lieut. 1 April, 1778; in Brooks's (7th) reg. in 1783.

Grandson and legatee of Mrs. Bethia Gorham, of Barnstable, widow. His mother, a widow, was appointed his guardian, 11 July, 1769. Her will, 18 Sept. 1788, gives to her sister Lucy Garrett, and to Sarah, wife of Isaiah Parker, all her property, in case her son T. D. Freeman does not return.

Samuel Frink.

He was the son of Dr. John, and grandson of Rev. Thomas Frink, the first ordained minister of Rutland, Mass., and was b. there in 1763. Entering the army in 1780, he was com. ensign in M Jackson's (8th) reg. 5 July, 1782, and d. Paxton, Mass., 1846.

He m. 1790, Ester Nichols of Carlisle, and had —

John Adams, Kennebec, Me., b. 1809, resides in Paxton, Mass.

Isabella, Rutland, Mass., b. 1815, m. Ebenezer Parker, and resides in Holden, Mass.

Alice, b. 1818.

Samuel, b. 1820.

Samuel Frost.

He was b. Framingham, Mass., 13 July, 1752; d. there 1 Nov. 1817. Entered the army in 1776; com. lieut. in Nixon's (6th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; lieut. and adjutant, 1778–79; adjutant and paymaster, 1780–81, continuing in the latter capacity until 1784; com. capt. 12 Oct. 1782. He was for four years a Selectman of Framingham and a Trustee of the Framingham Academy.

His descent from *Thomas*[1] *Frost*, of Sudbury, who m. 12 Nov. 1668, Mary Goodridge, was through *Samuel*,[2] b. 23 Nov. 1686, d. 2 Aug. 1736, who m. 1 Feb. 1710–11, Elizabeth Rice; *Samuel*[3] (his father), b. 13 Dec. 1715, d. 12 March, 1799, who m. 19 June, 1750, Rebeckah How. He m. 3 Sept. 1787, Mary Heard of Wayland. They had —

Sarah, b. 28 Dec. 1788, m. in 1809, Thos. Arnold.

Rebeckah, b. 28 April, 1791, d. æ. 38.

Mary, b. 25 April, 1793, m. Chapin Allen.

Abigail, b. 4 April, 1795.

Clarissa, b. 23 May, 1797, m. Henry How of Sudbury.

Hannah, b. 15 Aug. 1799.

Harriet, b. 17 Feb. 1802, m. Reuben Hunt.

Eliza, b. 12 Oct. 1804, m. —— Ransom, lives in Maine.

Julia Ann, b. 12 March, 1807, m. Joseph Taylor of Kennebunk.

SAMUEL FROST ARNOLD.

Son of Thomas Arnold and Sally, eldest dau. of Capt. Samuel Frost, whom he succ. in 1833. He was. b. Framingham, Mass., 28 Jan. 1813, and d. 2 Nov. 1835.

LEONARD ARNOLD.

Brother of Samuel Frost Arnold, whom he succ. in 1841. He was b. in Framingham, 21 July, 1817; resides in Somerville, and 25 Oct. 1842, m. Irene G. Clarke, by whom he had —

L. Frank, b. 4 Sept. 1845, accountant, m. 25 Oct. 1877, Lilla E., dau. of Leonard Poole.

Irene Adelaide, b. 19 Nov. 1850, d. 21 June, 1854.

Benjamin Frothingham.

He was b. Boston, Mass., 6 April, 1734; d. Charlestown, Mass., 19 Aug. 1809. He was a cabinet-maker; served in Gridley's artillery in the war of 1756–63, and was a capt.-lieut. in his reg. in 1775, and in Knox's in 1776; com. capt. in Crane's artillery, 1 Jan. 1777; served through the whole war; was wounded at Germantown.

He was the son of Benjamin and Mary (Edwards) Frothingham, and m. 4 May, 1762, Mary, dau. of John and Judith (Upham) Deland. They had —

Mary, b. 17 Feb. 1763, d. unm. 22 Oct. 1829.

Esther, b. 17 Dec. 1764, d. 1765.

Elizabeth, b. 22 Feb. 1767, d. young.

Esther, b. 7 Jan. 1770, m. Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis, d. 14 March, 1849.

Sarah, b. 19 July, 1772, m. Seth Sweetser of Newburyport.

Benjamin, bapt. 3 April, 1774, d. 1 Oct. 1775.

Benjamin.

Hannah, d. 23 Aug. 1830, æ. 51.

BENJAMIN FROTHINGHAM.

Eldest son of Benjamin, whom he succ. in 1826; b. Charlestown; d. there Aug. 1832, æ. 56, unm. He was a cabinet-maker.

Frederick Frye.

He was b. Andover, 9 June, 1760; d. a pensioner in N. Y. City, 30 Jan. 1828. Com. ensign in Vose's (1st) reg. 1 Feb. 1781, to 3 Nov. 1783; capt. 1st U. S. artillerists and engineers, 2 June, 1794–1 June, 1802. Daniel M. Frye, his son, was admitted a member of the N. Y. Society in 1836, on condition of his paying "into the funds of the Society one month's pay, upon the rank held by his father in the Continental army previous to its dissolution." He d. in 1859, without complying with the condition. His son Frederick was admitted into the N. Y. Society, apparently without conditions, in 1859. He d. in 1881; and his widow, a resident of New Orleans, applied in 1882 for aid from the Mass. Society. It was at first refused (under the rule of 1862), but subsequently allowed.

Son of *John*, of Andover, m. 9 June, 1789, Margaret, dau. of Capt. Daniel Mackay. They had: Margaret O., b. 1798, who m. —— Forman; and Daniel Mackay, who joined the N. Y. Society in 1836, and was succ. by his son *Frederick* on his decease, 8 Feb. 1859.

John Fuller.

Of Sherborn, Rutland County, Vt.; living in 1820. Lieut. in Bradford's (14th) reg.; com. capt. 16 April, 1780; in H. Jackson's (4th) reg. in 1783.

James Gardner.

Conductor in Knox's artillery reg. in 1776; lieut. and adjutant in Crane's artillery, 1777; com. capt.-lieut. 22 Feb. 1780.

Andrew Garrett.

Of Barnstable, where he was a pensioner; living in 1820. Ensign in Brooks's (7th) reg. in 1780; com. lieut. 25 Oct. 1781; in 6th reg. 1783.

"*Richard Garrett* of Barnstable m. in 1721, Elizabeth Stevens of Rochester, Mass., and had *Andrew*, b. 12 Oct. 1723, who in 1753 m. Temperance Parker. The latter I suppose to be the parents of Lieut. A. G." — *Letter of Rev. Frederick Freeman.*

John George.

He was b. Braintree, Mass., 1751; d. Watertown, Mass., 22 Jan. 1820. He was said to be one of those who helped to destroy the tea in Boston Harbor in 1773;* com. ensign in Gardner's, afterward Bond's (25th) reg. May, 1775; 2d lieut. Jan. 1776; 1st lieut. April, 1776; 1st lieut. Crane's artillery, 1 Jan. 1777; capt.-lieut. 1 Oct. 1778. He served from the beginning to the close of the war; was present at the siege of Boston; was instrumental in saving the boats and baggage of Sullivan's retreating army at Chambly, 15 June, 1776, and in protecting the rear; and was wounded in the leg, at the defence of Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware, in Nov. 1777, by a ball from the "Augusta." He suffered severely from this wound, and finally died from its effects. Capt George was a faithful soldier; so much so as to acquire from his comrades the *sobriquet* of "Captain Particular." He was a devoted patriot, a man of high moral character, and a finished gentleman.

After the war he, with Capt. Thomas Vose and Major Daniel Jackson, engaged in business in Watertown, in which he continued until his death.

* His name does not appear, however, in the list printed in the collection of letters and documents relating to the subject.

He was the son of John George and —— Phipps, and m. 29 Oct. 1787, Margaret, dau. of Capt. Wm. Main, of Charleston, S. C. She d. Thomaston, Me., 8 Sept. 1854, æ. 95. They had —

William Main, b. 29 Oct. 1789, lost at sea.

John, Jr., b. 2 July, 1791, d. 9 July, 1833.

Sarah Main, b. 2 Dec. 1792, m. 28 Oct. 1819, Ch. Merrill of Thomaston.

Marianne, b. 2 Sept. 1794, m. 30 Sept. 1822, John O'Brien of Thomaston, Me., d. 23 Sept. 1870.

Lucy Jones, b. 10 Sept. 1796, m. Clinton Thayer of Watertown, d. 18 June, 1821.

Margaret, b. 16 March, 1803, m. 1824, Hon. John Ruggles of Thomaston.

EDWARD KAVANAGH O'BRIEN.

Son of Hon. John O'Brien, and grandson of Capt. John George, whom he succ. in 1880; was b. Thomaston, Me., 3 Feb. 1833. He has been since 1855 a member of the firm of Burgess, O'Brien, & Co., merchants, lime-manufacturers, and shipbuilders. He was a member of the Maine Senate, 1868 and 1869; Democratic candidate for Congress in 1874 and 1876; for several years a member of the Democratic State Committee; a member of the Maine House of Representatives, 1888 to 1891; a member of the Legislative Committee to attend the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington, at New York, in 1889; Trustee of the Thomaston Savings Bank from its organization; Trustee of the "Edward O'Brien Church Fund," created in 1878 by his uncle the late Hon. Edward O'Brien (a large shipbuilder and shipowner, who was distinguished for his enterprise, integrity, and philanthropy); and a Director in the Knox & Lincoln Railroad Co. for several years.

He m. 2 April, 1856, Elvira O., dau. of Wm. O. Masters. She d. 6 June, 1881. No children.

Caleb Gibbs.

Of Rhode Island; d. Charlestown, Mass., 6 Nov. 1818, æ. 68. Com. adjutant of Glover's (14th) reg. 1 Jan. 1776; capt. 12 March, 1776; major, 29 July, 1778; commandant of Washington's body-guard, 1776–79; in Sprout's (2d) reg. in 1782–83; slightly wounded at the capture of one of the British redoubts at Yorktown. In 1798 Gen. Knox recommended him for lieut.-col.-commandant of a regiment about being raised, saying, "No officer of the late American army would discipline and command a regiment with better effect."

He m. Jan. 1787, Catharine, dau. of Stephen Hall of Boston. A dau. CATHARINE N. m. A. C. Park.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON GIBBS.

Eldest son of Major Caleb, whom he succ. in 1819. He was b. Boston, 2 Aug. 1791; was a merchant of Roxbury; capt. of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1823; and d. 5 March, 1827.

Benjamin Gilbert.

He was probably the son of Capt. Daniel of Brookfield, Mass., and was b. 31 May, 1755. He was ensign in Putnam's (5th) reg.; com. lieut. 17 April, 1782.*

Nathan Goodale.

He was b. Brookfield, Mass., 11 Nov. 1744. His early years were spent upon a farm in Rutland, where he also learned the trade of a brick-mason, thus laying the foundation for a vigorous, muscular frame, which enabled him in after years to undergo the fatigues and hardships to which he

* The Benjamin Gilbert who joined the N. Y. Society of the Cincinnati was another person.

was exposed. About 1771 he removed with his wife and three children to Brookfield, where he purchased a farm, upon which he resided when the war of the Revolution began. He had taken an active part in the organization of the volunteer "minute-men" of that day, and was one of the first after the Lexington fight to join the army around Boston. In July – Nov. 1775, he was a lieut. in David Brewer's reg. stationed at Roxbury. On 15 March, 1776, he was com. a 1st lieut. in Bond's (25th) reg., which, in April following, he accompanied to New York, where he was detached for service in the engineer department under Lieut.-Col. Rufus Putnam, while his regiment proceeded to take part in the invasion of Canada. Employed in constructing works to protect New York, he took part also in the other operations for its defence. He was com. capt. 1 Jan. 1777, in Rufus Putnam's (5th) reg., with which he joined the army of Gen. Gates, near Stillwater, N. Y., then opposing the invasion of Gen. Burgoyne. The woods being filled with hostile savages, no information could be obtained respecting the enemy until Capt. Goodale voluntarily undertook to perform this hazardous duty, in which he succeeded perfectly, having penetrated the hostile camp and brought off six prisoners, besides gaining the desired information. His success induced Gen. Gates to continue him in this kind of duty, in which he had, before the surrender of Burgoyne, captured 121 prisoners from the enemy. In the battle of 7 Oct. at Saratoga, Putnam's regiment was prominently engaged. Toward the close of the action, the 5th and 6th regiments, under the command of Putnam, stormed *in front* the redoubt which was in advance of the extreme right of the British line, and which was occupied by the German troops of Col. Breyman, at the same moment that Learned's brigade, in which was Jackson's (8th) reg., led by Lieut.-Col. Brooks, entered on its *left and rear*. Burgoyne having made a retrograde movement after the battle,

a pursuit was ordered by Gen. Gates; Capt. Goodale, with a party of volunteers, leading the advance. It was soon found that the enemy was strongly posted, instead of being on the retreat; and the troops were recalled, not, however, until Capt. Goodale had captured an advanced party of the British, consisting of one officer and thirty-five men. Before retreating a party of volunteers cut adrift some boats loaded with Burgoyne's stores, which were tied to the right bank of the Hudson. This bold act "was accomplished chiefly through the fearless activity of Capt. Goodale, who was noted for daring exploits." On 17 Oct. Burgoyne surrendered. In the spring and summer of 1778 Capt. Goodale was engaged with his command at West Point in the construction of Fort Putnam, named after the colonel of his regiment. In the latter part of August, 1778, he was ordered to hold an important point near Valentine's Hill, an advanced position of the force under Gen. Charles Scott, who watched the British outposts near King's Bridge, N. Y. Here he was attacked on the 30th by an overwhelming force under Lieut.-Cols. Simcoe and Emmerick; and after a brave and determined resistance, prolonged until two thirds of his small party were slain or disabled, he was wounded and taken prisoner. After his return home, in the latter part of 1780, he suffered from a long sickness, no doubt induced by the horrible prison life to which he had been subjected. After recovering, he continued in service throughout the war, and became entitled to half-pay, commutation, and bounty land; but failed to receive the promotion to which his important services and his sufferings fully entitled him, holding the rank of major by brevet only. After the war, he bought a farm in Brookfield, and was remarkable for his industry and skill in its management. This he sold, however, early in 1788, on associating himself with "The Ohio Company," and removed with his family to Marietta, whence he went in April, 1789, to

Belpré. His removal to Ohio was performed in a novel manner, the wagon containing his household goods and part of his family being drawn by a team composed of three cows and a bull, which he had previously trained to work together, and with which the journey was performed with ease and in as short a time as it could have been with oxen. This stock, which he had carefully selected, afterward became highly celebrated in southeastern Ohio, where it was known as the "Goodale breed."

Soon after his arrival, in Aug. 1788, he was appointed by Gov. St. Clair a captain of light infantry; and on the erection at Belpré, in 1790, of a stockaded fort to protect the settlers from the Indians, this work, which was called the "Farmer's Castle," was placed under his command. The fort having become overcrowded, early in 1793 a palisaded work containing two block-houses was built about a mile below it, called "Goodale's Garrison," in which he placed his family about 20 Feb. 1793. On 1 March, while at work in a clearing about forty or fifty rods from the garrison, he was surprised and carried off captive by a party of Indians. His fate was not known until years afterward, when three Indians who had belonged to the party informed Col. Meeker at Detroit that they had seized, gagged, and carried off a man whose description exactly answered that of Major Goodale. They intended to take him to Detroit and get a large ransom for him; but somewhere, on the Miami or at Sandusky, he fell sick and died. This was a severe blow to his family, and also to the little isolated community of which he was the life and soul. "His memory," says Judge Barker, one of the early colonists, "was for many years fresh and green in the hearts of his contemporary pioneers, and is still cherished with respect and affection by their descendants."

His descent from *Robert*[1] *Goodale*, b. England, 1603–4, who with his wife Katherine left Ipswich, Eng., April, 1634, and settled in

Salem, was through *Zachariah*,[2] b. Salem, 1639, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward and Mary Beauchamp; *John*,[3] b. 10 Aug. 1681, went to Marlborough, Mass., ab. 1702, d. 11 May, 1752, who m. 8 Sept. 1703, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Witt of Lynn, who d. 29 July, 1738; *Solomon*[4] (his father), b. 24 May, 1707, d. 1744–45, who m. 18 May, 1732, Anna, widow of Samuel Walker, dau. of John and Hannah (Corliss) Hinds.

Nathan m. 11 Sept. 1765, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Susannah (Gates) Phelps of Rutland (b. 1 April, 1743, d. Franklinton, O., 24 Jan. 1809). They had —

Sarah, b. 28 May, 1766, d. May, 1818, m. 1788, Cornelius Delano of Massachusetts. He was b. 15 Aug. 1764, and d. June, 1824.

Samuel, b. 1 Feb. 1768, d. 23 Dec. 1770.

Timothy Ware, b. 21 Feb. 1770, d. 7 Jan. 1796, s. p.

Elizabeth, b. 7 Oct. 1772, d. 2 Aug. 1830, m. 25 Oct. 1789, Wanton Casey, Esq., of Rhode Island. He was b. 24 Feb. 1760, and d. 17 Dec. 1842.

Cynthia, b. 31 July, 1774, d. 3 March, 1861, m. (1st) 1793 (?) Dr. Samuel Barnes of Massachusetts; m. (2d) 8 June, 1808, Hon. James Kilbourne, who d. 24 April, 1850.

Susanna, b. 13 Nov. 1778, d. 19 Aug. 1828, m. March, 1804, Hezekiah Smith of Connecticut. He was b. 6 April, 1776, and d. 4 Jan. 1842.

Lincoln, b. 25 Feb. 1782, d. 30 April, 1868, s. p.

Theodosia, b. 25 Feb. 1785, d. 6 April, 1832, m. 6 April, 1806, Thomas Swearingen of Virginia. He was b. 19 Dec. 1779, and d. 29 Sept. 1863.

Lauretta, b. 25 Dec. 1787, d. 15 Nov. 1793.

LINCOLN GOODALE, M.D.

Only son of Capt. Nathan, whom he succ. in 1830; was b. Brookfield, Mass., 25 Feb. 1782; d. Columbus, O., 30 April, 1868. He was taken by his father to the mouth of the Muskingum, O., 9 Aug. 1788, being then in his seventh year. His residence during youth and early manhood was at Marietta and Belpré, O., where he received a common-school education, and studied medicine and surgery under

Dr. Leonard Jewett of the latter place. In 1805 he moved to Franklinton, in Franklin Co., O., and began the practice of his profession. In 1812, before the declaration of war with Great Britain, he volunteered for service in the army, and was appointed by Gov. Return Jonathan Meigs surgeon's mate in Col. Duncan McArthur's regiment. He participated in the operations against Detroit, was taken prisoner at Hull's surrender, and sent to Malden, where he attended a number of our wounded soldiers, performed several surgical operations, and took the convalescents, as soon as they were released, to Cleveland, O. He returned to Franklinton in October, 1812. Here, in addition to the practice of medicine, he entered into mercantile business, opening a store for drugs and general merchandise. In 1814 Dr. Goodale removed from Franklinton to Columbus, on the opposite bank of the Scioto, about this time accepted as the permanent location of the State government. He enlarged his business, and gradually gave up the practice of medicine. He was closely identified with the interests of Franklin County and of Columbus; filled the position of county recorder, and for three years (1821–23) was one of the nine trustees of the borough of Columbus. He was untiring in his efforts to build up the material interests of Columbus; and although he accumulated a large fortune, was noted for his hospitalities, his liberality, and his charities. In 1888 a bronze bust of Dr. Goodale, by J. Q. A. Ward, was erected in Goodale Park, Columbus, — a beautiful piece of ground, forty acres in extent, given to the city by Dr. Goodale in 1851. He d. unm. in 1868, honored and regretted by the entire community.

SILAS CASEY.

Son of Elizabeth (Goodale) and Wanton Casey, and nephew of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, whom he succ. in 1870; was b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 12 July, 1807; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., 22

Silas Casey

Jan. 1882. His grandfather, Silas, an extensive importing merchant before the Revolution, and his father, Wanton, who was educated in France during Franklin's residence there, were natives of East Greenwich. In his youth he was celebrated for adventurous feats; was educated at the academy in his native town and at West Point; and on graduating, 1 July, 1826, was app. brevet 2d lieut. in the 7th inf., stationed at Fort Towson, Ark. While here he led a small party in a successful skirmish with some marauding Indians, whom he surprised and defeated with loss. His subsequent commissions are as follows: 2d lieut. 2d inf., 1829; assist. commissary subsistence, Feb. 1836; 1st lieut. June, 1836; capt. July, 1839; brevet-major for Contreras and Churubusco, 20 Aug. 1847; brevet-lieut.-col. for Chapultepec, 13 Sept. 1847; lieut.-col. 9th inf. 3 March, 1855; brig.-gen. of vols. 31 Aug. 1861; col. 4th inf. 9 Oct. 1861; brevet-brig.-gen. U. S. A., and maj.-gen. vols. for Fair Oaks, 31 May, 1862; brevet-maj.-gen. U. S. A. 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion.

During the Florida war he was app. capt. in a reg. of Creek Indian vols. He rejoined his company in Jan. 1840; and having distinguished himself in the battle of Pilaklikaha (19 April, 1842), was recommended by Col. Worth, his commander, for the brevet of major. He was actively engaged in Mexico in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; and at the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec, while leading his men through a terrible fire, was severely wounded in the abdomen when near the Mexican batteries, a wound which confined him to his bed for a month. For his services and conduct in the war with Mexico, he received a beautiful silver vase from the inhabitants of his native town, and a resolution of thanks from the Legislature of Rhode Island. In Nov. 1851, while stationed in California, Casey attacked and defeated the Coquille River Indians, whom he completely subdued.

In 1854 he was president of a board of officers which corrected and revised Hardee's light infantry tactics, and also of that which adopted a manual for Colt's revolver pistol. In March, 1856, Lieut.-Col. Casey, in a campaign of twenty-five days, completely subdued the Puget Sound Indians in Washington Territory. Pending the controversy between the United States and the British Government respecting the boundaries of each in that territory, Lieut.-Col. Casey, in obedience to orders, occupied and fortified San Juan Island, which place was, by agreement between Gen. Scott and the British authorities, afterward occupied jointly by the two nations. This question was finally settled in favor of the United States by the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany.

On arriving in New York, in Aug. 1861, he repaired to Washington, offered his services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, and was assigned to the duty of organizing into brigades, disciplining, and instructing the volunteer troops arriving there. On 20 March, 1862, he was assigned to the command of a division in the army of the Potomac, and accompanied it under Gen. McClellan to the Peninsula. Having been, contrary to his advice and opinion, ordered to Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), where his division was within six miles of Richmond, without support on either flank, — "pushed like a wedge into the presence of the enemy," — he commenced work energetically, digging rifle-pits and cutting abatis, to strengthen as much as possible his false position. Here, on 31 May, Casey was attacked by an overwhelming force under Gens. Longstreet and Hill; and after a severe conflict of three hours, was driven from his position, with a loss of 1,430 in killed, wounded, and missing, out of a total force of less than 5,000 men. Says an eye-witness: "The veteran warrior Casey had been in the thickest of the fight, directing and animating; . . . and nearly one third of his command had found a soldier's death, or were maimed and helpless from the fight."

Besides his promotion, Gen. Casey received the thanks of the Legislature of his native State for his bravery and skill in this battle. On 30 June he was relieved from the command of his division by Gen. McClellan, and ordered to the White House on the Pamunkey, where he successfully performed the duty of evacuating that depot, destroying those supplies that could not be taken away. On 11 Aug. he was again placed on duty to receive, organize; and instruct the volunteers arriving at Washington; and on this date the system of tactics for the U. S. army by Casey was adopted by the Government. During his period of duty in Washington, Gen. Casey equipped, organized, and in a preliminary manner instructed about 300,000 volunteer troops, — a service of great importance to the country, admirably performed. He was in July, 1868, retired, at his own request, after active service for forty-two years, and resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., until his death.

His descent from *Thomas*[1] and Sarah Casey of Newport, R. I., abt. 1658, was through. *Adam*[2] of Newport, R. I., b. abt. 1667, d. April, 1765, m. 8 March, 1706, Mary, dau. of Edward and Mary Greenman of Newport; *Thomas*[3] of East Greenwich, R. I., b. 18 Nov. 1706, d. 20 April, 1797, m. 22 Nov. 1728, Comfort, dau. of Thomas and Sarah Langford of East Greenwich, R. I.; *Silas*[4] of East Greenwich, R. I., b. 5 June, 1734, d. 27 Sept. 1814, m. 7 May, 1759, Abigail, dau. of Daniel and Mary (Wanton) Coggeshall of North Kingston, R. I.; *Wanton*[5] of East Greenwich, R. I., b. 24 Feb. 1760, d. 17 Dec. 1842, m. 25 Oct. 1789, Elizabeth, dau. of Maj. Nathan Goodale, and Elizabeth (Phelps), his wife, of Brookfield, Mass.

Silas m. (1st) 12 July, 1830, Abby Perry, dau. of Hon. Dutee Jerauld and Abigail Coggeshall (Perry) Pearce of Newport, R. I. She was b. 12 July, 1813, d. 10 March, 1862. He m. (2d) 12 July, 1864, Florida, dau. of Charles and Julia (Crawford) Gordon of Washington, D. C. She was b. 8 Sept. 1831.

Children by first wife —

Thomas Lincoln, b. 10 May, 1831, brig.-gen. chief of engineers, U. S. A.

Frederick Cummings, b. 11 March, 1833, d. 13 Jan. 1834.

Abby Pearce, b. 9 May, 1838, d. 25 Feb. 1886, m. 28 Nov. 1860, Lewis Cass Hunt, brevet-brig.-gen. U. S. A. He was b. 23 Feb. 1824, d. 6 Sept. 1886.

Silas, b. 11 Sept. 1841, capt. U. S. N, m. 4 Oct. 1865, Sophie Gray, dau. of Henry Foxhall and Sophie Gray (White) Heberton of Philadelphia. She was b. 1 March, 1842.

Elizabeth Goodale, b. 16 Feb. 1844, m. 28 Nov. 1862, Col. Robert Nicholson Scott, U. S. A. He was b. 21 Jan. 1838, d. 5 March, 1887.

Edward Wanton, b. 1 Dec. 1850, lieut. U. S. infantry.

By second wife —

Julia Clifford, b. 3 May, 1865, m. 26 June, 1888, Hildreth Kennedy Bloodgood of New York City.

Frederick Gordon, b. 26 Sept. 1866, d. 22 Dec. 1867.

THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY.

Eldest son of Gen. Silas Casey, whom he succ. in 1882; was b. in Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., 10 May, 1831, and was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy as brevet 2d lieut. corps of engineers in 1852. His first service was as assistant engineer upon the harbor works of Delaware Bay and River and the construction of Fort Delaware until 1854. From 1854 to 1859 he was assistant professor of civil and military engineering at the Military Academy, and from 1859 to 1861 in command of engineer troops on Puget's Sound, Washington Territory. He became capt. of engineers, 6 Aug. 1861, and served during the Civil War as engineer on the staff of the general commanding the Department of Virginia, as superintending engineer of the construction of Forts Gorges, Preble, Scammell, Popham, and Knox, and the sea-coast batteries on the coast of Maine, and on special duty with the North Atlantic squad-

ron during the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., Dec. 1864. He was made major of engineers, 2 Oct. 1863, and brevetted lieut.-col. and colonel 13 March, 1865. He continued in charge of the construction of fortifications on the coast of Maine until 1867, when he was placed in charge of the Division of Fortifications in the engineer bureau of the War Department in Washington, D. C., and continued upon this duty until 1877, when he was charged with public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, the Washington aqueduct, and the construction of the building for the State, War, and Navy departments, which structure he completed in 1888. He was made lieut.-col. of engineers, 2 Sept. 1864. In 1878 he was selected as the engineer to complete the Washington Monument. This he accomplished, 6 Dec. 1884, by placing a new and enlarged foundation beneath the old one; by carrying the shaft from a height of 150 feet to 500 feet; and crowning it with a pyramidion 55 feet in height in place of the flat terminal of the original design. He was promoted colonel corps of engineers, 13 March, 1884, and in 1886 became president of the Board of Engineers in New York City. On 6 July, 1888, he was appointed brigadier-general and chief of engineers U. S. A., with office in Washington, and on 2 Oct. 1888, was by Act of Congress designated to erect the new building for the Library of Congress. Besides numerous official reports and articles upon engineering, he has contributed sketches to historical and genealogical magazines.

He m. 8 May, 1856, Emma, dau. of Prof. Robert Walter and Louisa [Ferguson] Weir, N. A., of the U. S. Military Academy. She was b. 2 June, 1834. Children —

Thomas Lincoln, b. 19 Feb. 1857, captain corps of engineers, U. S. A.

Robert Jerauld, b. 31 Aug. 1859, d. 7 Aug. 1860.

Harry Weir, b. 17 June 1861, d. 1 Sept. 1880.

Edward Pearce, b. 18 June, 1864, architect and civil engineer.

Francis Le Baron Goodwin.

He was b. in a town adjoining Plymouth, Mass., ab. 1760; d. Frankfort, Me., 19 Feb. 1816. He was com. surgeon's mate of Bradford's (14th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; was in H. Jackson's (9th) reg. in 1781; in Mellen's (3d) reg. in 1783. Removing to Frankfort, Me., in 1796, he practised medicine there until his death, which was caused by being thrown from his carriage. He was also a justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Hancock County (1811), and a judge of the Supreme Court. He m. at Plymouth, Mass., in July, 1787, Jane, eldest dau. of Rev. Chandler Robbins.

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, LL.D.

He was b. Boston, 27 Sept. 1824, and was adm. in 1864, under the rule of 1854. His grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Gould, was ensign in Little's reg., and was wounded 19 April, 1775. It is recorded of him that on the morning of that day he had been ploughing in the meadow on the opposite side of the road from his father's house, which is still standing, and came home for breakfast. His feet being wet, he sat down in the chimney-corner to change his stockings and shoes, and was thus occupied when he heard the signal given for the minute-men. He sprang up at once, took down his musket from where it hung over the fireplace, seized a loaf of bread from the table, and stopping only to kiss his mother, started for the rallying-place at the church with one foot dry-shod and the other wet. The company started immediately on their march, and took part in the fight on the Concord road at Menotomy, near East Lexington. At nightfall he was lying wounded in a house on that road. A touching allusion to the wound then received from a bullet which struck him on the right cheek, fracturing the bone, is contained in the poem by his daughter Hannah F. Gould, en-

Benjamin Gould

titled "The Scar of Lexington." He subsequently took part in the battles at Bennington, Stillwater, and Saratoga, and was captain of the guard at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, which he was one of the earliest to discover independently.

Benjamin Apthorp Gould, son of Capt. Benjamin, was b. at Lancaster, Mass., 15 June, 1787. He graduated at Harvard College in 1814, having in that year already taken charge of the Boston Latin School, by special permission of the college faculty. He remained in that position until the spring of 1828, editing meanwhile several books for the use of the pupils of the school. These found almost universal adoption throughout the country, and remained in general use for a long series of years. He was thus the editor of the earliest American editions, not only of Virgil, Ovid, and Horace, but of any classic author. Mr. Gould seems to have been peculiarly successful in securing the affection and respect of his pupils, many of whom yet survive. His health compelled him to resign after fourteen years of service; and after two years of travel he engaged in commerce as a shipowner and importer of cargoes from China and the East Indies, at first chiefly in connection with his father-in-law. He m., in 1823, Lucretia Dana, dau. of Nathaniel Goddard, and d. in Boston, 24 Oct. 1859.

Benjamin Apthorp Gould, son of the foregoing, was b. in Boston, 27 Sept. 1824. On leaving college he served for a year as master of the Roxbury Latin School, which was transformed, while under his direction, from a high school to one for classical training.

In the summer of 1845 he resigned this charge, in order to pursue his scientific studies in Europe, where he remained until the end of the year 1848, visiting the various observatories, and working for some time at those of Greenwich, Paris, Berlin, and Göttingen. Returning, he established and

maintained for twelve years the "Astronomical Journal," which, although suspended in 1861, was resumed in 1886, and is still continued. At the beginning of 1852 he took charge of the longitude work of the U. S. Coast Survey, which he continued to direct until 1867. The electric telegraph had then been only recently extended over the country, and the methods and apparatus for employing it in the determination of longitudes had not been perfected. This work he accomplished, and thus determined a large number of longitudes throughout the country previous to the adoption of the same methods in Europe.

In 1856–59 he organized the Dudley Observatory at Albany, and together with Professors Bache, Henry, and Peirce, his colleagues in the scientific Council of the Observatory, succeeded in maintaining it as a scientific institution in opposition to the original trustees who had delegated all authority in its management, but desired to make it an advertisement and plaything. When actual violence released him from further responsibility, he returned to his home and his astronomical studies.

In the latter part of the war for the Union, he took charge of the statistical department of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and in 1868 published the "Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers," which contains many important results concerning the physical statistics of man, the laws of his proportions, growth, stature, weight, strength, etc., and of the distribution of populations by ages.

In 1862–65 he superintended the computation of the unreduced observations of the Washington Observatory, which covered a period of more than twelve years.

Immediately upon the successful establishment of the Atlantic cable in 1866, he sailed for Europe in behalf of the U. S. Coast Survey, taking the necessary instruments and assistance, built a little observatory at Valencia, in Ireland,

and succeeded in making the observations and carrying out the operations needful for determining the longitude between Washington, on the one hand, and Greenwich on the other, before the English astronomers had thought it possible to begin the work, although they too had made all preparations for undertaking it.

In May, 1870, he started with his family for South America, to carry out a long-cherished plan for making a thorough survey of the southern heavens and forming a catalogue of southern stars.

For this purpose he had, three years previously, arranged the mode of procedure and bespoken the instruments, which were, however, more than two years in construction. Meanwhile the Argentine minister to the United States, Mr. Sarmiento, had become strongly interested in the project; and upon his election in 1868 to the Presidency of the Argentine Republic, he induced Dr. Gould to abandon the original plan for a private expedition, and to carry out the work under national authority. The design was successfully accomplished; an observatory was built in the town of Cordoba, at the western limit of the great pampas, and organized as a permanent national institution. The undertaking, which had been intended to occupy three years, grew into fifteen before the whole work was completed; but its extent was more than proportionally greater than that originally planned.

In 1885 the work was completed. In its fourteen quarto volumes of results are contained: (1) a description of all the stars perceptible by the naked eye from the South pole to 10° north, with a determination of the brightness of each and a rearrangement of the southern constellations; (2) a catalogue, giving the positions and magnitudes of more than 73,000 stars, determined as sharply as possible from one observation each; (3) another catalogue, with the positions

of about 33,500 stars, determined by not less than four observations each, made with the highest precision attainable in the present condition of practical astronomy; and, finally, all the individual observations from which these results were derived. Numerous interesting discoveries naturally attended these researches.

In 1872 Dr. Gould organized the Argentine Meteorological Office for studying the climatic laws of the South American Continent, regarding which practically nothing at all was at that time known, excepting the records of a very few observations made at a few points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He established stations throughout the interior, — from the Andes to the Atlantic and from the torrid zone to Cape Town, — so that, from the results thus obtained, the general distribution of rain, atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind, and storms had become known before his departure from the country in 1885. Five volumes of the annals of the Meteorological Office were published during his sojourn at Cordoba, and sundry others have been since published by his successor. This institution, as well as the Observatory, continues in active operation, each being now under the direction of one of Dr. Gould's former assistants.

Furthermore numerous determinations of longitude and latitude were made by him, or under his direction, for geographical purposes; and the magnetic constants observed at different places.

He m., in 1861, Mary Apthorp, only dau. of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. This gifted woman shared all the discomforts and sacrifices entailed by the long exile to a region where, at the time of their arrival, few of the comforts and none of the luxuries of the life to which she had been accustomed could be found. In his dedication of the first of the star-catalogues to her memory, Dr. Gould bears witness that the vast undertaking would never have been begun without

her encouragement, carried on without her abundant and supporting sympathy, nor completed without her practical assistance.

They had five children —

Susan Morton Quincy, b. 27 Aug. 1862.

Lucretia Goddard, b. 20 Nov. 1864.

Alice Bache, b. 5 Jan. 1868.

Benjamin Apthorp, b. 8 Feb. 1870.

Mary Quincy, b. 16 April, 1872.

Dr. Gould's descent from *Zaccheus*[1] *Gould* (b. 1589 at Hemel Hempsted, Hertfordshire, England, and of Lynn and Topsfield about 1639) was through *John* (b. 10–21 June, 1635, d. 26 Jan. 1709–10), who m. 2 Oct. 1660, Sarah, dau. of John Baker; *Zaccheus*[2] (b. 25 March, 1672, d. 29 April, 1739), who m. 21 Jan. 1702, Elizabeth, dau. of John Curtis; *John*[3] (b. 29 Jan. 1709–10, d. 21 June, 1778), who m. 5 Jan. 1748–9, widow Esther (Giles) Bixby; Capt. *Benjamin*[4] (b. Topsfield, 15 May, 1751, d. 30 May, 1841), who m. 19 July, 1781, Griselda Apthorp, dau. of Gershom Flagg of Boston and Lancaster.

John Greaton.

He was b. Roxbury, Mass., 10 March, 1741; d. there 16 Dec. 1783. Before the war he was a trader in Roxbury, and a brigadier with the rank of lieut. in the Governor's Horse-Guards (1774). He was major and lieut.-col. of Heath's reg. early in 1775; col. (24th, late Bond's), 1 July, 1775; and of the 3d continental reg. Mass. line, until com. brig.-gen. 7 Jan. 1783. In the following Oct. he returned home on account of sickness, and died a few weeks afterward. He performed several daring exploits during the siege of Boston. On the night of 2 June, 1775, he carried off from Deer Island 800 sheep and lambs, together with a number of cattle; and on 12 July, with 136 men, he went to Long Island, and burned the barns and other buildings, and stores collected there. His regiment was ordered to Canada in April, 1776; but rejoined Washington's army in Dec. just before the battles of Trenton and Prince-

ton; and was in Nixon's brigade in the operations and battles ending with the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a prominent member of Christ Church, Boston, of which his brother James was rector.

He was the son of John and Catharine Greaton, and in 1760 m. Sarah, dau. of Richard and Ann Humphreys. Richard d. 1 Aug. 1759, æ. 59; Ann, d. 20 April, 1753, æ. 33. Mrs. Sarah Greaton, b. 9 Aug. 1742, m. (2d) Samuel Ridgway, and d. 14 May, 1822. John and Sarah had —

Ann, b. 6 Dec. 1762, m. 23 Feb. 1784, Samuel Heath of Roxbury, and d. 28 Nov. 1830.

Richard H.

Lucretia, b. 20 Dec. 1769, d. unm. 12 Oct. 1857.

John, b. 30 Sept. 1771, d. 26 April, 1772.

Katy, b. 27 Jan. 1773, d. March, 1859, m. James Dana, a teacher at Brighton; they had a son, Samuel Heath, bapt. 1 June, 1794.

Sally, b. 7 Dec. 1774, d. 13 Sept. 1775.

Sally M., b. 13 Feb. 1781, m. Joseph Heath, d. March, 1863.

Harriet, b. 19 Sept. 1782, d. 7 Sept. 1783.

John, b. 31 Oct. 1783, d. 17 Sept. 1791.

John Wheelwright Greaton.

He was b. Boston, 1761; d. unm. in N. Y. City, in Feb. 1815. James, his father, brother of Gen. John, was b. 10 July, 1730, d. 1773, Y. C. 1754. He was a Prot. Episc. clergyman; was rector of Christ Church, Boston, in 1759–67, and of the church at Huntington, L. I., from 1767 to his death. He m. (in Boston) Mary, daughter of John, and great-granddaughter of the celebrated Rev. John Wheelwright, a founder and the first minister of Exeter. His widow, after his decease, m. Dr. B. Y. Prime, and d. March, 1835, æ. 91. John W. was com. ensign in Greaton's (3d) reg. 16 July, 1782, and after the war commanded a merchant ship. He joined the N. Y. Society by transfer in 1796, and was succ. in that Society by his nephew John W.

Richard Humphrey Greaton.

Son of Gen. John; b. Boston, 8 Aug. 1765; d. New Orleans, in July, 1815. Com. ensign in Greaton's (3d) reg. 30 Nov. 1781; app. lieut. 23d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791; severely wounded in St. Clair's battle with the Miami Indians, 4 Nov. 1791; capt. Feb. 1793 – 1 June, 1802.

He m. (1st) 6 Feb. 1787, Sarah Bourn, who d. Sept. 1798, and left a dau. LUCRETIA A., and a son, JOHN, who d. in 1866, in Charleston, S. C., leaving an unm. dau. John was elected a member of the Society in 1816, but failed to qualify.

Francis Green.

He was b. Charlestown, Mass., 1750; d. Boston, 5 Sept. 1831. Com. 2d lieut. in Paterson's reg. 27 March, 1777; 1st lieut. Vose's (1st) reg.; com. capt. 30 Aug. 1780; deputy-muster-master in Rhode Island, 12 Feb. 1778–12 Jan. 1780. Left the army, 3 Nov. 1783. VICE-PRES. of the MASS. SOC. CIN. 1829–31.

Son of Wm., of Charlestown, whose father came to that place, m. a Sloan, and afterward returned to England, and d. there. Shortly afterward his widow returned to America, and Wm., his father, was b. on the passage. Capt. Green m. (1st) —— Brown, and had several children, none of whom survived. His second wife was Mary, dau. of Benj. Henderson. She d. Boston, 9 Jan. 1829. His second son, ELLIS B., was a captain in the Mexican war.

BENJAMIN HENDERSON GREENE.

Third son of Capt. Francis, whom he succ. in 1853; b. 24 Feb. 1802; d. 12 March, 1889. He was a bookseller and publisher in Boston during the early part of his life. At the time of his death he was a resident of Brookline. During and after the civil war he was secretary and disbursing agent for the Mass. Soldiers' Fund, and disbursing agent for

the Boston Soldiers' Fund, until those funds were exhausted. He was ASSIST. SEC. of the SOCIETY from 1859 to 1863, and a member of the Standing Committee for over twenty-five years. Pres. Cobb says of him: "Mr. Greene was an earnest and useful member of the Society, constant in his attendance upon the stated meetings so long as his health permitted. He was well known in Boston, and was connected with several philanthropic and charitable institutions, to whose interests he devoted himself with great assiduity and faithfulness. He was an excellent man in all the relations of life."

He m. 9 Dec. 1830, Elizabeth Clark, dau. of George Darracott. She d. 26 March, 1889. They had four children, the eldest alone surviving them.

GEORGE FRANCIS GREENE.

Eldest son of Benjamin H., whom he succ. in 1889; was b. Boston, Mass., 15 Sept. 1832. In 1853 he went to Australia in the service of a mercantile house; remained there three months, and then went to Calcutta; was in India through the sepoy rebellion; returned to America in 1862; has since been engaged in the East India business.

He m. 28 June, 1882, Hannah Frances, dau. of William Ellis.

HORACE GREEN, M.D., LL.D.

Adm. in 1858 under the rule of 1854, as the representative of his father, Dr. Zeeb, who d. Brandon, Vt. in 1821. Horace was b. Chittenden, Vt., 24 Dec. 1802; d. at Greenmount, Sing Sing, N. Y., 29 Nov. 1866; M.D. of Middleb. Coll. 1824; LL.D. of U. of Vt. 1853; Prof. Med. Coll. Castleton, Vt., 1840–43; and in the N. Y. Med. Coll. 1850–60. He studied medicine in Rutland, in Philadelphia, and in Paris, and practised in Rutland and in N. Y. City. Dr. Green was the author of several medical works, and was one of the founders in 1850 of the N. Y. Med. Coll. Dr. Zeeb was one of four brothers

from Winchendon, Mass., all of whom were at Bunker Hill, where two of them, one of whom was Major James, were mortally wounded. He was in the battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains, Bennington, and Saratoga. The second brother, Nathan, a lieut., was killed at Monmouth.

He m. (1st) 20 Oct. 1829, Mary Sigourney Butler, by whom he had —

Anna Sophia, b. 27 April, 1832.

He m. (2d) 27 Oct. 1841, Harriet Sheldon Douglass. Children —

Sarah Douglass, b. 19 Nov. 1842.

Harriet Sheldon, b. 27 Aug. 1844.

Catharine Douglass, b. 5 July, 1846, d. 7 July, 1847.

Horace Douglass, b. 1 Jan. 1848.

Henry Loomis, b. 16 March, 1849.

Mary Walton, b. 7 Nov. 1850, d. 6 Feb. 1854.

John Douglass, b. 4 June, 1852, d. 11 Aug. 1853.

George Walton, b. 9 May, 1854.

Edmund, b. 26 Feb. 1856, d. 17 Sept. 1856.

Lucia Butler, b. 25 March, 1857.

William Greenleaf.

Of Haverhill; d. there 29 March, 1833. He entered the Revolutionary army as a private in Jan. 1776; was in 1777 app. ensign in Smith's (13th) reg.; com. lieut. 13 Feb. 1778. He was at the battle of Harlem Heights, the battles with Burgoyne, Sullivan's campaign in Rhode Island, bore the standard of his regiment at Monmouth, and was in the battle of Brooklyn Heights, and the memorable retreat from Long Island. After the war he returned to Haverhill and kept the Sun Tavern. His father, William, was for a time captain of a militia company at the beginning of the war.

Lieut. William, Jr., m. 16 March, 1788, Abigail Soley, who d. 4 Feb. 1804. They had —

Eliza, b. 18 June, 1788, m. 22 Nov. 1810, Hiram Plummer.

Ann, m. 29 Jan. 1822, Wesley Balch.

Samuel.

Sophia, b. 14 Oct. 1797.

SAMUEL GREENLEAF.

Only son of Lieut. William, whom he succ. in 1834; was b. 11 Sept. 1795; d. 12 Dec. 1856.

He m. 1 Oct. 1820, Dolly Osgood. They had —

William Hovey, b. 20 Dec. 1820, who served four years in the war of the Rebellion; and two sons who died young.

John Gridley.

He was a member of Paddock's artillery before the war; com. capt.-lieut. of Crane's artillery, 1 Jan. 1777; and was a pensioner, living in New York in 1820.

James Hall.

He was b. Cohasset, 22 Feb. 1750; d. 3 April, 1819. He was a mason by trade, and before the war was a member of Paddock's artillery Co. In 1776 he was a sergt. in Knox's art. reg.; was com. 2d lieut. 20 Dec. 1776; 1st lieut. in Crane's art. reg. 12 Sept. 1777; capt.-lieut. 12 April, 1780, and served through the war. In Aug. 1782, he had charge of the laboratory at Salisbury.

James, his father, believed to have come from Scotland, was of Hingham as early as 1740; was a shipwright, and built and launched vessels in Cohasset. Capt. James, who was six feet two inches in height, and well made, was engaged in the battles of White Plains, Brandywine, and Monmouth. All three, who have represented this family in the Society, have met their death by accident. Capt. James walked out of an open window in the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, in his sleep, breaking his ankle, and d. from its mortification after amputation; and his son George d. in consequence of an injury to his spine, caused by a fall from a wharf.

By his wife, Persis, who survived him, he had —

Henry Knox, b. 27 Nov. 1786.

James, b. 18 Feb. 1788.

George.

GEORGE HALL.

Eldest surviving son of James, whom he succ. in 1848; b. Cohasset, 29 Jan. 1790; d. there 18 July, 1854. He followed the sea from boyhood, and later in life was engaged in the fishing business. When quite a young man, he was presented with the Humane Society's gold medal for saving the lives of a shipwrecked crew on Cohasset Rocks.

He had seven sons and five daughters; namely, JAMES; ISAAC; GEORGE; ABRAHAM; SAMUEL C.; HENRY K.; WINSLOW G.; MARY; CYNTHIA; HARRIET; LIZZIE C.; ANNA.

JAMES HALL.

Eldest son of George, whom he succ. in 1855; b. Cohasset, 9 Aug. 1817; d. at sea, 16 Oct. 1870. He was a shipmaster, and at the time of his death commanded the ship "Orion," bound from the Chincha Islands *via* Callao to New York. She had doubled Cape Horn, and was in lat. 57° S., 16 Oct., when she encountered a severe gale, accompanied by a heavy cross sea. During the night the ship broached to, and every sail set was torn to rags with a report like a clap of thunder. At the same time a huge sea towered over the port-quarter, broke on board, sweeping the mate and two men at the wheel overboard, and driving Capt. Hall backward through both cabins, crushing him to death in the wreck. The ship was taken safely into Montevideo by a common sailor named Jacob Wreith, who assumed the command and who displayed a heroism and seamanship beyond all praise. To his exertions the preservation of the vessel and the lives of the survivors of the crew was mainly due. Capt. Hall had followed the sea from boyhood, and was a good man and an able seaman. He left a wife and daughter.

GEORGE WINSLOW HALL.

Great-grandson of Capt. James, and nephew of the above-named James, whom he succ. in 1887; was b. Cohasset, Mass., 9 Nov. 1849; educated in Chelsea, Mass., where he now lives.

Africa Hamlin.

He was b. in Pembroke, Mass., 1756; d. Waterford, Me., 1808. When he was but a lad, his father removed to Harvard, Mass. Entering the army at the beginning of the Revolutionary war as a waiter, he was com. ensign, 1 Jan. 1781, and served to the end of the war. In 1788 he removed to Waterford, Me., then a wilderness. He spent his winters in teaching, and, possessing more than ordinary talent, held many responsible offices in the town. On one occasion, the orator engaged for the Fourth of July oration failing to appear, Mr. Hamlin, at the request of his townsmen, took his place, and made an address with which all were satisfied.

His father had a large family. Four of the sons were named, respectively, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Another son, Dr. Cyrus, was the father of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. Africa m. in 1785, Susannah Stone of Groton. They had —

Nabby, b. Aug. 1786, d. 1863.
Poladore, b. 2 Feb. 1789, d. 27 July, 1870.
Almira, b. Feb. 1791, d. 1871.
Susan, b. Feb. 1793, d. 1847.
Costillo, b. July, 1797, d. 1834.
Lydia, b. Aug. 1801, m. John Wilkins, resides at Waterford.

ANDREW POLADORE PERRY.

Grandson of Poladore Hamlin and great-grandson of Africa Hamlin, whom he succ. in 1872; was b. Waterford, Me., 31 Oct. 1839. He was a teacher of music in Boston from 1866 to 1873, when he was appointed postmaster at Glenwood,

Medford, Mass. With the exception of a short interval during the Cleveland administration he held the office continuously until, in 1890, the free-delivery system was introduced in Medford, and he was then appointed superintendent of "Station A." He carries on business as a grocer in addition to his official duties. He is unm.

Belcher Hancock.

He was b. 19 Feb. 1754; d. Roxbury, Mass., 14 May, 1813. Ensign in Paterson's reg. 1776; com. lieut. in Vose's (1st) reg., 28 March, 1777; capt. 6 Jan. 1780; resigned, 2 Nov. 1780, after four years and ten months' service.

Nathaniel Hancock, his ancestor, was of Cambridge, in 1635.

Belcher, by his wife Ann Ackers (b. 12 Nov. 1760, d. 28 Nov. 1847), had —

Henry Killam; Anne, b. Aug. 1790; Ebenezer, b. 20 March, 1792; William, b. 19 Jan. 1794; Mary; Belcher, b. 19 July, 1800; Hannah; John.

HENRY KILLAM HANCOCK.

Son of Capt. Belcher, whom he succ. in 1839; b. Brookline, Mass., 8 Dec. 1788; d. Boston, 8 July, 1854. He carried on the business of an upholsterer in Boston.

He m. 10 Dec. 1829, Mary Ann Slack (b. 21 Feb. 1795, d. 5 Sept. 1871). Their only child —

Hannah Killam, b. 18 May, 1835, m. 11 Nov. 1854, Edward A. Hunting of Boston. They had *Mary A.* and *Hannah.*

John Hart.

He was b. Ipswich, Mass., 23 Oct. 1751; d. Reading, Mass., 27 April, 1836. His emigrant ancestor settled in Ipswich as early as 1636. His father, John Hart, was a lawyer. He studied medicine under the eminent Dr. John Calef; began practice in Georgetown, now Bath, Me., at the age of nineteen, and, young as he was, was well patronized. An ardent

lover of liberty, he joined Col. Prescott's reg. as surgeon in 1775, and accompanied it to New York in April, 1776. Upon its being disbanded, he joined the 2d reg., Col. John Bailey, of which he was com. surgeon 1 Jan. 1777, continuing with it until its disbandment in July, 1784. Dr. Hart accompanied his regiment in every action in which it took part; was one of those appointed to attend the execution of Major André, which he described as the saddest scene he ever witnessed; and he enjoyed the confidence, and in some degree the intimacy, of the Commander-in-Chief. The latter having on one occasion selected him to bring $2,000 in gold from Boston to the camp for the use of the army, Dr. Hart successfully performed the hazardous duty, though a part of the journey was through a region infested with thieves and Tories. After the war he purchased a residence in the South Parish of Reading, near Crystal Lake, and soon had a large professional business, which extended to all the neighboring towns. Though never seeking civil or political honors, Dr. Hart received a liberal share of both. He was a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, and also of the Sessions, and was eight years in the House of Representatives, and five years in the Senate of Massachusetts. He dearly loved the Society of the Cincinnati, always attended its meetings and hoped for its perpetuity. He was its VICE-PRESIDENT from 1834 until his death.

He m. ab. 1778, Mary, only child of Capt. Abraham Gould of Stoneham. She d. 15 Nov. 1838. Their children were —

MARY, b. 26 Sept. 1779, m. Henry Prentiss of Paris, Me., d. 13 April, 1857.

ABRAHAM, b. 29 Sept. 1782, d. 5 Oct. 1833.

JOHN, b. 15 April, 1785, studied medicine, and d. 5 March, 1810.

WILLIAM, b. 30 Jan. 1787, d. 17 May, 1800.

SARAH, b. 23 Oct. 1788, m. Dr. Thad. Spaulding of South Reading, Mass., d. 24 June, 1829.

LUCINDA, b. 21 Jan. 1790, second wife of Dr. Spaulding.

SAMUEL.

BELINDA, b. 23 Feb. 1798, d. 27 Jan. 1799.

SAMUEL HART, M.D.

Son of Dr. John, whom he succ. in 1842; b. Reading, Mass., 27 Nov. 1796; d. 3 Sept. 1878; H. U. 1817. He studied medicine with his father, and at the Harvard Medical School, and received his medical degree in 1821. In Dec. 1822, he settled in Beverly, where he had considerable practice; but, the labor attending it being considerably greater than the remuneration, he removed in July, 1828, to Oswego, N. Y., where he had a large practice. Impaired health, resulting from excessive professional labors, occasioned his removal in Oct. 1855, to Brooklyn, N. Y., where his health was soon regained, and he again resumed practice.

Dr. Hart was a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Medical Societies of New York and of Massachusetts. He was also President of the Medical Societies of Oswego and King's Counties; President of the Oswego City Medical Association, and a Curator of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. At the annual meeting of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati, 4 July, 1879, it was resolved: "That in the life and character of Samuel Hart, M.D., we have a winning exhibition of the beloved physician, whose professional skill and care and kindness secured him a grateful benediction in many a household; whose integrity, purity, and honor as a man, with his steadfast faith and practical piety as a Christian, gained him the perfect respect and confidence of all who knew him."

In Sept. 1823, he m. Charlotte, youngest dau. of Andrew Newell, merchant of Boston. They had —

Charlotte, b. 16 Nov. 1824.

John, b. 6 April, 1827, a young man of great promise, who d. 20 Jan. 1859

Russell, b. 9 Aug. 1829, d. 9 July, 1830.

Georgiana Olivia, b. 19 June, 1831, d. Brooklyn, 10 April, 1863.

Charles Samuel, b. 19 Dec. 1835, educated as a druggist; hospital steward; had charge of the dispensary department of the hospital at the Point of Rocks, Va., during the civil war.

PRENTISS CUMMINGS.

Great-grandson of Dr. Samuel Hart, whom he succ. in 1880; was b. Sumner, Me., 10 Sept. 1840; H. U. 1864. He was Latin tutor at Harvard, 1866–70; Asst. U. S. Atty. Dist. Mass. 1873–81; Member of the Common Council of Boston, 1881–83; Representative from Boston to the General Court, 1884–85; President Cambridge R. R. 1885–87; Vice-Pres. West End Street Railway Co. 1887–90, and now (1890) counsel for that company.

His descent on the father's side was from the Scotch family of *Comyns*, early settlers in New England. His great-grandfather, *Oliver Cumins* of Dunstable, Mass., was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather, *Oliver*, who spelled his name "Cummings," was also a soldier in that war, and was one of the first settlers in Sumner, Me. He m. for his second wife Phœbe Churchill, dau. of a Revolutionary soldier. Their second son, Whitney Cummings, who was the first to adopt the present spelling of the name, was the father of Prentiss.

His descent from Dr. *John Hart*, noticed above, was through Dr. Hart's dau. Mary, who m. Henry Prentiss. Their oldest dau., Mary Hart, m. Whitney Cummings. Henry Prentiss was the son of Rev. Caleb Prentiss of Reading, Mass., who led his parishioners from his church to the battle of Lexington. It thus appears that all the male ancestors of Prentiss Cummings who were of an age to make it possible, took an active part in the war of the Revolution. Prentiss m. 25 Feb. 1880, Annie Delena, dau. of Alonzo Lawrence Snow.

Thomas Hartshorn.

He was b. Reading, Mass., 1742; d. Salem, Mass., 6 May, 1819. Served as a soldier in the French war (1756–63);

sergt. in Batchelder's Co. of Bridge's reg. 1775; ensign in Sargent's (16th) reg. 1776; com. lieut. in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; capt. 26 July, 1779. He settled in Salem in 1783, where he was an officer of the customs and deacon of the First Church.

He was the son of Thomas and Abiah; and m. (1st) Tamar Flint; (2d) 7 Oct. 1805, Abigail Cleveland. He left no children. His heirs were the children of his brothers, Nathaniel and Jonathan.

Elisha Harvey.

He was b. in Taunton, Mass., but removed to Easton before 1767; d. there 11 Feb. 1821. He was sergt. in Capt. Drury's Co. of Knox's artillery in May, 1776; com. 1st lieut. in Lamb's artillery, 28 June, 1778; capt.-lieut. 1780. He was at the battle of Brooklyn Heights, where he distinguished himself by standing to his guns after the other members of the company had retreated, and by a skilful and daring manœuvre preventing the British from getting possession of them. He was on duty at the execution of Major André, and subsequently served at the siege of Yorktown. After the war he lived in Taunton for a time, but returned to Easton in 1790.

Elnathan Haskell.

Of Rochester, Mass.; elder brother of Major Jonathan. Com. lieut. 5 July, 1776, in Marshall's (10th) reg.; lieut. and adj. in Bradford's (14th) reg. 31 Jan. 1777; capt. 1 April, 1778; brigade major in 1780; in Shepard's (4th) reg. 1782; in H. Jackson's in 1783; app. aide to Gen. R. Howe, 2 Sept. 1783. A grandson, Charles H. Rhett, of Alexandria, Va., applied in 1853 for a pension on account of his grandfather's Revolutionary services.

Jonathan Haskell.

He was b. Rochester, Mass., 19 March, 1755; d. Belpré, O., in Dec. 1814. Com. ensign in Bradford's (14th) reg. 31 Jan. 1777; lieut. 5 Feb. 1779, and aide-de-camp to Gen. Paterson; lieut. and adj. in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1782–83; capt. 2d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791; major, 20 March, 1794, and served in Wayne's successful campaign against the Miami Indians in that year. Emigrating to Ohio in 1788, he was one of the pioneer settlers of Belpré, Washington Co., where he m. Phebe, a niece of Griffin Greene, and d. leaving descendants. Gen. Wilkinson speaks of him as "a most excellent officer."

John Hastings.

He was b. Cambridge, Mass., 23 March, 1754; d. there 16 Feb. 1839; H. U. 1772. Entered the army in 1775; com. capt. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 25 May, 1777; in Brooks's (7th) reg. in 1783.

Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cotton) Hastings. He m. 7 Dec. 1783, Lydia, dau. of Richard and Lydia (Trowbridge) Dana. She d. Woburn, 2 May, 1808. They had (all born in Woburn) —

Harriet, b. 20 Sept. 1784, d. 25 Jan. 1817.
Amelia, b. 30 April, 1786.
Elizabeth Cotton, b. 8 Oct. 1787, d. 13 Oct. 1865.
Edmund Trowbridge.
Frances Maria, b. 2 Oct. 1792.
Elmira, b. 3 June, 1794, d. 10 Oct. 1857.
Mary Augusta, b. 21 Oct. 1798, d. 13 March, 1869.

EDMUND TROWBRIDGE HASTINGS.

Only son of John, whom he succ. in 1839; b. Woburn, Mass., 15 May, 1789; d. Medford, Mass., 13 May, 1861. He was a merchant in Cambridgeport from 1815 to 1835,

and held the office of Selectman in the town of Cambridge in 1828–30. In 1835 he removed to Boston, and was in business on State Street until 1842, when he removed to Medford. He acquired a large part of the land now occupied by the village of West Medford, laid out streets, and set out and carefully tended the beautiful trees which now adorn them. He was one of the grantors to the city of Cambridge of the old redoubt now known as "Fort Washington." He presented to the city of Cambridge, in 1857, a valuable lot of land at Pine Grove known as Hastings' Square, for which he received the thanks of the City Council. He also laid out and dedicated to the public use Mystic Hill in West Medford, now called Hastings' Park. He was a promoter and one of the original incorporators of the company that built the bridge between Cambridge and Brookline.

EDMUND TROWBRIDGE HASTINGS.

Eldest son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1863; b. Cambridge, Mass., 3 March, 1816; d. Medford, Mass., 3 Aug. 1884. He resided in Medford.

EDMUND TROWBRIDGE HASTINGS.

Son of John Walter Hastings, and nephew of the above-named Edmund Trowbridge, whom he succ. in 1885; was b. Medford, 24 July, 1851; d. there 8 May, 1886; H. U. 1876. He was in the firm of Bradlee, Hastings, & Co., engaged in the heavy hardware business in Boston.

William Heath.

He was b. Roxbury, Mass., 2 March, 1737; d. 24 Jan. 1814. He was bred a farmer, but his fondness for military exercises led him, in 1754, to join the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., which he commanded in 1770, having previously been made a capt. in the Suffolk reg., of which

he became colonel in 1774. In 1770 he wrote several essays in a Boston newspaper, signed "A Military Countryman," on the importance of military discipline and skill in the use of arms. He was a member of the General Court in 1761 and in 1771–74; engaged with zeal in the Revolutionary contest; was a delegate to the Provincial Congresses of 1774–75; and was a member of the committees of Correspondence and of Safety. He was appointed a brig.-gen. of Mass. militia, 8 Dec. 1774; maj.-gen. 20 June, 1775; brig.-gen. (continental army), 22 June, 1775; maj.-gen. 9 Aug. 1776. He rendered great service in the pursuit of the British troops from Concord, 19 April, 1775, and in organizing the rude and undisciplined army around Boston; and with his brigade was stationed at Roxbury during the siege of Boston.

After its evacuation, he accompanied the army to New York; opposed the evacuation of that city; and near the close of the year 1776 was ordered to take command of the posts in the Highlands.

In 1777 he was intrusted with the command of the Eastern Department, and had charge of the prisoners taken at Saratoga. In June, 1779, he was ordered to the command on the Hudson, where he was stationed till the close of the war. Returning to his farm, he became a delegate to the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788; State Senator, 1791–92; Judge of Probate for Norfolk County, 1793; and in 1806 was chosen Lieut.-Gov. of Massachusetts, but declined the office.

The whole of the collection of letters written by Washington to Heath are printed in the Collections of the Mass. Historical Society, 5th series, vol. iv. In his "Memoirs," written by himself, and published in 1798, Gen. Heath says of himself: "He is of middling stature, light complexion, very corpulent, and bald-headed." This volume contains interesting

and valuable records of the events of the war. He was not a strong man, but was honest, upright, and patriotic.

He joined the Mass. Society, and contributed his month's pay; but instead of signing the Mass. roll, he placed his signature next to Washington's on the parchment roll now in the archives of the General Society. In 1793 he wrote the following letter to Gen. Knox, requesting that his name be erased from the Institution: —

Roxbury, 18 Jan. 1793.

Dear Sir, — When all Europe have their eyes fixed on France, and every one who reveres the rights of man is admiring the magnanimous conduct of the French, I was the other day most sensibly affected on reading the account of the conduct of General Dumourier,* when he presented himself to the National Convention in the month of October last, — an officer whose military and literary talents place him in a most conspicuous light, and who cannot but possess the most refined sentiments of honor as well as exquisite feelings for those marks of approbation which are conferred on distinguished merit, than which nothing can be dearer to a soldier. Yet this great and celebrated Citizen-General, in the presence of that August Assembly, *took* the *Cross of St. Louis* from his breast, and made an offering of it at the Shrine of Liberty, thereby indicating that he disdained to wear among a free and equal people any mark of distinction, *evidenced* by an *order* or *device*, which could be construed repugnant to liberty and equality.

If the *Cross of St. Louis*, long worn in France as an emblem of the distinguished merit of the wearer, is judged by this great man as

* About the time this letter was written, Gen. Dumourier had already begun to waver in attachment to the cause which he had been commending; and soon after he contracted what M. Thiers calls "guilty engagements" with the allied enemies of France. The "Convention" set a price on his head, and he took refuge in the camp of the Austrians. After wandering long in exile, he settled in England, whose government conferred on him a pension. He died at Turville Park, 14 March, 1823, in the 84th year of his age. M. Thiers speaks of him as "a superior man, without attachment to any cause, without principle, fifty years of whose life were spent in court intrigues, and thirty in exile, while only three were occupied on a theatre worthy of his genius." Madame Roland says he was "good-humored with his friends, and ready to cheat every one of them."

improper to be worn in a Republick, how can I, a *citizen* of the *renowned American Republick*, allow my name to stand affixed to an *institution*, or wear a *device* which is construed by many of our fellow-citizens the indication of an *order* and *distinction* in society. Animated by this recent example of the Gallic Citizen-General, I do hereby request that you will be pleased to *erase* my name from the *institution* of the Society of the Cincinnati, as I do from this moment for *myself, renounce* the *institution:* at the same time I pray you be assured that affection and esteem for every brother officer of the late American Army will continue to possess a warm corner of my heart, too deeply impressed to be effaced, or to stand in need of the aid of any device or institution, as remembrancers.

While we are celebrating in high festivity the conduct and success of our French friends, let us, if not already practising, imitate such of their examples as appear to be evidently marked with propriety, and calculated to establish those principles which form the permanent basis of a genuine Republick.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient Servant,

W. HEATH.

Hon'ble HENRY KNOX, Esquire,
Secretary to the General Society of the Cincinnati.

His descent from *William*[1] of Roxbury, who came from London in the "Lion," arrived 16 Sept. 1632, with his wife Mary and five children, and d. 29 May, 1652, was through *Peleg*,[2] b. Eng., who m. Susannah King, d. from a wound, and was buried 18 Nov. 1671; Capt. *William*,[3] b. 30 Jan. 1664, m. 11 Nov. 1685, Hannah, dau. of John Weld, d. 3 Nov. 1738; *Samuel*[4] (his father), b. 27 Dec. 1701, m. 3 Dec. 1733, Elizabeth Payson, d. 23 Sept. 1763.

William m. 19 April, 1759, Sarah Lockwood of Cambridge, who d. 10 Oct. 1814, æ. 78. They had —

SAMUEL, b. 9 March, 1760, d. 24 Sept. 1841, m. 23 Feb. 1784, Ann, eldest dau. of Gen. John Greaton. She d. 28 Nov. 1830, æ. 69, s. p.

WILLIAM, b. 23 Sept. 1762, d. 8 March, 1836, m. 18 June, 1789, Elizabeth, dau. of Joshua Spencer. She d. 2 Oct. 1820.

SARAH, b. 29 July, 1764, m. (1st) 25 Nov. 1783, Capt. John J. Spooner; (2d) Col. Isaac S. Gardiner of Brookline (3 June, 1801). She d. 15 Sept. 1832.

JOSEPH, b. 2 April, 1766, d. 5 July, 1842. He m. (1st) 18 Dec. 1798, Naomi, dau. of Col. Joseph Vose, d. 21 Sept. 1810; m. (2d) Hannah Murdock.

HENRY, b. 31 May, 1769, d. 16 March, 1773.

The children of Joseph and Hannah (Murdock) Heath were: *Samuel Davis* (name changed to *Wm. Samuel*); *Peleg*, b. 17 July, 1813; *Elizabeth*, b. 17 Feb. 1819.

WILLIAM SAMUEL HEATH.

Son of Joseph, and grandson of Gen. Wm. Heath, whom he succ. in 1844; b. Roxbury, 20 July, 1812; m. 24 Sept. 1844, Mary, dau. of Luther Sanderson; d. 12 June, 1860. They had —

MARY SANDERSON, b. 28 Oct. 1845.
WILLIAM HENRY, b. 20 Feb. 1849.
CAROLINE SHERWOOD, b. 18 Sept. 1853.
JOSEPH, b. 11 March, 1856.

Benjamin Heywood.

He was b. Shrewsbury, Mass., 25 Oct. 1746; d. Worcester, Mass., 6 Dec. 1816. He learned the trade of a carpenter; but a love of letters induced him to devote to study all the time he could spare from his work, and at the age of 25 he had fitted himself for college. He entered Harvard in 1771, and became remarkably proficient in mathematics. It is said that he was ensign of a military Co. composed of students, and that he took part in the pursuit of the British troops from Lexington 19 April. He was com. lieut. in Col. J. Nixon's reg. in May, 1775; lieut. and paym. in Col. Thos. Nixon's (6th) reg. Jan. 1777; capt. in the same reg. 10 April, 1779. He was in the Northern army during the campaign against Burgoyne, and served with credit to the end of the war. He was active and efficient in allaying the discontent of the army in 1782–83; and afterward served

on a committee appointed to adjust the accounts of the officers and soldiers of the Mass. line. In 1784 he returned to the management of his farm in Worcester. In 1802 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and held that office until Sept. 1811, when, by a new arrangement of the judicial system, the seats of all the judges of that tribunal were vacated. For many years he was an acting magistrate of the county, and member of the Board of Trustees of Leicester Academy. He was twice chosen an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. By the General Court he was appointed Trustee of the Hassanamisset Indians; and was an officer of many charitable and religious associations. He was the first ASSIST. TREAS. of the CINCINNATI.

His descent from Deacon *John*[1] *Heywood*, the earliest settler of this name (living in Concord prior to 1650), who m. Rebecca Atkinson in 1656, and who d. 11 Jan. 1707, was through *John*,[2] also deacon and selectman, who m. Sarah —— and d. 2 Jan. 1718; *Phineas*[3] (his father), b. 18 July, 1707, d. Shrewsbury, 20 March, 1776, who m. Elizabeth Moore of Sudbury. Phineas removed to Shrewsbury in 1739; was selectman, delegate to the General Court, and one of the town's Committee of Correspondence previous to the Revolution.

By his wife Mehitabel, dau. of Elisha Goddard of Sutton, Capt. Benjamin had —

HITTY, b. 2 Dec. 1786, d. 18 Sept. 1839.

NATHANIEL MOORE, merchant, b. July, 1788, m. 16 Sept. 1816, Caroline Sumner of Boston, and d. Richmond, Va., Oct. 1832.

ELIZABETH, b. 22 March, 1790, d. 21 July, 1877.

BENJAMIN F.

JOSEPH, b. 11 March, 1794, d. 28 July, 1861.

LUCY, b. April, 1796, d. Nov. 1796.

ANNA, b. 7 Feb. 1798, d. 30 Aug. 1814.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HEYWOOD, M.D.

Son of Capt. Benjamin, whom he succ. in 1858; b. Worcester, Mass., 24 April, 1792, d. there 7 Dec. 1869; Dartm. Coll.

1812; M.D. of Yale Med. Coll. 1815. He was a practising physician in Worcester; was for twenty years the partner of Dr. John Green, and for several years a member of the Worcester City Government.

He m. (1st) Nancy, dau. of Dr. John Green of Worcester, Sept. 1820. They had —

Benjamin, b. 16 July, 1821, H. U. 1840, M. D. 1843, d. 21 July, 1860, in Worcester.

Caroline, b. 7 Aug. 1823.

Frederick, b. 30 June, 1825, D. C. 1845, M. D. 1848, d. St. Miguel, Central America, 20 Aug. 1855.

John Green, b. 24 May, 1828, d. Feb. 1833.

He m. (2d) Elizabeth Ruggles Green, sister of first wife, 23 June, 1837. Children —

Nathaniel Moore, b. June, 1839, d. in infancy.

Nancy Green, b. 24 Dec. 1840, m. Elisha Griswold, M. D., Sharon, Pa., 1874.

John Green, b. 12 March, 1843.

Mary Elizabeth, b. 26 Sept. 1845, m. Capt. Harry L. Stone, 3 Jan. 1871.

George, d. in infancy.

JOHN GREEN HEYWOOD.

Son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whom he succ. in 1871, was b. Worcester, 1 March, 1843. Educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, H. U. Resides in Worcester.

William Hildreth.

Of Dracut; son of Major Ephraim, an early settler there; ensign in M. Jackson's (8th) reg.; com. lieut. 14 Sept. 1780, and served through the war; afterward a justice of the peace, and until 1814 High Sheriff of Middlesex County.

Jeremiah Hill.

He was of Billerica, and was com. lieut. in H. Jackson's (9th) reg. 25 Oct. 1779; in Sprout's (2d) reg. in 1783; d.

Boston, 16 July, 1801, æ. 45, leaving a widow, Ann, who d. in 1816.

Bartlett Hinds.

Com. lieut. in Marshall's (10th) reg. 30 Jan. 1777; afterwards com. capt.-lieut.; and having received a wound which disqualified him for active service, he was transferred to the invalid corps.

John Hiwill.

He was before the war a member of Paddock's artillery Co.; was fife-major of Knox's artillery in 1776; com. 1st lieut. Crane's artillery, 22 Feb. 1780; was also inspector and superintendent of music, and d. Savannah, Ga., in April, 1788.

John Hobby.

Com. 1st lieut. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 1777; capt.-lieut. in 1778, and served in Sullivan's R. I. campaign; adj. in Col. Gimat's light inf. reg.; com. capt. 9th reg. 24 July, 1781; brigade inspector of Muhlenburg's brigade, at Yorktown; in Mellen's (3d) reg. in 1783–84; U. S. Marshal for the district of Maine, 1794–99; d. Portland, Me., 1802, leaving a widow Hannah.

David Holbrook.

He was b. Wrentham, Mass., 10 Feb. 1748; d. 30 Jan. 1834. Com. lieut. in Shepard's (4th) reg. 1777; capt. 14 April, 1780. He was a volunteer, 20 April, 1775, and left the army in June, 1783, having been in the actions at Long Island, Harlem, Frog's Point, White Plains, Danbury, Saratoga, White Marsh, Brandywine, Monmouth, and Rhode Island, and in several scouting parties.

His descent from *Thomas*,[1] of Dorchester, in 1645, a proprietor of Sherborn in 1662, who d. 11 April, 1705, and Hannah Shepard, his wife, was through *Eleazer*,[2] b. 20 Dec. 1660, d. 28 Feb. 1725–26,

who m. Sarah Pond of Dedham; *Daniel*,[3] b. 8 May, 1699, who removed to Wrentham ab. 1722, and m. Elizabeth Clark of Medfield; *David*[4] (his father), 10 June, 1726, d. 1793, who m. Lydia Bragg, 22 Jan. 1746–47. She d. 8 Sept. 1767.

In 1784 he m. Margaret, dau. of Dr. John Druce of Wrentham. Children —

John Druce, a teacher, b. 30 Oct. 1785, d. 21 Oct. 1835, unm.

Chandler, b. 2 Jan. 1787, resided in Newark, N. J., and had a dau. by wife Deborah, d. 1856.

David Lyman, b. 2 Jan. 1795, m. Mary Tuite at Cincinnati, O., d. s. p. St. Louis, Mo., 4 Sept. 1844.

Aaron Holden.

Of Barre, Mass.; d. ab. 1810. Com. 2d lieut. of Whitcomb's (6th) reg. 1776; lieut. in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1777; capt. 1780. Taken by the Indians in 1778, while serving in the Northern army, and held some time in captivity, to the permanent injury of his health. Son of James Holden and —— Brown of Barre.

Abel Holden.

He was b. Sudbury, Mass., in 1751; d. N. Y. City, 2 Aug. 1818. Com. adj. of John Nixon's reg. 19 April, 1775; present at Bunker Hill and siege of Boston; com. capt. in T. Nixon's (6th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777, and served through the war. Selectman in Marlborough in 1783. He subsequently removed to N. Y. City, and became a member of the N. Y. State Society in 1809.

By his wife Thankful, who survived him, he had —

Thankful, b. 1783.

William, b. 1785.

Ann, b. 1787.

Jonas, b. 1789.

Mary, living in 1848.

John Holden.

He was b. Concord, Mass., 1753; d. Leicester, Mass., 13 March, 1828. In his application for a pension, filed in 1818, he stated that he had "served in the war of the Revolution from April, 1775, without interruption or absence, until Nov. 1783, as private, sergeant, ensign, and lieutenant." He probably enlisted from Paxton, Mass., immediately after the battle of Lexington, in Capt. Wheeler's Co. of Doolittle's reg., and was at the battle of Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston.* He was com. ensign in Col. Thomas Nixon's (6th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777, and continued to serve in that regiment until the end of the war, except during the greater part of the year 1781, when he was assigned for duty under Lafayette in Virginia. It would appear from the records that he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1779, but for some reason (probably because there was no vacancy to which he could be assigned in the 6th reg.) the promotion was cancelled by recommissioning him as ensign. In May, 1782, he was duly commissioned as lieutenant, and held that rank at the close of the war. He was in the engagement at Danbury and Ridgefield, Ct., in the spring of 1777; the battles which preceded the surrender of Burgoyne, in the autumn of that year; and the siege of Yorktown, Va., in 1781. He was also of the party which, under Gen. Wayne, so gallantly stormed Stony Point, "one of the most signal acts of bravery which took place during the war." After leaving the army he went to reside in the town of Holden, where he married Zipporah Hall in 1789. He removed from there to Paxton, and thence to Leicester previous to 1804. His wife d. in Jan. 1827.

* The statements in relation to his position in the service at this time are conflicting. There is a tradition in the family that he was a lieut. or capt. of militia, and that he was promoted for gallantry at Bunker Hill.

The children of John and Zipporah Holden are given on the town records of Leicester as follows —

Edmond Hall, b. 2 Dec. 1796, d. young.

Silas, b. 21 June, 1798, unm.

Olive, b. 29 Nov. 1799.

Hannah, b. 8 Oct. 1801.

Edmond Hall (2d), b. 8 May, 1804, d. Newark, N. J., 1866, m. Sarah Marvin.

Abigail, b. 20 March, 1806.

Asa Hall, b. 3 Sept. 1807, d. Newark, N. J. 1882, m. Anna Louisa Seymour. Children living: *Edgar, Mary Frances, Emma Louisa*, and *Annie Hall.*

Susanna, b. 21 Dec. 1808.

EDGAR HOLDEN, M.D.

Eldest son of Asa Hall Holden and grandson of Lieut. John, whom he succ. in 1888; was b. Hingham, Mass., 3 Nov. 1838; educated at Princeton Coll. and at Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, N Y.; received degrees of A.M., A.B., and Ph. D. from Princeton. He was in the regular service as a surgeon in the U. S. navy during the war of the Rebellion; has been Medical Director of the Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of New Jersey for the past twenty-three years, consulting surgeon to St. Michael's and St. Barnabas' Hospitals, and to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Laryngological Department; Vice-President (1889) of Am. Laryngological Association, etc.

He m. (for second wife, by whom alone he has sons) 3 April, 1873, Helen Stewart, dau. of John Burgess. By first marriage he had Mabel Seymour and Isabella B.; by second marriage he has —

Edgar, b. 21 March, 1874.

Elizabeth Wilson, b. 17 April, 1877.

Anna Louise, b. 28 Oct. 1879.

John, b. 8 Feb. 1883.

Levi Holden.

Of Sudbury; d. Newark, N. J., 19 April, 1823, æ. 69. Com. 2d lieut. Nixon's (6th) reg. 22 Dec. 1777; 1st lieut.

6 June, 1779; served from 1776 to 1783. During three years he was an officer in Washington's life-guard, enjoying in a peculiar degree the confidence of his chief. He experienced much hard service.

Ivory Holland.

He was b. Marlboro', Mass., 27 Dec. 1739; removed with his father to Petersham in 1753, and served in the old French war (1756–63). He was one of the minute-men of 1775; and in July, 1776, was a private in Holmes's reg. in N. Y.; was in the battles of Harlem and White Plains. Com. 2d lieut. in R. Putnam's (5th) reg. early in 1777; 1st lieut. 11 March, 1778; served till the end of the war, after which he settled in New York, and was a pensioner, living there in 1820.

His grandfather, *John*, of Newton (prob. grandson of *John* of Dorchester, 1634, and son of *Nathaniel*), m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Park; *Jonas*, his father, b. 12 May, 1711, d. ab. 1769, m. (1st) Sarah Banister, 23 Nov. 1733; she d. 1738; m. (2d) Bathsheba Ivory, 1739; she d. about 1762. Ivory had —

Wilkes.

Jonas, Secretary and Treasurer of Union College, from 1833 to the close of his life, in 1839. He had a son *Alexander*.

Park Holland.

The younger brother of Ivory; b. Shrewsbury, Mass., 19 Nov. 1752; d. Bangor, Me., 21 May, 1844. Private in Holman's reg in 1776, and afterward sergeant-major in his brother's company; com. ensign in R. Putnam's (5th) reg. 7 Nov. 1777; lieut. 18 Sept. 1780; present at Harlem, White Plains, and Saratoga; and some time paymaster and clothier of his regiment. After the war was over, he returned to Petersham and settled on a farm. In 1784 Gen. Rufus Putnam and Lieut. Holland were appointed by the State to survey lands at Schoodic and Passamaquoddy. He repre-

sented Petersham in the General Court 1788–89. He was captain of militia, and active in suppressing Shays's insurrection in 1787–88. He removed to Belchertown in 1790, and was Representative from that town 1792–98 and 1800. In 1788–89 he surveyed the towns of Bethel, Rochester, and Stockbridge, and others in Vermont. In 1793 he and Jonathan Maynard, an old friend and brother officer, were appointed to survey the Great East Branch of the Penobscot River. At this time Lieut. Holland penetrated through to the French settlements on the St. John River, and then struck off in a southwesterly direction over an almost impassable forest, joining Mr. Maynard somewhere on the East Branch. In 1797 he and Maynard and John Chamberlain surveyed and ran out nine townships above Bangor and Eddington, which were bought of the Penobscot Indians in 1796. In 1801 he removed to Eddington, Me. In 1801, under a resolve of the General Court, he surveyed the settlers' lots in Bangor. He surveyed many towns in Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties and in other places, continuing in this business until 1820. He was Agent for the Penobscot Tribe of Indians for several years. He lived at Eddington Bend for many years, moved from there to Orono about 1824, and to Bangor in 1842. He was an honest, industrious, and benevolent man, who had the confidence of all. In 1888 the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati caused a monument to be erected over his grave at Bangor (which up to that time had remained unmarked), in grateful memory of his service in the war of the Revolution.

He m. Lucy, dau. of Philip and Elizabeth (Winslow) Spooner of Petersham, Mass., 3 Jan. 1785. She d. at Upper Stillwater (Oldtown), Me., 7 May, 1838. They had —

Lucy Spooner, b. 30 Sept. 1786, d. 21 April, 1863, m. Luther Eaton, who d. 12 Feb. 1832, leaving four daughters and one

son, *Luther*, b. 23 Oct. 1821, a civil engineer, and superintendent of the Bangor & Piscataqua Railroad.

Lucretia, b. 11 July, 1789, d. 28 Aug. 1832.

Eliza Winslow, b. 15 Nov. 1792, d. 1818.

Bathsheba Ivory, b. 18 April, 1803, d. 29 May, 1851.

Charles Turner.

CHARLES TURNER HOLLAND.

Only son of Park Holland, whom he succ. in 1862; b. Eddington Bend, near Bangor, 25 June, 1806; d. Foxboro', Mass., 8 March, 1879.

He m. (1st) 28 Nov. 1844, Josephine C., dau. of Leonard Shaw of Fall River, who d. 15 Feb. 1852; (2d) 8 May, 1854, Elizabeth P., sister of his first wife, and widow of Isaac R. Shepherd. Children —

Josephine Park.

Eliza Winslow, b. 1858.

William Luther Eaton, great-grandson of Lieut. Park Holland, was elected as the successor in 1890.

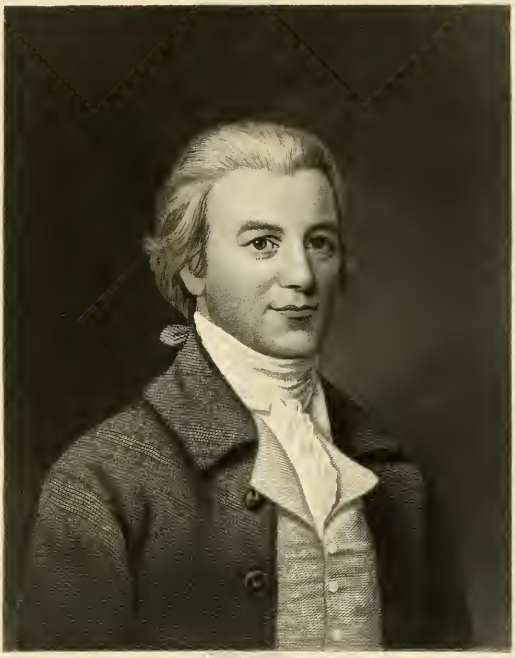
Jesse Hollister.

He was the son of Gurdon and Hannah (Strong) Hollister, and probably a descendant of Lieut. John, the emigrant; b. abt. 1756; d. Burlington, Vt., 19 Jan. 1831. Lieut. in Vose's (1st) reg.; com. capt. 21 March, 1782; was in H. Jackson's (4th) reg. in 1783.

He m. 2 Oct. 1805, Clarissa, dau. of Daniel Hurlbut. She was b. Pittsfield, Mass., 7 Jan. 1780, d. Burlington, Vt., 5 Jan. 1839. They had no children.

John Homans, M.D.

He was the second son and third child of Capt. John Homans, who was b. 25 Oct 1703, and who came to this country from North Forland, Kent Co., Eng., about 1720. He was master and part-owner of a ship voyaging between



John Winans

London and Boston, and brought over in 1734 the bell of the Old South Church, the gift of Thomas Hollis of London, nephew of the benefactor of Harvard College of the same name. After repeated voyages, and the acquirement of a small fortune by mercantile ventures, he settled in Boston, whence in a few years he removed to Dorchester, where he spent the rest of his life in the improvement of his estate. He took an active interest in the events immediately preceding the Revolution, and on 4 Jan., 1773, he was made by vote of the town one of the Committee of Correspondence to communicate with similar committees of other towns in regard to concert of action, etc. He was appointed, 9 Sept. 1774, one of the delegates from the Suffolk Convention, held at Milton, to wait on the Governor (Gage) "to inform him that the county is alarmed at the fortifications making on Boston Neck, and to remonstrate against the same, and the repeated insults offered by the soldiery to persons passing and repassing into that town." Capt. Homans m. in 1725, Mrs. Hannah Osborn of Bristol, R. I., who d. 1747, leaving no children. In 1748 he m. (2d) Elizabeth Alden, by whom he had eleven children. He d. suddenly in 1778, while walking about his farm.

Dr. John was b. Dorchester, 8 April, 1753. He was prepared for college in the Boston Latin School; graduated at H. U. in 1772, and studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Boston. With Dr. Holbrook of Dorchester and others, he dressed the wounds of those injured at the battle of Bunker Hill on the evening following the action.

On 1 Jan. 1776, he was com. surgeon of Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's (16th) reg., and from 18 Dec. 1776, to the period of his resignation, 4 Aug. 1781, was surgeon of Sheldon's (2d) reg. of light dragoons. He was with the army in the actions at Harlem and White Plains, and in those which preceded the surrender of Burgoyne, as well as in many other

engagements; was some time commissary of his regiment, and during the latter part of his term of service was stationed on the Hudson. After leaving the army, he practised medicine in Boston; but, his health failing, he set sail from Boston in June, 1800, to make a voyage, in the hope of regaining it, but died suddenly on the third day after leaving port.

He m. in 1785, Sally, dau. of James Dalton, Esq., a prominent citizen of Boston, who survived him till 1843. They had two children: one, a daughter, who d. young; the other, a son, JOHN.

JOHN HOMANS, M.D.

Only son of Dr. John, whom he succ. in 1840; b. Boston, 18 Sept. 1793; d. there suddenly, 17 April, 1868. He was brought up in Boston and Dorchester, was fitted for college at Andover, and graduated at Harvard College in 1812. Entering immediately upon the study of medicine, he took his degree of M.D. in 1815; married in 1816; and after a short stay in Worcester, established himself in practice in Brookfield, then the largest town in Worcester County. He soon obtained a large practice throughout the country, and was highly esteemed by all classes. He represented Brookfield in the Legislature for one or more terms, and filled various other offices with general satisfaction. By the advice of his preceptor and friend, Dr. John Gorham of Boston, he was induced to remove to that city, where he established himself in the spring of 1829. Here he soon obtained a large practice, and made a great many friends. He was President of the Mass. Medical Society for two years, and was one of the Standing Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati, in whose objects he always manifested the greatest interest.

In June, 1816, he m. Caroline, dau. of Dudley and Eleanor (Clark) Walker, of Boston, to whom he had become engaged three years before. She d. 10 July, 1867, after a married life of fifty-one

years. They had twelve children, of whom five survived them; namely —

Charles Dudley.

George Henry, a captain in the 45th Mass. reg., in the war of the Rebellion, b. 12 March, 1828, unm.

John, b. 25 Nov. 1836, H. U. 1858, physician and surgeon of Boston, assist. surgeon in the regular army through the civil war, who m. 4 Dec. 1872, Helen Amory, only dau. of William Perkins, Esq., Treasurer of the Cincinnati.

And two daughters, both unm.

CHARLES DUDLEY HOMANS, M.D.

Eldest son of Dr. John, whom he succ. in 1869; b. Brookfield, 5 Dec. 1826; d. Bar Harbor, Me., 2 Sept. 1886. He was fitted for college at Boston in the Latin School of that city; H. U. 1846 (A.B.), 1849 (M.D.) After completing his medical education in Europe, he returned to practise his profession in Boston, where he was a valued citizen, a trusted physician, and a faithful, public-spirited worker, who held many positions of confidence, and commanded always the respect of the community.

In April, 1862, Dr. Homans was specially detailed by Gov. Andrew "to the surgical assistance of the Massachusetts regiments at the seat of war;" and he was "clothed with full authority to act as exigencies and emergencies might arise," subject only "to the rules and orders of the War Department." The service performed by him, and by other Mass. surgeons who accompanied him, is thus referred to in the "Medical and Surgical History of the War": —

"They were particularly charged to look after the Mass. vols.; but with a zeal as creditable as it was rare, and a patriotism as conspicuous as it was disinterested, they expressed their readiness and their desire to render their services wherever they could be most useful. . . . They were soon at the head of a model establishment for the field. After the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, they repaired promptly to the town, and there rendered important services to the wounded."

On his return, after some weeks' service, he was thanked by the Governor in behalf of the Commonwealth for the great personal sacrifice he had made "to uphold the dignity, honor, and usefulness of the humane profession." In 1863 he was detailed for a time to the surgical assistance of the 20th Mass. vols. Had it rested with himself, he would have served in the army continuously during the war; but as his father was growing old, and had two other sons in the service, he yielded to a sense of duty in declining regular service in the field.

He served a long and laborious term on the School Committee; was one of the original appointments on the surgical staff of the City Hospital, where he remained for over twenty years; was two years President of the Mass. Medical Society; also President of the Mass. Humane Society, and of the Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; one of the Trustees of the Mass. School for the Feeble-Minded; and held positions on the executive boards of many private charities. From 1871 till 1880 he was SECRETARY of the MASS. SOC. of the CIN., and from 1880 till his death (1886) VICE-PRESIDENT. In all positions, as well as in all the relations of life, he was one whose opinion was asked, whose advice was followed, and whose conduct was approved by those among whom he lived.

He m. 6 May, 1856, Eliza Lee, dau. of Samuel Kirkland (H. U. 1825) and Mary Lyman (Buckminster) Lothrop of Boston. Children living —

JOHN.

CAROLINE, b. 5 June, 1866.

JOHN HOMANS, M.D.

Eldest son of Dr. Charles Dudley, whom he succ. in 1887; was b. Boston, 15 March, 1857; H. U. 1878; M.D. 1882. A practising physician in Boston. Elected ASSIST. SEC. of the CINCINNATI, 4 July, 1890.

Zibeon Hooker.

Son of William and Sarah Hooker; b. Medfield, Mass., 12 Feb. 1752; d. Newton, Mass., 24 Dec. 1840. Drummer of the Medfield company of "minute-men" in 1775. During the Bunker Hill battle his drum was pierced by a bullet, and he seized the musket of a fallen companion and rushed into the thickest of the fight. For this act he was soon afterward promoted to an ensigncy; was com. lieut. in Putnam's (5th) reg. 11 April, 1780, and served until 1783. Mr. Hooker was a man of strict integrity and great moral worth, and was never known to be at variance with any human being.

He m. in 1779, Sarah Barber, by whom he had five sons and five daughters.

ZIBEON HOOKER.

Eldest son of Zibeon, whom he succ. in 1841; b. Sherborn, Mass., 6 April, 1780; d. there 7 Dec. 1869.

He. m. Mary Stearns of Hopkinton, who d. 26 Feb. 1832, and had —

Hiram, b. 1805, d. ——, and had a son, *Hiram H.*, who resided in Cambridge.

Mary Ann, b. 1806, m. Jacob Pratt.

George B., b. 17 April, 1808, m. Hannah Kimball, and resided in Sherborn.

Laura, b. 1809, m. Thomas Gould.

Sybil, b. 1811, m. David Daniels.

Harrison G. O., b. 1812, m. Mira Whitney.

Zibeon, b. 1814, d. unm. 1830.

Oliver B., b. 1816, and resided in New York.

David Stearns, b. 1818.

Hannah T., b. 1819, m. Aaron Weeks.

Harlow, b. 1824, m. Sophronia Travis.

Thankful W., b. 1826, d. unm.

Sarah E., b. 1829, m. Lucius Cook.

Elisha Horton.

Com. ensign in Vose's (1st) reg. 2 April, 1781; in Smith's (6th) reg. 1781–83; living on a government pension in Connecticut in 1820.

Michael Gabriel Houdin.

He was a lieut. in Bigelow's (15th) reg., serving in Rhode Island in 1778–79; was com. capt. 28 June, 1779, and was an active and zealous partisan officer; capt. and deputy quartermaster under Gen. St. Clair in 1791, and d. in Feb. 1802, in Albany, where he was superintendent of U. S. military stores. He was a Frenchman of singular manners and character, and of remarkable personal appearance.*

Richard Surcomb Howe.

He was b. Boston, and d. there 22 Jan. 1793. Com. ensign in Shepard's (4th) reg. 21 June, 1782; app. lieut. 2d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791; capt. 2d sub. legion to rank from Nov. 1792.

THOMAS HOWE.

Eldest and only surviving brother of R. S. Howe, whom he succ. in 1803; b. Boston, 1763; d. there 9 Aug. 1824.

RICHARD SURCOMB HOWE.

Eldest son of Thomas Howe, whom he succ. in 1825; d. in 1825–26.

THOMAS HOWE.

Only surviving son of Thomas, whom he succ. in 1828; d. Boston, 1 May, 1829, æ. 31.

* See Thacher's Military Journal, p. 433.

Wm Hull

William Hull.

He was the fourth of seven children of Joseph Hull of Derby, Ct., and was b. 24 June, 1753. He entered Yale College at the age of fifteen, and graduated with honor in 1772, having the English oration assigned to him. He first taught a school, and afterward studied law at Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1775.

In April of that year he was chosen capt. of the first company raised in Derby, and marched with Col. Webb's regiment to Cambridge. Here Capt. Hull remained during the siege of Boston, and his regiment formed part of the force which, by occupying Dorchester Heights, compelled the British troops to evacuate the town of Boston.

After this event Washington removed his army to Long Island. Col. Webb's regiment was engaged in the battles of Brooklyn and White Plains, and for its conduct in the latter it received the particular thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. In Dec. 1776, at the brilliant affair of Trenton, where Washington captured a considerable force of Hessians, Capt. Hull acted as field officer of the regiment, the lieut.-colonel and major both being absent.

On 1 Jan. 1777, he was com. major in the 8th Mass. reg., of which Michael Jackson was colonel, and John Brooks lieut.-colonel. Before the battle of Princeton, where Washington out-manœuvred Lord Cornwallis, Major Hull was detached with a small force to observe and impede the progress of the enemy. Major Hull skirmished with the British advance guard during the whole afternoon, and so delayed the enemy that Washington was materially assisted in his escape.

After the army was placed in winter quarters, Major Hull was ordered to Boston to recruit the regiment. In April, 1777, he marched with 300 recruits to Ticonderoga, to join

Gen. St. Clair at that post. Here St. Clair was attacked by an overpowering force under Burgoyne, and was obliged to retreat to the Hudson River and join Gen. Schuyler, — a movement which excited a great clamor against him. Major Hull wrote a letter defending St. Clair, which was published in the newspapers of the day. Gen. Schuyler was also obliged to retreat before Burgoyne, to the west bank of the Hudson. In this retreat Major Hull commanded the rear guard; and though fiercely attacked by the British and Indians, he made a successful resistance. For his conduct on this occasion Major Hull received the thanks of Gen. Schuyler.

In the battles of 19 Sept. and 7 Oct. 1777, which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne's army by Gates, Major Hull took part. On the morning of 19 Sept. he commanded a picket guard of 250 men in front of the left wing of the camp, which afterward, by order of Gen. Arnold, was reinforced with 300 more, and held its ground from noon until dark, losing 150 men in killed and wounded.

Major Hull again, 7 Oct., commanded the advance guard in front of the left wing; and when about noon Burgoyne moved from his camp to attack the Americans, Major Hull was ordered to join his force of 250 men to three regiments of Arnold's right wing and Morgan's riflemen to oppose him. This was so successfully done, that both the first British line, and the second under Frazer which came to the support of the first, were driven back to their camp. The next day Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga, where he was obliged to surrender. After this event his regiment was ordered to join Gen. Washington near Philadelphia, and in Dec. the army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

Major Hull was at this time selected for one of the assistants of Baron Steuben, who brought to the army as its inspector-general the discipline and drill of Frederick of Prussia, under whom he had served.

Major Hull, 19 May, 1778, was with a detachment sent by Washington to reinforce La Fayette, who was hard pressed by the British at Whitemarsh near Philadelphia. At the battle of Monmouth, 28 June, the 8th Mass. reg. was commanded by Major Hull, the colonel being invalided, and the lieut.-colonel acting as adjutant to Gen. Lee. The advantage was with the Americans; but it was not a victory, owing to the misconduct of Lee. In the winter of 1779, Lieut.-Col. Brooks being absent on leave, Major Hull was in command of the regiment, which was ordered to Poughkeepsie, at that time the seat of the State Government, for winter quarters. Hardly were they established, when orders came to move to Kingsbridge, on the lines near New York. This produced great discontent in the regiment; a remonstrance written by the non-commissioned officers was addressed to the commander, and it was feared by the officers that the men would refuse to march. Major Hull immediately paraded the regiment, arrested the ringleader, whom he had tried by court-martial, and punished in the presence of the regiment, which then commenced its march to White Plains. Here Major Hull remained the whole winter, with 400 men; and being eighteen miles in advance of the American forces, and in the face of the whole British army, his safety depended on constant vigilance. The service was so severe that 200 men with officers were sent from the army every ten days to relieve one half of the detachment. Major Hull himself visited his outposts every day, riding about twenty miles during the day, and as much every night. He was never surprised.

In June, 1779, Washington stationed most of his troops in the Highlands; and Major Hull was employed in building four forts near West Point, when on the 14th of July he was ordered to join his corps to the forces of Gen. Wayne, for the capture of Stony Point. In the assault which followed, on the night of the 15th, Major Hull's detachment from the

8th Mass. reg. was in the right column, which was led by Wayne himself. The assault was made with the bayonet, not a shot being fired, except by a party under Major Murfee, who were ordered to open fire on the opposite side of the fort, to distract the attention of the garrison. It was not a surprise, as has been stated by some historians, as the attack was made under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, which commenced before the storming columns reached the fort. Major Hull was promoted, 12 Aug. 1779, to the rank of lieut.-colonel, and was transferred to the 3d Mass. reg.

About this time the appointment of aide to Gen. Washington was offered to Col. Hull, and would have been accepted but for the remonstrance of Baron Steuben, who requested him to retain his situation as inspector, which he did during the year 1780.

In Jan. 1781, Col. Hull asked permission to attack the British post at Morrisania, on the East River, which was held by Col. De Lancey, with a force of about 500 Loyalists. Washington granted leave, though he expressed himself not sanguine of success. Six hundred men were assigned to Col. Hull for the enterprise. They were to march thirty miles over bad roads, with swollen streams to be crossed, and attack a nearly equal force about four miles in the rear of a large part of the British army. These impediments so much delayed the march that the plan of a surprise failed, and the enemy were on the alert when Col. Hull reached Morrisania. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the Loyalists, with the loss of fifty-two prisoners, sixty horses, and a number of cattle. The barracks were set on fire, with a great quantity of forage belonging to the British army; and though hotly pursued, Col. Hull with his prisoners retreated in safety to the American lines. For the successful conduct of this expedition Col. Hull received the thanks of Washington and of Congress.

In July, 1781, Col. Hull was stationed with his regiment in the Highlands, under Gen. Heath, and was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of the army at West Point, and performed the duties of these offices until the summer of 1783, when, hostilities having ceased, he was ordered with eight companies of infantry to West Chester, to protect the inhabitants of that region from the refugees and Tories, until civil government should be organized.

When the British troops evacuated New York, 25 Nov. 1783, Col. Hull commanded the troops which escorted the Commander-in-Chief into the city, and was complimented by him on the excellent appearance and high state of discipline of his men.

When Washington took leave of his officers in New York, 4 Dec., Col. Hull was in command of the military escort; and when, by direction of Congress, Gen. Washington disbanded the army, with the exception of one regiment and a corps of artillery, Col. Hull was selected by him for lieut.-colonel of the regiment.

In 1784 Col. Hull was sent by the Government to Quebec, to demand possession of Forts Niagara, Detroit, and Mackinac, which, by the treaty, should have been delivered up a year before. The British commander, however, declined to give them up.

Col. Hull established his residence in Newton, Mass., in 1786, and here he began the practice of the law. When the militia was called out in that year, for the suppression of Shays's rebellion, Gen. Lincoln was placed in command, and Col. Hull accompanied him as a volunteer.

In Jan. 1793, Col. Hull was appointed by the President a commissioner to make arrangements with the Canadian Government for a treaty with the Indians in the Western country, with whom the United States were at war. He was instructed to remonstrate against their infraction of treaty pledges, and

also against the practice of supplying the Indians with arms and ammunition for use against a friendly nation. Gov. Simcoe was civil, but was indisposed to enter into these questions, which were happily set at rest by Wayne's victory over the Indians that year.

In the winter of 1798 Col. Hull was in England; and the spring he passed in France, where he witnessed the proceedings of the revolutionary tribunals in Paris.

Soon after his return to Boston, he was appointed by the Governor judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was elected major-general of the third division of the militia of the State. He was likewise elected Senator in the State Legislature. These positions he held until in 1805 he was appointed Governor of Michigan Territory, by Pres. Jefferson. He was also appointed Indian agent, an office which was then connected with that of executive magistrate.

In 1805, with the exception of a small strip of land about Detroit, the islands of Mackinac and Bois Blanc, and a piece of ground opposite Mackinac, six miles by three in extent, all the present State of Michigan, as well as most of Ohio and Indiana, was in the possession of the Indians.

Gov. Hull made a treaty with them in 1807, by which they ceded to the United States an extensive territory on the southeastern side of Michigan, in payment for which annuities were granted to the tribes. Many of the chiefs, however, headed by Tecumseh, refused their assent to this treaty; and it was believed by the traders and agents, that an extensive league was being formed against the Americans, to include all the tribes east of the Mississippi. In Feb. 1812, Gov. Hull being in Washington, accounts came to him from Detroit, that the Indians were becoming hostile; and he urged the necessity of a military force for the protection of the inhabitants of that exposed frontier. War with Great Britain was imminent. The President called upon the Governor of Ohio

to furnish 1,200 militia, prepared for actual service. The command of these troops, with the rank of brig.-gen., was offered to Gov. Hull by the President, but was declined. Col. Kingsbury, of the 4th U. S. inf., was then ordered to take the command, but he fell sick on his way to Washington. Gov. Hull, on being again applied to, reluctantly accepted the appointment, with no other object, as he stated, than to march the troops to Detroit for the protection of the inhabitants against the Indians.

At this time the lakes were in possession of the British, the Indians were their allies, and the inhabitants of Canada outnumbered twenty to one the people of Michigan. In three separate memorials addressed to the War Department in 1809, 1811, and 1812, Gov. Hull had urged the necessity of a fleet on Lake Erie.

Gov. Hull, who was now also a brig.-gen., at once proceeded to Dayton to take command of the troops. These consisted of three regiments of militia under the command of Cols. McArthur, Findley, and Cass. They were badly armed and half clothed, and neither the State of Ohio nor the General Government had made any provision for their equipment. At Urbana, 10 June, Gen. Hull was joined by Lieut.-Col. Miller with a part of the 4th infantry, consisting of 300 effective men, making his force then 1,500, which was the largest number he had at any time under his command. From Urbana the distance to Detroit was more than 200 miles, through a wilderness. A road had to be cut through the forest by the army; bridges, causeways, and block-houses were built, and the latter provided with garrisons, which labors were borne by the army with patience. The rapids of the Maumee were reached about the end of June; war was declared by the United States on the 18th, but Gen. Hull received no information of it until July 2, fourteen days afterward, though the British commander at Malden

had heard of it by letters franked by an American cabinet officer. In consequence of the delay in transmitting to Gen. Hull this important intelligence, a vessel in which he had shipped baggage, important stores, intrenching tools, and the invalids of the army, was taken by the British.

On the 5th of July the small army arrived at Detroit. On the 9th orders were received from Washington, dated fifteen days before, authorizing Gen. Hull to commence offensive operations; and on the 12th he crossed the river into Canada. Gen. Hull there intrenched himself, issued a proclamation to the Canadians, and detached Col. McArthur to pursue the Indians who were in the neighborhood, and to go to the river Thames for provisions. He returned on the 17th with 200 barrels of flour and some military stores.

Meantime events were occurring which threatened to make the position of the American army a very dangerous one. These were, first, the fall of Mackinac, which had been taken with its garrison of sixty men by a force of 625 Canadians and Indians. By this event all the Indians of the Northwest were encouraged to unite against the Americans; and a body of some 1,700 Indians and members of the Northwest Company were soon on their march for Malden. A second source of danger was the interruption of Gen. Hull's communications with Ohio. Lake Erie was commanded by a British fleet, and there were no American armed vessels upon it. The wilderness between Detroit and Ohio was filled with hostile Indians; and there was no other source besides Ohio whence supplies or reinforcements could come. Gen. Hull had in many letters to the administration insisted on the occupation of the lakes as essential to military success, and had a right to believe that, if ordered on this duty, he would be supported with a naval force; but none was provided till two years after the fall of Detroit.

Hearing that some cattle were on the way from Ohio, intended for his army, Gen. Hull detached Major Van Horne with 250 men to bring them into camp; but the party was attacked by the Indians, and entirely defeated. Thirdly, according to the original plan of the campaign, it was determined that Canada should be invaded both at Detroit and Niagara. The charge of one of these invasions had been given to Gen. Hull, and he had thus far performed his part. He had cut his road through the wilderness and had invaded Canada. He did this, relying on promised support. He had asked for a fleet on Lake Erie, co-operation at Niagara, and reinforcements from Ohio; and he was disappointed in all.

As early as June 26 Gen. Dearborn was ordered to Albany to prepare a force for actual service in the direction of Niagara, Kingston, or Montreal; but so great was the confusion in the War Department that Dearborn did not know whether or not he was to command at Niagara.

On the 26th of July the Secretary of War directs Gen. Dearborn to co-operate with Gen. Hull at Niagara, and Dearborn writes on the 28th, asking, "Who is to have command in Upper Canada?" No troops being collected at Niagara, and having no need of troops in that quarter, Gen. Brock, the British commander, was able to send reinforcements to Malden. No movement being made by the Americans on Lake Champlain, Sir George Provost was able to send troops to Upper Canada; and instead of co-operating with Gen. Hull, as he was ordered, Gen. Dearborn acceded to an armistice, proposed by Sir George Provost, by which he agreed that the troops opposed to each other at Niagara should act on the defensive only, thus allowing Brock to send reinforcements to Malden, while he deprived himself of the power of aiding Gen. Hull by demonstrations on the Niagara frontier.

Gen. Hull found himself therefore entirely deprived of the promised assistance. Under these circumstances the safety of his army demanded the reopening of the communications with Ohio. Gen Hull therefore recrossed the river on the 7th of August, leaving a sufficient force intrenched to hold the British shore.

The same day Col. Miller was detached with 600 men to open the road towards Ohio. About fourteen miles from Detroit he met with a body of British and Indians, whom he defeated; but such were the difficulties of the road that Col. Miller was obliged to return without effecting his object, although he was within eighteen miles of the river Raisin, where there was a large convoy of provisions under Col. Brush. On the 14th Gen. Hull sent off Cols. McArthur and Cass with another detachment, to try by another road to reach Col. Brush and escort him to Detroit with the supplies for the army.

While these operations were taking place in the American camp, Gen. Brock was moving to the relief of Malden with a force of 550 men. At that place he was joined by Tecumseh with 1,000 warriors; and on the 16th he sent to Gen. Hull a summons to surrender, which the General refused; and that afternoon fire was opened upon Detroit from Sandwich, which was returned by an American battery of 24-pounders.

Early the next morning Brock crossed the river about five miles below Detroit, his landing being protected by a large force of Indians and two ships of war. His intention was to wait in a strong position covered by his ships; but, hearing of the absence of Cass and McArthur, with 500 men, he decided on an immediate attack. He was preparing for an assault, when Gen. Hull surrendered the place.

His defence for taking this step rests on the following propositions: —

1. An army in the situation of that of Gen. Hull on the 16th of August, 1812, cut off from its supplies, and with no adequate means of opening its communications, must inevitably fall.

2. That, in this situation, to fight would have been a useless expenditure of life, and would have unnecessarily exposed the inhabitants of the territory to Indian cruelties.

3. That this situation was not his fault, but that of the Government, of Gen. Dearborn, and of circumstances for which no one is probably responsible.

4. That the troops of Gen. Hull on the 16th of August were much inferior in number to those of his antagonist.

5. That the provisions of the army were nearly exhausted, and no further supplies could be obtained.*

To most of the country, who were ignorant of the true state of affairs, the news of the surrender came without warning, and the excitement was great. The Federalists, who opposed the war, made use of this disaster to show that they had been right, and threw the blame upon their opponents and the administration. At first the Government scarcely attempted to defend itself; but it soon found a man ready to assist it to throw the whole blame of the disaster upon the unsuccessful General. This was Col. Cass, who went to Washington and wrote his celebrated letter of 10 Sept. 1812, which has been the principal source of all subsequent charges against Gen. Hull, and was even received as evidence on his trial.

The object of the letter was to show that the whole blame was chargeable to the commander; that he wanted neither men nor supplies, and that the British might have been defeated with perfect ease but for the cowardice of the General. This letter was published extensively, and had great

* It would occupy too much space to give the details which prove these propositions, they may be found in the following works, from which most of this memoir has been compiled: Report of Trial of General Hull at Albany, 1814; Memoirs of the Campaign of 1812, by William Hull; Military and Civil Life of General Hull, by his daughter, Mrs. Campbell, and his grandson, James Freeman Clarke.

effect on the public, who did not know that Col. Cass had written both to his brother-in-law and to Gov. Meigs, only a few days before the surrender, that the army was in want of everything, and must perish unless assisted.

As soon as Gen. Hull was exchanged he was placed under arrest, and charges for capital offences were brought against him. A court-martial, of which Gen. Wade Hampton was president, was summoned to assemble at Philadelphia, where Gen. Hull appeared for trial. But this court was dissolved by Pres. Madison without reason assigned. After Gen. Hull had been another year under arrest, a new court was assembled at Albany, 3 Jan. 1814, of which Gen. Dearborn was appointed president. Both the construction and the proceedings of this court were unfair to the accused. The man whose errors or misconduct had been a principal cause of the disaster was its president, and most of its members were young officers of no experience, some of them aides of Gen. Dearborn, and under his patronage. The proceedings of the court were unfair, the opinions of witnesses being received in evidence; and although the best legal assistance was afforded to the prosecution, the counsel for the accused was not allowed to address the court.

Charges of treason, cowardice, and neglect of duty were exhibited against Gen. Hull, and he was found guilty of the two latter, and sentenced to be shot.

Pres. Madison approved the sentence, but remitted the execution of it. There was no need of its execution. The object was gained, which was to screen the administration from disgrace or ruin. Some victim was necessary, and the unsuccessful General became the scapegoat for the President and his party. Gen. Hull was acquitted of the charge of treason. The charge of cowardice was substantiated by the opinions of the militia officers, who thought that the General looked, on the day of the surrender, as if he was terrified.

After the court-martial in 1814, Gen. Hull returned to his farm in Massachusetts, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. It was not until 1824 that he was able to procure from the War Department copies of documents necessary for his vindication, all his papers having been lost by the capture and burning of the vessel by which they were sent from Detroit to Buffalo. He then published "Memoirs of the Campaign of 1812," which, where they were read, had the effect of changing public opinion, formed as it had been from the statements of government newspapers and military men who, like Lewis Cass, had risen on the downfall of Gen. Hull.

In 1825 a public dinner was given to Gen. Hull by leading men of Boston, to express their sympathy and respect for him. The same year he visited his native town of Derby, Conn., where he was received with much attention; but the fatigues of the journey brought on an illness which proved fatal. He d. Nov. 25, 1825, aged seventy-two years.

Gen. Hull was a man of fine personal appearance and of polished address, combined with frank and soldierly manners. He was of an amiable and kindly temper, and his latter days of trial were much soothed by an affectionate family.

His descent from *Richard*[1] *Hull*, made a freeman of Massachusetts in 1634, of New Haven in 1639, d. 1662, was through Dr. *John*,[2] bapt. 24 May, 1640, first of Derby, afterward of Wallingford, where he was a large landholder, d. 6 Dec. 1711; *Joseph*,[3] b. 1662, d. 1744, m. in 1691 Mary, dau. of Secretary Isaac Nicholls, who d. 1733; *Joseph*,[4] b. 1694, a farmer, many years member of the General Assembly; *Joseph*[5] (his father), b. 1728, d. 1775, who m. in 1749 Eliza Clark of Lyme. (Com. Isaac Hull was grandson of this Joseph.)

He m. in 1781 Sarah, only dau. of the Hon. Abraham Fuller of Newton, who survived him less than a year. They had a family of seven daughters, and one son, Capt. *A. F. Hull*, 9th U. S. inf., who was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July, 1814, æ. 28.

Rebecca Parker, dau. of Gen. Hull, m. 18 May, 1805, Samuel Clarke. They had *Samuel C. Clarke*, Rev. *James Freeman Clarke*, D.D., and four other children.

SAMUEL CLARKE CLARKE.

Grandson of Gen. Hull, whom he succ. in 1873; * was b. Newton, Mass., 27 Feb. 1806; educated at the Boston Latin School. He was engaged in the drug business in Boston 1820–30; in South America, 1833; in the East Indies, as supercargo, 1834–36; in Boston, 1836–39; in Chicago, as a druggist, 1839–71. He has since lived in the South, mostly at Marietta, Ga.

His descent from *Thomas*[1] *Clarke*, of Plymouth, Mass., b. 1623, d. 1698, and Susan Ring, of Plymouth, was through *Andrew*,[2] Plymouth, 1635, and Mehitable, dau. of Thomas Scottow of Boston, m. 1671; *Nathaniel*,[3] of Harwich, Mass., b. 1682, m. 1720, Abigail Hedge of Yarmouth; *Barnabas*,[4] b. Harwich, Mass., 1722, shipmaster and merchant in Boston, d. 1772, m. 1748, Hepzibah, dau. of Thornton Barrett of Boston; *Samuel*,[5] b. Boston, 1754, merchant and shipowner, major in Boston regiment, 1777, d. in 1778 of disease contracted in R. I. campaign, m. 1778, Martha, dau. of Obadiah Curtis of Boston; *Samuel*,[6] b. Boston, 1779, a physician, Dartmouth College, practised in Newton and Boston, d. 1830, m. in 1805, Rebecca Parker, dau. of Gen. William Hull, of Newton.

Samuel m. 4 June, 1849, at Mackinac, Mich., Lucinda M., dau. of John Larned of Providence, R. I. They had —

Edith, b. Chicago, 28 Aug. 1851, d. there 26 Jan. 1862.

Ephraim Hunt.

He was b. Watertown, Mass., 5 Nov. 1758; d. Albany, 16 Oct. 1805; brother of Capt. Thomas Hunt. Com. lieut. in H. Jackson's (9th) reg. 9 Aug. 1781. He left a widow, Catharine, two sons, and a daughter in Albany.

* Mr. Clarke was elected a member in 1829; but owing to absence from the country, he did not sign the articles until 1873.

His descent from *Enoch*[1] *Hunt*, of Weymouth, a first settler, was through *Ephraim*,[2] d. 22 Feb. 1686–87, æ. 77, and Anna Richards; *Thomas*,[3] of Boston, b. 1648, d. 11 Feb. 1721–22, who m. Judith Torrey; *Samuel*,[4] of Watertown, b. 9 Feb. 1689, d. 1774, m. Mary Langdon, 24 April, 1712; *John*[5] (his father), b. 19 Nov. 1716, d. 19 Jan. 1777, and Ruth Fessenden.

LEWIS CASS HUNT.

He was grand-nephew of Lieut. Ephraim Hunt, whom he succ. by election in 1883;* b. Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis., 23 Feb. 1824; d. Fort Union, 6 Sept. 1886. His father, Lieut. Samuel W. Hunt, U. S. A., died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., near St. Louis, in 1829, and the boy was taken to an uncle's in Detroit. When a lad of fifteen, after a short term at Kenyon College, finding that his uncle had been much embarrassed by the financial depression of 1837, he proceeded to St. Louis, and found employment as clerk on a Mississippi steamboat, where he learned the river business as a preparation for a commission house. Near the close of his engagement, the steamer was "snagged," sunk, and abandoned by her other officers. He stuck to the wreck with a few of the crew, succeeded in saving the valuable engines and other property, and then entered the commission house of Kimball & Co., of New Orleans.

Before going on the river, he had applied for a cadetship at West Point, but was refused the appointment on the ground that his brother had graduated there. After he had been in the

* He was ill, at the time of his election, from disease contracted in the service, and died before he was able to attend the annual meeting and sign the articles. In view of all the circumstances it was voted at the annual meeting in July, 1890, that his name be placed on the rolls as though he had become a duly qualified member. There was a precedent for such action. Rev. Thos. Thacher was elected in 1812; he died before signing the articles, and at the next annual meeting it was voted that his name be enrolled "as having been a member."

house of Kimball & Co. for a year and more, he was surprised at the receipt of a cadet appointment, which, as he now had flattering business prospects, he was disposed to decline; but Mr. Kimball urged him to secure the education thus offered, and said that his place in the house should be open to him after his graduation, should he then desire it; and he accepted.

The story of his long-delayed appointment was a curious one, and will perhaps serve as a partial illustration of his character. When he went on board the steamboat at Cincinnati, *en route* to St. Louis, he found himself near two gentlemen who were earnestly discussing some question of political history. Observing that he was attentive and interested, one of the gentlemen playfully appealed to him on a disputed question of fact, and of principle involved, to which he promptly replied, to the evident surprise and gratification of his questioner. Then followed a long conversation, in which the lad was subjected to a close examination. When he was about leaving, the gentleman said, "So you are going to St. Louis, and are a grandson of Col. Hunt [who died near St. Louis, in command of the troops there, in 1808]; now, if you ever want anything in which I can aid you, don't forget to apply to me; my name is Thomas H. Benton." The young man did not presume upon this, but made his application for West Point to the Representative from St. Louis. It was many months after his application was rejected that the Representative applied for a midshipman's appointment, instead, and requested Senator Benton's aid. On hearing the name and identifying the applicant, Mr. Benton immediately said, "He shall have an appointment, and the one he asked for, to West Point, or I will know the reason why!" and soon procured it.

Entering the Military Academy in 1843, he graduated in 1847, was appointed a 2d lieutenant of infantry, and pro-

ceeded to Mexico, where he served until the end of the war. In the winter of 1847–48 he was one of the party of officers that ascended the volcano of Popocatapetl, — a circumstance that afterward proved of interest and pleasure to him, as it led to an acquaintance with Humboldt, from whom he received many kindnesses. While in Mexico he contracted camp diarrhœa, from which he never recovered. He served on the Canada frontier 1848–52, and in Washington Territory against the Trinity River Indians until broken down by his Mexican disease. He was on sick-leave 1854–58; most of the time under treatment in Europe. On his return he marched from Fort Leavenworth to Washington Territory, and was promoted capt. 4th inf., May, 1855.

In 1859 Gen. Harney occupied San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, the ownership of which was in dispute with Great Britain, and placed a company of the 4th infantry, under Capt. Pickett, afterward the well-known Confederate general, in possession. This threatened serious consequences, as the British had a naval force there sufficient to give them control. Harney refused to recede from his position; but Gen. Scott, who was sent to arrange matters, soon came to an understanding with the admiral. It was agreed that there should be a joint occupation; and a company of British marines, under Capt. Bazalgette, was landed on the island. As there had been much hot feeling excited on both sides, Gen. Scott deemed it important that the commanders of the two companies should be men of tact and discretion. He selected Capt. Hunt's company to relieve Pickett's; the British and American captains became excellent friends, and very soon all ill-feeling passed away.

In 1861 Capt. Hunt's regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and served at the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. Appointed colonel 92d N. Y. vols. 22 May, he took command, 24 May, and was se-

severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, 31 May. He resumed command of his regiment in Sept., was engaged in the operations about Suffolk, Va., and in several expeditions to the Blackwater. He joined Gen. Foster's expedition into North Carolina, and was distinguished in the actions at Kinston, 15 Dec., Whitehall, 17 Dec., and Goldsborough, 18 Dec. 1862, — for which he was appointed brig.-gen. of vols.

He continued in command of his brigade until July, 1863, when, disabled for field service by his wound and disease, he was placed in charge of the draft rendezvous in Connecticut. In March, 1864, he was selected by Gen. Grant for important special duty in Kansas and Missouri. In 1864 he was ordered to the command of the defences of New York harbor. On 16 Jan. 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. After the war he served on the frontiers, in Texas, on the plains in Dakota, Utah, and Washington Territories.

He was promoted major 14th inf., 8 June, 1863; transferred to 4th inf., 21 Aug. 1866; lieut.-col. 20th inf. 29 March, 1868; col. 14th inf., 19 May, 1881.

Although a life-martyr to the disease he had contracted in Mexico in 1848, he continued almost steadily on duty after his return from Europe, until he became so much reduced that, as a last resort, he was advised to try the dry climate of New Mexico. He left San Diego, Cal., in the latter part of Aug., 1886, for Fort Union, which post he reached on the last day of that month. The intense heat of the weather and unexpected delays in the journey so exhausted his strength that he died a week after his arrival, and after a service of nearly forty years.

For his gallant and meritorious services in various battles and in the field during the war, he received the successive brevets of major, lieut.-col., col., and brig.-gen. in the army.

Gen. Hunt m. in 1860, Abby, dau. of Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A. His wife d. in Ann Arbor, Mich., six months before her husband. They left issue, surviving —

Bessie Perry, b. 1861.
Lewis Casey, b. 1863.
Robert Herrick, b. 1865.
Henry Jackson, b. 1869.

Thomas Hunt.

He was b. Watertown, Mass., Sept. 1754; d. Bellefontaine, Mo., 18 Aug. 1808. He served in the Watertown company of Gardner's reg., which marched to Lexington, 19 April, 1775, reaching the "meeting-house" there just as Lord Percy's brigade joined the one retreating from Concord. In the pursuit, as young Hunt states in a letter, he "got several shots at them." Soon after he was appointed sergt. in Craft's company, of the same regiment, and served with it at Bunker Hill. In Jan., 1776, he was appointed ensign in Bond's (25th Mass.) reg., and served with it in the Canada campaign. The service was severe, the exposure great, and few lived to return to Boston, Col. Bond himself dying at Ticonderoga. Ensign Hunt, broken down by hard service and disease (small-pox), was sent home in Dec., 1776, and was soon after appointed a lieut. in Col. Henry Jackson's 16th Mass., afterward consolidated with the 9th, and finally numbered the 4th reg. He was promoted capt.-lieut. 1 Feb. 1777, and capt. March 1, 1779. In Oct., 1777, the regiment proceeded to Lancaster, Pa., and afterward to Valley Forge. It was the first to enter Philadelphia when the British evacuated the city the following June. The next day Capt. Hunt was sent with twenty-five men to ascertain their line of retreat. Crossing the Delaware at Cooper's Ferry, he followed their rear-guard closely until sunset, ascertained that they had taken the Monmouth road, returned to Philadelphia, and

reported to the generals. The next day the regiment crossed at the same ferry, and was soon followed by the troops under Gen. Charles Lee. On the morning of the battle of Monmouth, it came upon the rear of the enemy in position, and met La Fayette and Steuben (who seem to have been reconnoitring alone in advance) in full flight, closely pursued by the 16th British light dragoons. Capt. Hunt says: —

"They fell into our rear, and ordered us to form against the horse. The baron had lost his hat, and one of our soldiers got it for him. We formed line, with orders from the colonel to reserve our fire. The dragoons, however, wheeled and went off. We then formed platoons and advanced, when the enemy opened a cannonade, but their shot mostly went over us. Looking to the rear, I found that Gen. Lee's troops were retreating; and for his conduct that day he was afterward suspended. Our regiment had to retreat also, until we met the Commander-in-Chief, — a joyful sight to me, for the British were coming on rapidly, — and the battle soon commenced. . . . Night came on; we slept on our arms, and the British retreated before daylight. Our regiment lost twelve stout men by the heat only; the British lost many in that way. We then marched through the Jerseys to King's Ferry and White Plains; soon after accompanied Sullivan to Rhode Island, and were engaged in the battle of Quaker Hill, near Newport, our regiment losing eight officers, and forty-five privates killed and wounded."

Capt. Hunt now saw much hard service. In 1779 he was wounded in the capture of Stony Point. In Feb. 1781, Washington organized three select battalions of "light infantry." Hunt's was one of the eight New England companies that constituted Gimat's battalion, "which was probably the finest in the Continental army at Yorktown or anywhere else." * It served throughout the Virginia campaign under La Fayette, and was distinguished at the affair of Green Springs, under Wayne. At the siege of Yorktown, when on

* "The Yorktown Campaign," by Prof. Johnston: Harper's, 1881.

14 Oct. Washington determined to carry by assault the two British redoubts nearest the York River on the American right, one was assigned to the veteran French regiments "Gatenois," and "Royal Deuxponts," under Baron de Viomenil (the storming party consisting of their grenadier and chasseur companies, led by Count William de Deuxponts), and the other to the "light infantry," under Col. Alexander Hamilton, — Gimat's battalion having the post of honor. Both commands, under the general direction of La Fayette, advanced promptly at the given signal. The French, stopping to remove abatis, lost ninety-two men; the Americans, rushing over these obstructions, lost only thirty-four, killed and wounded. Both works were gallantly carried. Of Gimat's battalion the colonel himself, Capt. Olney of R. I., and Hunt of Mass., and Lieut. Mansfield of Conn. were wounded with the bayonet. This was the last severe fighting of the Revolution. Washington in general orders unstintedly praised the troops engaged, officers and men; La Fayette declared that his "light infantry" were "equal to the best troops in the world;" and the gallant Viomenil complimented them in his official report. Count de Rochambeau, the French general-in-chief, petitioned Louis XVI. to restore to the Gatenois regiment, in recognition of this exploit, their old and honored name and motto, "Auvergne, sans tache;" which the king did, writing on the petition, "Good for Royal Auvergne."

A commission was issued by Gov. Bowdoin of Massachusetts, 18 Nov. 1786, appointing Hunt "captain in the troops raised by this Commonwealth *for the service of the United States:* this to constitute a sufficient warrant *until a commission is issued by the Secretary at War.*" Another commission was issued to him by Arthur St. Clair, 2 April, 1787, as President of Congress, appointing him a capt. in the 2d reg. in the army of the United States, from 20 Oct. 1786.

The constitutional government of 1789 adopted the army

of the Confederacy. Hunt was again commissioned as capt. in the 2d reg. from 4 March, 1791, and as major 2d sub. legion, 18 Feb. 1793. He was engaged in Wayne's Indian campaign of 1794, promoted lieut.-col. 1st inf., 1 April, 1802, and colonel of the same regiment 11 April, 1803. After Wayne's campaign he commanded at Fort Defiance, O.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fort Industry (Toledo, O.); Detroit and Mackinac, Mich. When the territory of Louisiana was transferred by France to the United States, he crossed the Mississippi with his regiment, and established his headquarters at Bellefontaine, above St. Louis, near the mouth of the Missouri, where he d. 18 Aug. 1808.

He was the son of *John* of Watertown (H. U. 1734) and Ruth (Fessenden) Hunt; was a brother of Lieut. Ephraim Hunt, also an original member of the Mass. Society. He m. 16 Aug. 1784, Eunice, dau. of Samuel and Abigail (Sanderson) Wellington of Waltham. They had —

George, b. 1785, d. early.

Henry Jackson, b. 1788, m. Ann, dau. of Angus Mackintosh of Moy, chief of Clan Mackintosh and "captain of Clan Chattan." He d. 1827, first mayor of Detroit.

Ruth, b. 1790, m. Dr. Abraham Edwards.

George, b. 1791.

Thomas, b. 1793, in U. S. A., war of 1812, fought at Chippewa, Niagara (where he was wounded), La Cole Mill, etc., resigned 1836, d. Detroit, 1838.

Abby W., b. 1797, m. 1812, Capt. afterward Col. Josiah Snelling, U. S. A. (Her son Lieut. *James G.* served in the Mexican war from Palo Alto to the Valley of Mexico, was brevetted lieut. for Cherubusco, capt. for Molino del Rey, — he was in storming party and desperately wounded, — d. capt. 10th inf. 1855.)

John Elliot, b. 1798, d. Toledo, O., 1877. (His son *Lewis C.*, capt. 67th Ohio inf., led his company in assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., 18 July, 1863, and his regiment in assault on Fort Gregg, lines of Petersburg, Va., 2 April, 1865.)

Samuel W., b. 1799, d. lieut. 3d inf. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.,

Henry J. Hunt

11 Sept. 1829, m. 1818, Julia Herrick of Plattsburg, N. Y., and had *Henry J.*, U. S. A., *Lewis C.*, U. S. A., and *Julia H.*

CHARLES C. P., b. 1802.

MARY L., b. 1803, m. Tunis S. Wendell of Detroit, d. in Detroit (son Capt. *Charles E.*, 1st Mich. inf., killed 30 Aug. 1862, assault of Stonewall Jackson's line, second Bull Run).

ELIZA M., b. 1804, m. James G. Soulard of St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY JACKSON HUNT.

Son of Samuel W. and Julia (Herrick) Hunt, and grandson of Col. Thomas Hunt, whom he succ. in 1867; was b. in Detroit, Mich., 14 Sept. 1819, and d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Feb. 1889. He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1835; was appointed 2d lieut. of the 2d artillery in 1839, and 1st lieut. in 1846. He served in the war with Mexico (1846–48) in Duncan's battery A, 2d artillery, and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the capture of San Antonio, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec and Garita San Cosme, and the capture of the city of Mexico. At Molino del Rey he received two wounds. In 1852 he was promoted to be captain; and during the years 1856–59 he served as a member of the board to revise the system of "Instruction for Field Artillery." He was author of the new system of artillery tactics recommended by the board, adopted by the War Department, and used during the war of the Rebellion. His work forms the basis of the present tactics for all arms in our service. During the years 1861–62 he was president of the board to test projectiles and rifled field-guns; also a member of the boards of 1862 and 1867 on the "Armament of Fortifications," and president of the "Permanent Artillery Board" of 1867, which prepared the plan for the organization of the artillery school at Fort Monroe.

The record of his services during the war of the Rebellion

covers the operations of the Army of the Potomac from the battle of Bull Run in 1861 to the surrender of Lee on 9 April, 1865. He was promoted to be major of the 5th artillery early in 1861, and soon after colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan. He organized the reserve artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and commanded it until 5 Sept. 1862, when he was appointed chief of artillery of that army, and served in that capacity until May, 1865. On 15 Sept. 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers "for meritorious services;" in 1863, lieutenant-colonel of the 3d artillery; and in 1869, colonel of the 5th artillery.

His brevet appointments for service in the two wars were as follows: captain, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco;" major, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec;" colonel, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg;" brigadier-general, "for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg, and in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee;" major-general, for "gallant and distinguished conduct in the battle of Gettysburg, and for faithful and meritorious services in the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, Va."

He had command in the Indian Territory in 1865–66. In April, 1866, he was "honorably mustered out of volunteer service," and returned to the command of the 5th artillery. He had charge of the frontier on the Canadian border east of Lake Ontario during the disturbances in May, 1870. He broke up the armed Fenian organizations, turned in their arms to the U. S. Arsenal, collected the men, some 1,400 in number, and sent them to their homes without expense to the Government. He was in command of the District of North Carolina from July to Sept. 1870, the Governor having proclaimed it to be in a state of insurrection on ac-

count of Ku-Klux outrages. In 1875 he was placed in command at Charleston, S. C. His energetic suppression of the riots in that city immediately following the presidential election led to his recall (presumably for political reasons) until the electoral commission made its report, when he was ordered back to his post without being informed as to the nature of the charges, if any, made against him.

He was placed on the retired list 14 Sept. 1883, after an uninterrupted service of forty-four years. Congress soon after passed a bill to raise him to the full rank of major-general; but Pres. Arthur vetoed it, apparently for the sole purpose of making his action consistent with that taken by him in the Fitz-John Porter case. On 15 May, 1885, the President appointed Gen. Hunt governor of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, which position he held at the time of his death.

In publishing his death to the army, the Secretary of War (Mr. Endicott) said: "The conspicuous record of this gallant veteran, the survivor of two wars, who, though retired from active service, was yet on duty under the orders of the President when he died, calls for more than a passing notice. His service in peace, no less than in war, was distinguished by zeal, fidelity, and thoroughness. His personal character was such that his memory will ever be cherished by those with whom he served. He was the chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac; and within a few years has followed to the grave those great captains under whom he organized and commanded the largest, most perfectly equipped, and effective body of artillery that the history of warfare records. It is needless to recite his deeds. The army of to-day knows them well; the army of the future will find them in history; they may be read in the six brevets given him for his service in the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion."

A writer in the "Army and Navy Journal" has said very

happily that Gen. Hunt "always seemed a compound of Thackeray's three best characters, — Col. Newcome, Major Dobbin, and Gen. Lambert, — modest as he was learned, and sympathetic as he was brave."

One who knew him well says: "There was probably no officer in the United States army who was more popular with both officers and men than Gen. Hunt. Modest, unassuming, warm-hearted, and just to all, he was indeed the true type of a soldier and a gentleman. His record during the Mexican and civil wars entitled him, in the opinion of foreign military men, as well as those of his own country, to the first rank among artillerists. He will live in history as the general who at Gettysburg commanded the batteries (numbering a hundred guns) that checked the famous charge of Pickett and insured to the Union arms a glorious victory."

Prof. Mahan, in his lecture on that battle, said: "Gen. Hunt saved the day at Gettysburg." William E. Birkhimer says: "His reports and other official communications regarding the organization for and administration of artillery in campaign, its proper function in war and employment on the battle-field, written during the Rebellion, have never been surpassed, either in comprehensive grasp of the subject or its practically useful treatment, by any officer in any army."

Gen. Hunt greatly valued his connection with this Society, and was always eager to perform his part in any work which tended to promote the objects of the order.

He m. (1st) 18 Dec. 1851, Emily C., dau. of Gen. E. de Russy, U. S. engineers, who d. May 12, 1857, by whom he had —

Emily C., b. 1852, d. 1873.

Henry Jackson, b. 1855, d. May, 1886. He graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1875; was appointed ensign, 1878; served with distinction in the Jeannette Relief Arctic expedition in 1881–83; joined the Greeley Search Expedition in 1884, from which he

returned in broken health to die two years later. He m. 27 June, 1883, Henrietta, dau. of Adj.-Gen. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., by whom he had *Richard C. D.*, b. 14 April, 1884; *Henry Jackson*, b. 31 Dec. 1885.

Gen. Hunt m. (2d), 27 Dec. 1860, Mary Bethune, dau. of Gen. Henry Knox Craig, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., and a great-granddaughter on her mother's side of George and Mary Faneuil Bethune of Boston, Mass., by whom he had —

Conway Bethune, civil engineer, graduate of Troy Polytechnic.
Maria Bethune.
Julia Herrick.
Presley ~~Otterbl.~~ Craig
John Elliott.
Jane Bethune.

John Hurd, Jr.

He was b. Boston, 1760; d. there 21 Aug. 1784. Com. ensign in H. Jackson's (9th) reg. 18 June, 1781.

His descent from *John*[1] *Hurd* of Boston, 1639, d. 23 Sept. 1690, and wife Mary, was through *Jacob*[2] of Charlestown, 1670, d. 7 Sept. 1694, æ. 41, who m. 21 Dec. 1675, Ann Willson; *Jacob*,[3] b. 21 Sept. 1676, d. 23 Sept. 1749, who m. Eliza Tufts; *Jacob*,[4] d. Boston, 1768, who m. (in London) Eliza Mason; and *John*[5] (his father), b. Boston, 9 Dec. 1727, H. U. 1747, sec. to Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire, member of the Provincial Council, d. 1809, who m. in 1755, Eliza Foster.

George Ingersoll.

He served in Gridley's artillery at Bunker Hill; was com. 1st lieut. in Crane's artillery, 10 June, 1779, and continued with the army until it was disbanded in 1783; was app. lieut. of U. S. artillery, 4 March, 1791; capt. U. S. artillerists and engineers, April, 1793; and was major from 8 July, 1802, to 1 Dec. 1804. He d. Keene, N. H., in July, 1805, æ. 51.

GEORGE GOLDTHWAIT INGERSOLL, D.D.

Only son of George, whom he succ. in 1818; was b. Boston, 4 July, 1796; d. Keene, N. H., 16 Sept. 1863; H. U. 1815.

Pastor of the Unitarian Church, Burlington, Vt., 30 May, 1822, to 31 March, 1844; and of the Unitarian Society in East Cambridge, 5 Dec. 1847, to 14 Oct. 1849. He received the degree of D.D. from H. U. in 1845.

He m. 14 Oct. 1822, Harriet, dau. of Dr. Phineas Parkhurst of Lebanon, N. H., and had —

Allen Parkhurst, b. 10 Nov. 1823, Vt. U. 1843, d. 3 Sept. 1859.
Caroline Haslett.

Amasa Jackson.

Son of Col. Michael; b. Newton, Mass., 5 June, 1765. Com. ensign in his father's (8th) reg. 13 Oct. 1782. After the war he settled in New York, and was president of a bank in that city.

His descent from *Edward*[1] *Jackson* of the parish of Whitechapel, London, Eng., who came to Massachusetts in 1640, d. 17 July, 1681, and his wife Frances, was through *Sebas*,[2] b. 1643, d. 6 Nov. 1690, who m. 19 April, 1671, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Baker; *Edward*,[3] b. 12 Sept. 1672, d. 27 March, 1748, and wife Mary, who d. 1753; *Michael*,[4] b. 28 Feb. 1709, d. 27 Aug. 1765, who m. Phebe Patten, Oct. 1733; and Col. *Michael*,[5] his father.

By his 2d wife, —— Phelps, Amasa had ten children. His eldest son, Charles, m. Elizabeth Castle, and had two sons.

Charles Jackson.

Brother of Amasa, and son of Col. Michael; b. Newton, Mass., 4 Jan. 1767; d. unm. in Georgia in 1801. He began service in his father's regiment (the 8th) as a drummer or fifer, in 1777, when only ten years of age. On 4 Feb. 1783, at the age of sixteen, he received a commission as ensign.

CHARLES E. JACKSON.

Son of Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, and grand-nephew of Ensign Charles, whom he succ. 1890; was b. Walnut Grove, Middletown, Ct., 25 Jan. 1849. He was educated at St.

Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He has been the head of the firm of C. E. Jackson & Co., bankers, Middletown, Ct., during the past eleven years; Vice-President of the Middlesex Banking Co. of Middletown for eight years; Trustee of the same company fifteen years; Trustee of the Berkeley Divinity School twenty-one years; Treasurer and Trustee of the Russell Library Co. for a number of years; and has held many other positions of trust and responsibility in connection with charitable and religious organizations in Middletown.

He m. 12 June, 1873, Evelyn, dau. of Edward A. Quintard of New York. Children —

Charles Eben, b. 22 April, 1874, d. 15 Aug. 1877.
Edward Quintard, b. 5 July, 1875.
Robert Fenwick, b. 18 Dec. 1877.
John Gillespie, b. 12 Feb. 1880.
Evelyn Quintard, b. 28 Feb. 1882.
Mary Matilda, b. 30 July, 1883.
Wm. Leigh Peirce, b. 18 Dec. 1887.
Winthrop Alsop, b. 10 March, 1889.

Daniel Jackson.

He was b. Newton, Mass., 23 July, 1753; d. Watertown, Mass., 10 Dec. 1833. He was in the Lexington battle; was in Foster's artillery Co. at Bunker Hill and at Dorchester Heights; was sergt. in Bryant's Co., and commanded a small redoubt at Fort Washington, where he was made prisoner, 16 Nov. 1776; was exchanged in about six months, and joined Conway's brigade in New Jersey, which had several skirmishes with the enemy; and having pointed the cannon which blew up a British vessel on the North River, was promoted to a lieutenancy. After the fall of Capt. Bryant at Brandywine, where all the officers and half the men were killed or wounded, he took command of the company, which he retained till the close of the war, and received the thanks of Gen. Knox for his bravery. Com. 1st lieut. 12 Sept.

1778, he was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and had charge of the laboratory at the siege of Yorktown. Major of U. S. artillery 4 June, 1798, to 30 April, 1803, and commander of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; and afterward warden of the State Prison in Charlestown. VICE-PRES. of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI 1832–33.

His descent from *Edward*[3] and Mary Jackson (see Amasa) was through *Edward*,[4] b. 1 Oct. 1698, d. 1 July, 1738, who m. Abigail Gale; *Joshua*[5] (his father), b. 26 April, 1726, d. 1810, who m. in March, 1749, Huldah Fuller.

Daniel m. (1st) 1 Feb. 1782, Lucy Remington. She d. 22 Jan. 1813. He m. (2d) 25 Oct. 1813, Dolly Davis, and had five sons and three daughters.

DANIEL JACKSON.

Eldest son of Major Daniel, whom he succ. in 1834; b. Newton, Mass., 30 Aug. 1785; d. 31 May, 1835. He was a trader, and lived in North Carolina many years.

He m. in Newbern, N. C., in Dec. 1829, Martha G. T., dau. of Capt. David Stanwood of Gloucester, Mass. They had —

FRANCIS.

DANIEL, b. 25 March, 1834, m. 5 Oct. 1857, Lucy A. Langsford, and had three children, of whom only one, *Daniel D.*, b. 1 Aug. 1870, is now living. He entered the Institute of Technology, Boston, 1889.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Eldest son of Daniel, whom he succ. in 1870; b. Newbern, N. C., 15 Feb. 1831. He was educated at West Newton, Mass., and Portland, Me. Resides in Lanesville, Mass., and is engaged with his brother Daniel in the dry goods and clothing business. Has been treasurer and clerk of the Lanesville Universalist Parish during the last seven years, and treasurer and librarian of the library association for eight years.

He m. 15 Jan. 1865, Sophia A., dau. of Reuben Tarr, Rockport, Mass. They had —

Ethel S., b. 20 Aug. 1867.

Frances A., b. 17 Jan. 1874.

Martha A., b. 27 Feb. 1876.

Ebenezer Jackson.

Son of Col. Michael; b. Newton, Mass., 18 Dec. 1763; d. Middletown, Ct., 31 Oct. 1837. Com. 2d lieut. Crane's artillery, 27 June, 1781. He served in that corps four years. He m. Charlotte Pierce of South Carolina, and had six sons and four daughters.

EBENEZER JACKSON.

Eldest son of Lieut. Ebenezer, whom he succ. in 1857; b. Savannah, Ga., 31 Jan. 1796; d. Middletown, Ct., 17 Aug. 1874. Educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore; studied law in Litchfield, adm. to the bar in 1827; member of the Ct. Legislature from Middletown, 1829–32; member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Connecticut, 1834–35. He was a faithful and devoted member of the Church of the Holy Trinity, formerly Christ Church, in Middletown. For forty-one years he was an officer of the parish, and for ten years the senior warden. In a sermon delivered after Mr. Jackson's death, the Rev. Walter Mitchell said: —

"I can add nothing to the power of an example which is our common treasure. Here in this city, where so much of his life was spent in constant, unostentatious, quiet usefulness, where young and old have felt in him the value of a stainless name and the power of a Christian courtesy to make pure and sweet the daily atmosphere of common life, there are not needed many words of testimony."

He m. (1st) Eliza Ann Harper of Philadelphia, by whom he had five children; namely —

Mary Charlotte, b. 17 Aug. 1823, deceased.

Elizabeth Harper, b. 24 Jan. 1825, deceased.

Arthur Harper, b. 1 Nov. 1826, d. 1869, m. Mary Thorne, and had four children. His eldest son, Arthur Harper Jackson, was elected in 1890 as the successor of Hon. Ebenezer.

Robert Mitchell, b. 16 Sept. 1828, deceased.

Harriette Fenwick, b. 19 Oct. 1830, m. Ernest Giraud, and has no children.

He m. (2d) Hannah Sage Hubbard of Middletown, Ct., by whom he had seven children; namely —

Mary Selina, b. 8 Aug. 1841.

Eliza Ann, b. 11 July, 1843, d. 1888, m. Rev. James W. Bradin, and had seven children.

Robert Nesmith, b. 11 March, 1845, m. Sarah E. Law, and has four children.

Sophia Hamlin, b. 30 March, 1847, d. 9 March, 1877.

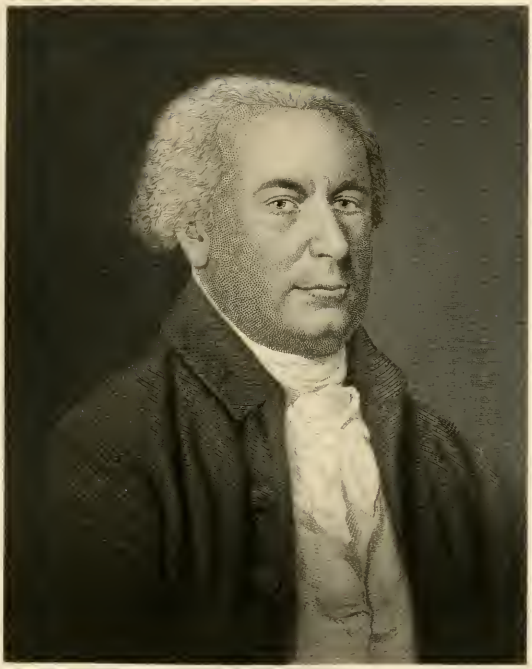
Charles Eben, m. Evelyn Quintard, and has eight children.

Catherine Frances, b. 20 March, 1851.

Margaret Ellen, b. 25 Jan. 1853.

Henry Jackson.

The first Treasurer of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati; was b. Boston (bapt. 25 Oct.), 1747. Joseph, his father, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1752, colonel of the Boston reg. 1761–63, was a distiller in Boston, and died there 10 April, 1790, æ. 83. He m. 1 May, 1732, Susannah Gray, with whom he lived happily for nearly sixty years. Young Jackson having raised a military company in Boston, of which he was chosen captain, was ordered with it to Rhode Island in April, 1777, and was on duty there some weeks. He had been com. by Congress (12 Jan. 1777) colonel of an additional continental battalion; and on his return recruited in Boston and vicinity the 16th Mass. reg. (called the Boston reg.) which at once took a high rank for its soldier-like appearance and excellent discipline, demonstrating its valor on several hard-fought fields. This regiment was consolidated with the



Henry Dalton

9th, 1 Jan. 1781, and on the further reduction of the army (30 Oct. 1782) was numbered the 4th. It left Boston to join the main army near Philadelphia, 7 Oct. 1777, and took part in the battles of Monmouth, 28 June, 1778; Quaker Hill, R. I., 29 Aug. 1778; and Springfield, N. J., 23 June, 1780. Col. Jackson commanded the last body of continental troops in service at the close of the war, in July, 1784, and was made brig.-gen. by brevet. He subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits; was maj.-gen. of State militia in 1792–96; and was U. S. agent in superintending the building of the frigate "Constitution" at Boston in 1797. He was the lifelong friend and correspondent of Gen. Knox, and acted for him while Secretary of War as agent in his business affairs, particularly those concerning his eastern lands. Gen. Jackson was the TREASURER of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI from its formation, in 1783, until his death, which took place in Boston, 4 Jan. 1809. The importance of his services to the Society, in building up and husbanding its funds, were recognized by its vote of 23 Oct. 1806, authorizing the presentation to him of a silver cup, — a testimonial that never reached him, as it did not arrive from England until after his decease. In 1813 Dr. Stephen Thayer presented to the Society a portrait of the General, which now hangs on the walls of the Historic-Genealogical Society. He was generous and hospitable in his temper, gentlemanly in manner, and of a convivial and social disposition. He was large and of full habit, weighing while at West Point, in 1783, 238 pounds. Gen. Jackson was buried in a tomb back of Madam Swan's house in Dorchester, and a monument with a poetical inscription was erected there. He was never married.

EDWARD JACKSON.

Only nephew of Gen. Henry, whom he succ. in 1809; probably the person of that name b. Boston, 8 Sept. 1774, H. U. 1794, d. 22 Feb. 1819, attorney at law.

JOSEPH HENRY JACKSON THAYER.

Grand-nephew of Gen. Henry Jackson; succ. Edward Jackson in 1826. He was b. Boston, 24 Jan. 1801; d. Bangor, Me., 30 April, 1877.

Sarah Jackson, his mother (b. Brookline, 9 Nov. 1765, d. 1809), dau. of Rev. Joseph of Brookline, who was only brother of Gen. Henry Jackson, m. Atherton Thayer, and after his death his brotner, Dr. Stephen Thayer, a druggist of Boston. They had *Sarah Jackson*, who m. her cousin Ebenezer Coddington Thayer of Braintree, and *Joseph Henry Jackson*, who m. Susan H. Snow, and had no issue.

Michael Jackson.

He was b. Newton, Mass., 18 Dec. 1734; d. there 10 April, 1801. During the French war he was a lieut., and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war a private in a company of minute-men.* Early on the morning of 19 April, 1775, notice was given of the march of the British troops to Lexington; but when the company assembled, none of the commissioned officers were present. Jackson was chosen captain for the day; and without a moment's delay he hurried his men to the rendezvous of the regiment at Watertown. It is said that, finding the officers there assembled more inclined to talk than to act, he addressed them sharply, and ended by saying he intended that his company should "take the shortest route to get a shot at the British," and suiting the action to the word, left the council, which, after his blunt speech, broke up without any concert of action. His company came into contact with Earl Percy's reserve near Concord Village, and was dispersed after exchanging a few shots; but soon rallied, hanging upon the flank and

* There is a tradition in the family that he was one of those who, disguised as an Indian, assisted in the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor; but his name does not appear in the collection of papers and documents relating to that affair.

rear of the retreating enemy with much effect, until they reached Charlestown at nightfall. For its bravery on this occasion the company was specially commended by Dr. Joseph Warren. Jackson soon after received a major's commission in Gardner's reg., and was present at Bunker Hill. In this battle he had a personal encounter, it is said, with a British officer, whom he killed, his own life being preserved from his adversary's ball by his sword-belt. He was com. lieut.-col. in Bond's reg., and served at the siege of Boston and in the defence of New York. Subsequently he was transferred to Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's reg., and severely wounded in an attack on Montressor's Island, N. Y., 23 Sept. 1776. In a letter written in 1823, Ebenezer Jackson his son says: —

"Col. Jackson languished for eighteen months before the ball could be extracted. I have the ball in my possession, so bruised by the bones that it measures 1¾ inches in length and ¾ of an inch in width. In the organization of the army at the commencement of the year 1777, Col. Jackson was promoted to command the 8th Mass. reg.; and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his wound he took command and retained it until he was promoted to the rank of brevet-brig.-gen. He continued in the service until his men were disbanded in Nov. 1783."

Dr. Eustis relates that once, while dining with Gen. Washington at West Point, the General, after the cloth was removed, beckoned Col. Jackson to a seat by his side, and "unbent himself with him more than I ever had seen him do."

Col. Jackson had five brothers and five sons in the army of the Revolution. It is stated that when he raised his regiment (the 8th Mass.) in 1777, he offered his five sons for enlistment. The muster-master accepted the two oldest, but refused the others as too young. The Colonel succeeded, however, in getting the three youngest (Ebenezer, aged 14

years; Amasa, aged 12; and Charles, aged only 10) enlisted as drummers and fifers. This led the Mass. Council to adopt a resolve that thereafter no person should be mustered into the service who was not capable of doing the duty of a soldier.

He m. 31 Jan. 1759, Ruth, dau. of Ebenezer Parker, and had — Michael; Simon; Ebenezer; Amasa; Charles.

Michael Jackson, Jr.

Eldest son of Col. Michael; b. Newton, 12 Sept. 1759; d. there 15 Oct. 1802. Com. ensign and paymaster in his father's (8th) reg. 2 Oct. 1777; lieut. 15 Dec. 1779.

He m. Sarah, dau. of Rev. Stephen Badger of Natick. She d. 1831, æ. ab. 70. They had —

Stephen Badger, b. 16 May, 1793, m. Harriet C. Russell, and d. 1817.

James L., b. 20 Dec. 1794.

Abigail H., b. 23 Feb. 1797.

Simon Jackson.

Son of Col. Michael; b. Newton, Mass., 20 Nov. 1760; d. there 17 Oct. 1818. Com. lieut. in his father's (8th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; capt. 1 April, 1782.

He m. in Feb. 1786, Borodell, dau. of Alexander Shepard, Jr., and had three sons and two daughters. By his second wife, Sally Spring of Watertown, he had two daughters.

Thomas Jackson.

He was a member of Paddock's artillery Co. before the war; was com. 2d lieut. in Knox's artillery reg. 1 Jan. 1776; capt.-lieut. in Crane's artillery reg. 1 Jan. 1777; capt. 22 Feb. 1780. He d. 1790.

THOMAS JACKSON.

Only son of Capt. Thomas, whom he succ. in 1802; b. Boston, 1778; d. there 6 Dec. 1850. Merchant of Boston. ASSIST. SEC. of the SOCIETY in 1821–34; SECRETARY from 1834 to his decease.

He left no son. A dau. ABIGAIL EAYRES d. in New York, in 1852, leaving a dau. *Mary Baker*.

Samuel Jefferds.

A sergt. in Burbeck's Co. of Knox's reg. in 1776; com. 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 1777; 1st lieut. 1 Oct. 1778; in service at West Point as late as Aug. 1784; d. before 1812.

John Johnston.

He was b. Boston, ab. 1753; d. there 28 June, 1818. Thomas Johnston, his father, was known as an escutcheon-maker, and built the first organ of American manufacture used in Boston. He d. in 1765, and was interred in King's Chapel burying-ground. John was in early life apprenticed to John Gore, a house and sign painter, father of Gov. Gore; and was, before the war, a member of Paddock's artillery company. In April, 1775, he joined Gridley's artillery reg. as a lieut.; was com. a capt.-lieut. in Knox's reg. 1 Jan. 1776; and at the battle of Brooklyn, L. I., 27 Aug. 1776, was severely wounded and made a prisoner. He spoke often in after years of the skill of Surgeon Eustis (afterward Gov. of Mass.) in successfully treating his case; but the severity of the wound compelled his retirement from the service in Oct. 1777, and he resumed his art in Boston, where he kept a shop in Court Street, near the head of Gore's Alley. He painted many likenesses of the Revolutionary and other celebrities of his day; but in color and in drawing, owing to limited oppor-

tunity for study, his productions were somewhat deficient. Among his portraits are those of Gov. Increase Sumner, now in the Mass. Senate Chamber; Gov. Wm. Phillips and family; Major Samuel Shaw; Gov. Samuel Adams (destroyed by fire many years since); and one of Mrs. Adams, which is still preserved. He painted the sign of "The Good Samaritan," which was displayed in front of Thos. Bartlett's apothecary store in Old Cambridge, many years ago; but in the "priest passing by on the other side" he gave such a striking likeness of Rev. Dr. Walter of Christ Church, that the sign had to be changed. Dunlap calls Johnston "a man of wit and talent."

He m. Miss Spear, dau. of a Boston merchant, and had one or two sons who d. in infancy, and four daughters, two of whom (Mrs. Soren and Mrs. Newell) had issue. His last surviving dau., GRACE F., was living in 1853.

JOHN JOHNSTON SOREN.

Son of John and Sarah (Johnston) Soren, and eldest grandson of John Johnston, whom he succ. in 1840; b. Dorchester, 18 Oct. 1803; d. Boston, 20 Feb. 1889. He was teller of the Washington Bank from 1825 to 1848; and cashier of the Boylston Bank from 1848 to 1875, when he retired from active service. He was, at the time of his death, the senior member of the Cincinnati Society.

"Had he chosen to devote himself to art he might have won distinction as a landscape-painter. He was a gentleman of refined tastes, of quiet and unostentatious demeanor, and in all respects a most worthy and exemplary citizen."

He m. 3 June, 1828, Fanny Wales, and had several children. His son, GEORGE WALES SOREN, of New York, was elected in 1890 as his successor.

Joseph Killam.

He was b. Gloucester, Mass., 1739. Com. 2d lieut. in Hutchinson's (27th) reg. 5 May, 1775; 1st lieut. in Putnam's (5th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; capt. 14 Oct. 1780. He was continued in the service after the war, being the officer directed to take possession of the posts at Flushing, Jamaica, and Flamsted, L. I. He received an honorable discharge in 1806, when he returned to Massachusetts. Joseph, his father, d. in Gloucester, 12 March, 1806, aged 100 years, 11 months, 12 days.

Zebulon King.

He was b. Raynham, Mass., 16 Oct. 1750. Com. lieut. in Bradford's (14th) reg. in 1777; capt. 4 Oct. 1780; in Brooks's (7th) reg. in 1783. He emigrated to Ohio in 1788, and settled in Belpré, leaving his family in Rhode Island. He intended to return for them as soon as he had prepared a house and raised a crop for their support, but was killed by the Indians, May 1, 1789. His widow afterward settled in Newport, R. I.

His descent from *Philip*[1] *King*, who removed in 1680 from Braintree to Raynham, and m. ab. 1680, Judith, dau. of Rev. William Whitman of Milton, was through *John*,[2] b. ab. 1681, d. 5 Oct. 1741, who m. in 1700, Alice Dean, d. 1746; *David*[3] (his father), b. 1712, d. 6 July, 1753, m. Rebecca Dean. Zebulon's son, CHARLES B., was a portrait-painter.

Moses Knap.

He was b. Mansfield, Mass., 1743; d. Franklin, Mass., 7 Nov. 1809. Com. capt. in Joseph Read's reg. May, 1775; in Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; served in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778; com. major of Marshall's (10th) reg. 5 Nov. 1778; in 5th reg. in 1783.

He m. in 1772, Margaret Tiffany, b. Mansfield, 1757, d. 6 Aug. 1840. They had: HIRAM; PEGGY, b. 18 April, 1789; ALFRED, b. 6 Oct. 1791; MELVILLE, b. 24 Dec. 1793; POLLY, b. 18 Aug. 1796; GEORGE W., 29 Dec. 1799.

HIRAM KNAPP.

Eldest son of Moses, whom he succ. in 1857; b. Franklin, Mass., 18 April, 1787; d. 18 Aug. 1865.

His children were: GILBERT CLARK; EMILIA, b. 26 Feb. 1816, m. Edward Hunt; SYLVIA L., b. 5 Dec. 1817, m. James S. Rand; HIRAM, Jr., b. 20 April, 1820, and resides in Athol.

GILBERT CLARK KNAPP.

Eldest son of Hiram, whom he succ. in 1866; b. Franklin, Mass., 12 Jan. 1814; d. 27 Aug. 1883. He was in business in Richmond, Va., from 1843 to 1852. Afterward he went to Worcester, Mass., and was in business there for a time.

He m. 22 Jan. 1856, Lucinda Goddard, b. 2 May, 1831, and has: JAMES HERBERT, b. 7 June, 1857, and resides in Franklin; JOSEPHINE GILBERT, b. 14 Dec. 1860, d. 2 July, 1863; MATILDA GERTRUDE, b. 22 Jan. 1865.

Charles Knowles.

He was the son of Capt. James and Martha (Stillman) Knowles of Wethersfield, Ct. Soon after the battle of Lexington, he joined Capt. Meigs's Co. in Middletown, Ct., and marched to Cambridge; was com. lieut. in Knox's artillery reg. in 1776; lieut. and paym. in Crane's artillery reg. 1 Jan. 1777; 1st lieut. 1 Aug. 1778; capt.-lieut. 13 Sept. 1780; and finally, closing his paymaster's accounts in 1785, went to Ohio, where he was on the first jury at Marietta in 1788, and d. unm. in 1796. His younger brother, James, was an officer in the Revolutionary navy. His sister Martha m. John Strong.

Knox

Henry Knox.

One of the distinguished figures in the war of the Revolution, and the leader in the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati; was b. in Boston, Mass., 25 July, 1750. His paternal ancestors were from the Lowlands of Scotland, a place bearing that name being found on the southern border of the Clyde, within the barony of Renfrew. During the reign of James I. many Scotch Presbyterians settled in the north of Ireland, whence numbers of them subsequently emigrated to America. In the year 1729 some of these emigrants landed in Boston, bringing with them their pastor, John Morehead, and founded in Bury Street a religious society, which was the origin of the Federal Street Church, afterward the scene of William Ellery Channing's labors. It is remarkable that the first two names found on the baptismal records of this society, of which the parents of Knox were members, are those of Knox and Campbell. The tradition in the family of Knox was that they came from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, and that William, his father, was born in St. Eustatius, one of the West Indies. He was m. at Boston, 11 Feb. 1735 (O. S.), by Rev. Mr. Morehead, to Mary, dau. of Robert Campbell. He was a shipmaster, and the owner of a wharf and a small estate on Sea Street (now Federal), near Summer, which he was in 1756 compelled by misfortune to relinquish. In 1759 he went to St. Eustatius, where he d. 25 March, 1762, aged fifty years. His widow, Mary, d. in Boston, 14 Dec. 1771, aged fifty-three.

Henry, the seventh of ten sons, of whom only four attained to manhood, was b. in a house on Federal Street, formerly Sea Street, opposite the head of Drake's wharf.* He en-

* The larger part of the original structure — a wooden building with a gambrel roof — is still standing, and may be seen in the rear of No. 235 Federal Street.

tered the Boston Latin School in 1758, and soon after graduating secured employment in the bookseller's shop of Wharton & Bowes, on Cornhill. He showed a fondness for books, especially those on military subjects, and acquired a good knowledge of the French language.

Of a robust and athletic frame, and an enterprising and resolute character, he was foremost in the contests between the North and South Ends, — two rival sections of Boston, to the latter of which he belonged. On the evening of the affray of 5 March, 1770, which took place in King Street, known as "The Boston Massacre," Knox endeavored to keep the crowd away from the soldiers, and when Capt. Preston came upon the ground, "took him by the coat and told him for God's sake to take his men back again, for if they fired his life must answer for the consequence;" to which the Captain replied that "he was sensible of it, and seemed in great haste and much agitated."

Having attained the age of twenty-one, Knox quitted his employer and began business on his own account. In Edes & Gill's "Gazette" of 29 July, 1771, the following notice appears: —

"This day is opened a new London Bookstore by Henry Knox, opposite Williams' Court in Cornhill, Boston, who has just imported in the last ships from London a large and very elegant assortment of the most modern books in all branches of Literature, Arts, and Sciences (catalogues of which will be published soon), and to be sold as cheap as can be bought at any place in town. Also a complete assortment of stationery."

"Knox's store," says Gen. Henry Burbeck, a contemporary, "was a great resort for the British officers and Tory ladies, who were the *ton* at that period;" and Harrison Gray Otis long afterward described it as "one of great display and attraction for young and old, and a fashionable morning lounge."

Writing to Longman, the London bookseller, in 1774, Knox says: —

"This whole continent have entered into a general non-importation agreement until the late acts of parliament respecting this government, etc., are repealed, which will prevent my sending any orders for books until this most desirable end is accomplished. I cannot but hope every person who is concerned in American trade will most strenuously exert themselves, in their respective stations, for what so nearly concerns themselves."

He was thoroughly identified with the measures taken at that time by the local leaders to resist the aggressions of the British Government. At the age of eighteen, in obedience to a strong natural bent, he had joined a military company; and when the 'Boston Grenadier Corps" was formed by Capt. Joseph Peirce, he was one of its founders and was second in command. On 16 June, 1774, he m. Lucy Flucker, second dau. of Hon. Thomas Flucker, Secretary of the Province. The Secretary, who is described as "a high-toned Loyalist of great family pretensions," was at first opposed to the match; but his opposition appears to have been overcome. It is said that large promises were made to Knox to induce him to stand by the representatives of the royal government; but he remained true to the principles of local self-government, and soon after the contest at Concord and Lexington left Boston in disguise, "his departure having been interdicted by Gage," and reported for duty at Gen. Ward's headquarters in Cambridge. He was engaged in reconnoitring service on the day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. Afterward he aided in constructing the military works around Boston, and received the commendation of Washington for his energy and skill. John Adams, writing to Knox from Philadelphia, 11 Nov. 1775, says: —

"I have been impressed with an opinion of your knowledge and abilities in the military way for several years, and of late have endeavored, both at camp, at Watertown, and at Philadelphia, by mentioning your name and character, to make you more known, and consequently in a better way for promotion.

"It was a sincere opinion of your merit and qualifications which prompted me to act this part, and therefore I am very happy to be able to inform you that I believe you will very soon be provided for according to your wishes; at least you may depend upon this, that nothing in my power shall be wanting to effect it."

On the 8th of the same month, Washington wrote to the President of Congress: —

"The council of officers are unanimously of opinion that the command of the artillery should no longer continue in Col. Gridley; and knowing of no person better qualified to supply his place, or whose appointment will give more general satisfaction, I have taken the liberty of recommending Henry Knox to the consideration of Congress."

Knox was commissioned by Congress, 17 Nov. 1775, to be colonel of the artillery regiment. Before receiving his commission, however, he was despatched by the Commander-in-Chief on a very important expedition to Ticonderoga to procure cannon and stores from the fort at that place and transport them across country to Cambridge. In this expedition, which was entirely successful, Knox showed that he was fertile in resources, and possessed of great boldness and vigor.

On the night of 4 March, 1776, under cover of a brisk cannonade from Knox's batteries at Cobble Hill, Lechmere's Point, and Roxbury, Gen. Thomas took possession of Dorchester Heights, commanding the town and harbor of Boston, which he so strongly fortified that the British commander decided to evacuate Boston on the 17th.*

* The Fluckers accompanied the royal troops to Halifax, and sailed thence to England, where the father and mother of Mrs. Knox both died, — the former,

Knox, with his artillery, then followed Washington through Rhode Island and Connecticut to Long Island and New York City. After being driven out of the city, he writes to his brother William from the Heights of Harlem, 23 Sept. 1776: —

"There is a radical evil in our army, — the lack of officers. We ought to have men of merit in the most extensive and unlimited sense of the word. Instead of which, the bulk of the officers of the army are a parcel of ignorant, stupid men, who might make tolerable soldiers, but [are] bad officers; and until Congress forms an establishment to induce men proper for the purpose to leave their usual employments and enter the service, it is ten to one they will be beat till they are heartily tired of it. We ought to have academies in which the whole theory of the art of war shall be taught, and every other encouragement possible given to draw persons into the army that may give a lustre to our arms. As the army now stands, it is only a receptacle for ragamuffins. You will observe I am chagrined, not more so than at any other time since I 've been in the army; but many late affairs, of which I 've been an eyewitness, have so totally sickened me, that unless some very different mode of conduct is observed in the formation of the new army, I shall not think myself obliged by either the laws of God or nature to risk my reputation on so cobweb a foundation."

After a series of disasters, Washington retreated through the Jerseys, and across the Delaware River near Trenton. Here the pursuit ceased, and an opportunity soon offered to restore the drooping spirits of the patriot army. Under cover of the night, Washington recrossed the Delaware, — Knox superintending the passage, — and fell upon Trenton, capturing the entire garrison. Writing to his wife of this affair, on 28 Dec. 1776, Knox says: —

"His Excellency the General has done me the unmerited great honor of thanking me in public orders in terms strong and polite.

in March, 1783; the latter, in Dec. 1785. Mrs. Knox accompanied her husband when he left Boston in June, 1775, and appears to have been heartily in sympathy with his patriotic purposes.

This I should blush to mention to any other than to you, my dear Lucy; and I am fearful that even my Lucy may think her Harry possesses a species of little vanity in doing [it] at all."

Writing again, 2 Jan. 1777, he says: —

"We are collecting our force at this place, and shall give battle to the enemy very soon. Our people have exerted great fortitude, and stayed beyond the time of their enlistment, in high spirits, but want rum and clothing. Will it give you satisfaction or pleasure in being informed that the Congress have created me a general officer, — a brigadier, — with the entire command of the artillery?" *

On the day after this letter was written, the battle of Princeton occurred, of which Knox gives a detailed account in a letter to his wife, 7 Jan. It appears to have been upon his recommendation that Morristown was subsequently selected as the winter quarters of the army. Knox was sent eastward to see to the casting of cannon and the establishment of laboratories. Writing to Washington from Boston, under date of 1 Feb., he says: —

"Upon my arrival here, I was much surprised at the very extraordinary bounty offered by the State ($86\frac{2}{3}$) for recruits for the service. Part of a regiment, consisting of four hundred men with a detachment of one hundred and fifty artillery, marches to-morrow and next day for Ticonderoga. The enlistments in this town have been exceeding rapid. General Ward is here; but whether he acts as a councillor of the Massachusetts or a continental general is difficult to say. There must be one battalion of artillery raised in this State; for all the old artillerymen, who have been two years in the service and acquired some experience, are from this town and colony. If the Congress should still adhere to Brookfield in preference to Springfield, it will delay everything for three or four months. I wrote General Greene from Springfield that it was the best place in all the four New England States for a laboratory, cannon foundry, etc., and I hope your Excellency will order it there."

* His commission was dated 27 Dec. 1776, the day following the victory of Trenton, but before the news had reached Congress. That body had previously resolved to augment the artillery to a brigade of four regiments.

In the following May (1777) he was with Gen. Greene planning the defences of the North River. Writing to his wife on the 21st, he says: —

"We have the most respectable body of continental troops that America ever had, no going home to-morrow to suck, — hardy, brave fellows, who are as willing to go to heaven by the way of a bayonet or sword as any other mode. With the blessing of Heaven, I have great hopes in the course of this campaign that we shall do something clever."

On the attempt at this time to place a foreign officer in charge of the Continental Artillery, Washington wrote to the President of Congress, that the appointment would cause the retirement of Gen. Knox, "one of the most valuable officers in the service, and who, combating almost innumerable difficulties in the department he fills, has placed the artillery upon a footing that does him the greatest honor;" and he further characterizes him as "a man of great military reading, sound judgment, and clear conceptions."

Knox took part in the operations at Philadelphia, and in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, of which he writes fully to his wife. On the 15th of November, after the fall of Fort Mifflin, Knox, with De Kalb and St. Clair, was sent to provide for the security of Red Bank. This post, known as Fort Mercer, fell, however, after a brave defence on the 18th.

In the council of war on 26 Oct., and again on 3 Dec. Knox opposed the project of an attack on the enemy's lines at Philadelphia, giving on the day last named these reasons: "Our entire want of clothing; the impossibility and impracticability of surprising 10,000 veteran troops in a well fortified city; the impossibility of our keeping the field to besiege their works and city regularly, being almost totally deficient in warlike apparatus for so arduous an enterprise; and the uncertainty of obtaining a sufficient number of militia to

warrant the enterprise." He proposed that the army go into winter quarters, with the right at Lancaster and the left at Reading, provided a sufficiency of houses and good cover could be had there; if not, that it should be hutted about thirty miles from Philadelphia, near the Schuylkill. The army wintered at Valley Forge, somewhat nearer the city; and Knox took advantage of the cessation of active operations to visit his wife at Boston.

At the battle of Monmouth, which occurred on June 28, and of which he ever after spoke with much pride, Knox reconnoitred in front, rallying the retreat, and bringing up the rear with a brisk fire from a battery planted in the night, directed by his brigade adjutant, the Chevalier Mauduit Duplessis. Of the services of this arm, Washington, in general orders, says he "can with pleasure inform Gen. Knox and the officers of the artillery that the enemy has done them the justice to acknowledge that no artillery could have been better served than ours."

The French army under the Count de Rochambeau, destined to co-operate with the Americans, arrived at Newport in July, 1780; and on 21 Sept. Washington, La Fayette, and Knox visited the French general and admiral, De Ternay, at Hartford, to concert the details of a plan of operations. While returning from this meeting, they heard of Arnold's treason, and immediately hastened to West Point. Knox was one of the board of general officers which tried Major André and condemned him to death as a spy.

The next important movement in which Knox took part was the investment of Yorktown, which took place in the latter part of Sept. 1781. On 19 Oct. he writes to his wife:

"I have detained William until this moment that I might be the first to communicate *good news* to the charmer of my soul. A glorious moment for America! This day Lord Cornwallis and his army march out and pile their arms in the face of our victorious army.

The day before yesterday he desired commissioners might be named to treat of the surrender of his troops, the ships, and everything they possess. He at first requested that the Britons might be sent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany; but this the General refused, and they have now agreed to surrender prisoners of war, to be kept in America until exchanged or released. They will have the same *honors* as the garrison of Charleston; that is, they *will not* be permitted to unfurl their colors, or *play Yankee Doodle*. We know not yet how many they are. The General has just requested me to be at head-quarters instantly, therefore I cannot be more particular."

Knox's skill and activity in providing and forwarding heavy cannon for the siege of Yorktown caused Washington to report to the President of Congress that "the resources of his genius supplied the deficit of means;" and he was complimented in general orders after the surrender, and recommended for promotion. Chastellux, in his "Travels in North America," also pays him a high compliment. "We cannot," he says, "sufficiently admire the intelligence and activity with which he collected from different places and transported to the batteries more than thirty pieces of cannon and mortars of large calibre, for the siege." Again he says: "The artillery was always very well served, the General incessantly directing it and often himself pointing the mortars: seldom did he leave the batteries. . . . The English marvelled at the exact fire and the terrible execution of the French artillery; and we marvelled no less at the extraordinary progress of the American artillery, and at the capacity and instruction of the officers. As to Gen. Knox, but one half has been said in commending his military genius. He is a man of talent, well instructed, of a buoyant disposition, ingenuous and true; it is impossible to know him without esteeming and loving him."

In March, 1782, Knox and Gouverneur Morris were appointed commissioners to arrange a cartel for a general

exchange of prisoners, to liquidate the expenses of their maintenance, and to provide for their subsistence in future. They met the British commissioners — Gen. William Dalrymple, whom Knox had formerly known as commander of the 14th reg. in Boston, and Andrew Elliot, Esq. — at Elizabethtown, N. J., on the 30th; but the differences upon essential points were so great, no arrangement could be effected, notwithstanding the earnest and persevering exertions of the American agents. They transmitted the account of their proceedings to Washington, who thus replied: —

"I should do injustice to my own feelings on this occasion if I did not express something beyond my bare approbation of the attention, address, and ability exhibited by you, gentlemen, in the course of this tedious and fruitless negotiation. The want of succeeding in the great object of your mission does not, however, lessen in my estimation the merit which is due to the unwearied assiduity for the public good, and the benevolent zeal to alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate, which seem to have actuated you on every occasion, and for which, I entreat, you will be pleased to accept my most cordial thanks."

Knox was promoted to the rank of major-general, 22 March, 1782, to date from 15 Nov. 1781. Writing to Washington on 21 April following, he says: —

"I have received a letter from Gen. Lincoln, informing that Congress have been pleased to promote me in the manner most flattering to my wishes, founded upon your Excellency's letter from Yorktown.

"I cannot express how deeply I am impressed with a sense of your kindness, and the favorable point of view in which you have regarded my feeble attempts to promote the service of my country. I shall ever retain, my dear General, a lively sense of your goodness and friendship, and shall be happy indeed if my future conduct shall meet with your approbation."

The discontent of the army respecting the arrearages of pay was increased by the prospect of its being disbanded

before adequate provision was made by Congress for a settlement. It manifested itself in a manner which threatened serious consequences. In Dec. 1782, a committee of officers was chosen to draft an address and petition to Congress. This was drawn up by Knox, its chairman, and contained a statement of the amounts due them; a proposal that the half-pay for life should be commuted for a specific sum; and a request that security should be given by the Government for the fulfilment of its engagements. The action of Congress on this memorial was indefinite and unsatisfactory to the officers. The disappointment and irritation felt at this result produced the famous "Newburgh Addresses," by which the feelings of the officers were wrought up to the highest pitch. At this point the strenuous exertions of Knox were joined with those of Washington, in composing the discontented and mutinous spirit which appeared; and at the meeting of officers held 15 March, at which Washington by a patriotic and impressive address allayed the storm which threatened the peace of the country, Knox moved the resolutions thanking him for the course he had pursued, and declaring their unshaken reliance on the good faith of Congress and their country, and a determination to bear with patience their grievances till in due time they should be redressed. The subject was again considered in Congress, and the commutation and other provisions asked for in the memorial were granted.

It was at this time that Knox, in order to perpetuate the friendships formed by the officers of the army, so soon to be disbanded, and at the same time to create a fund for their indigent widows and orphans, devised the plan upon which the Society of the Cincinnati was founded.

Knox had been left by Washington in command of the army on 26 Aug., and in November he began the delicate and arduous task of disbanding it. On the 25th of

that month the British army evacuated the city of New York, and Knox, at the head of the American troops, took possession.

Upon his return to West Point, 18 Dec., Knox was officially thanked by Gov. Clinton and the Council for his attention to the rights of the citizens of the State of New York, and for his zeal in preserving peace and good order since the evacuation. Having completed his work of discharging the troops, Knox came to Boston in Jan. 1784, and took up his residence in Dorchester. In June following he was appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts one of the commissioners to treat with the Penobscot Indians, in order to induce them to relinquish their lands from the head of the tide forty miles up the river. They were also instructed to examine and settle the eastern boundary line.

On 4 March, 1785, Congress elected Knox to fill the office of Secretary of War. In accepting the position, Knox wrote: —

"I have the most grateful sentiments to Congress for this distinguishing mark of their confidence; and I shall, according to the best of my abilities, attempt to execute the duties of the office. I shall have a perfect reliance upon a candid interpretation of my actions, and I shall hope that application to business and propriety of intention may, in a degree, excuse a deficiency of talents."

When Shays's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts in the latter part of 1786, Knox went to Springfield and took measures to secure the arsenal from assault. This disturbance led him to consider the weakness of the Confederate organization. He wrote a long and admirable letter on the subject to Washington on 23 Oct. of that year; and in letters to Stephen Higginson, Rufus King, Gen. Lincoln, and Nathaniel Gorham, urged the necessity of a more perfect union of the States, in order to insure domestic tranquillity and provide for the national defence. He showed himself to be a

good statesman as well as a good soldier. Writing to La Fayette in Oct. 1787, after the Philadelphia Convention had completed its work, he said: —

"To speak decisively at this moment of the fate of the proposed constitution, characterizes effectually the person giving the opinion. Habituated as I have been for a long time to desire the consolidation of the powers of all parts of this country, as an indispensable requisite to national character and national happiness, I receive the propositions as they are, and from my soul I wish them God speed! The transition from wishing an event to believing that it will happen, is easy indeed. I therefore am led to a strong persuasion that the proposed government will be generally or universally adopted in the course of twelve or fifteen months.

"In desiring that the proposed government may be adopted, I would not have you believe that I think it all perfect. There are several things in it that I confess I could wish to see altered. But I apprehend no alterations can be effected peaceably. All the States represented agreed to the constitution as it stands. There are substantial reasons to believe that such an agreement could not again be produced even by the same men."

During Knox's career as Secretary of War, Mrs. Knox was one of the leaders of fashionable society at the seat of government, and as such attracted considerable notice. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, in his journal under date of July 19, 1787, says: —

"Dined with Gen. Knox; about forty-four gentlemen, officers of the late continental army, and among them Baron Steuben. Gen. Knox gave us an entertainment in the style of a prince. Every gentleman at the table was of the 'Cincinnati' except myself, and wore his appropriate badge."

Another writer says: —

"Mrs. Knox had been one of the heroines of the Revolution, nearly as well known in the camp as her husband. She and her husband were perhaps the largest couple in the city, and both were

favorites, — he for really brilliant conversation and unfailing good humor; and she as a lively and meddlesome but amiable leader of society, without whose co-operation it was believed by many besides herself that nothing could be properly done in the drawing-room or the ball-room, or any place indeed where fashionable men and women sought enjoyment. The house of the Secretary was in Broadway, and it was the scene of a liberal and genial hospitality."

Upon the formation of the new government in May, 1789, Knox was continued in his post of War Secretary by Washington.* "To his past services and an unquestioned integrity," says Judge Marshall, "he was admitted to unite a sound understanding; and the public judgment, as well as that of the chief magistrate, pronounced him in all respects competent to the station he filled."

The framing of a militia system for the country received the early attention of the Secretary. He had, in April, 1783, communicated to Washington his ideas upon this subject, to the effect that there should be a uniform system and annual encampments; each State to have an arsenal and a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition; that the United States should have some troops for the security of the frontiers, and at West Point, "the key to America, which has been so advantageous in the defence of the United States, and is still so important in that view, *as well as of preserving the Union;*" that a complete system of military education should be formed and adopted; that there should be three military academies where the United States arsenals are, — one in the Northern, one in the Middle, and one in the Southern States; and that a code of military laws should be framed and inspectors appointed by Congress, who should annually examine the academies and report to Congress.

Knox's "Plan for the General Arrangement of the Militia of the United States," reported to Congress, 18 March, 1786,

* His commission bears date 12 Sept., 1789.

provided for the embodiment of all male citizens from eighteen to sixty, into three classes, — "The Advanced Corps," "The Main Corps," and "The Reserved Corps;" the form to be that of the legion; each legion to consist of 153 commissioned officers and 2,880 non-commissioned officers and privates, and to be commanded by a major-general. The legionary formation was for a time adopted as the regular establishment of the United States; but the plan for the militia, though it had the approval of Washington, was not regarded with favor, and a system less onerous as well as less energetic was at length adopted.

The policy to be pursued toward the various Indian tribes of the United States demanded a large share of Knox's attention, and in it he was guided by enlarged and liberal views. In the minutes which he furnished for the President's speech, in Oct. 1791, he advocates an impartial administration of justice towards them, suggests that the mode of alienating their lands should be properly defined and regulated, and that the advantages of commerce and the blessings of civilization should be extended to them; and that proper penalties should be provided for such lawless persons as shall violate the treaties with them. "A system," he goes on to say, "producing the free operation of the mild principles of religion and benevolence towards an unenlightened race of men would at once be highly economical and honorable to the national character."

A treaty with the Creek Nation of Indians was signed 7 Aug. 1790, by Knox, as sole commissioner, in behalf of the United States; and by Alexander McGillivray and twenty-three chiefs, in behalf of the Creek nation, by which an extensive territory claimed by Georgia was relinquished to that State. McGillivray was at the same time commissioned a brigadier-general in the army of the United States.

The unsuccessful expeditions of Harmar in 1790, and of

St. Clair in 1791, against the Northwestern Indians, were followed, in 1794, by the victorious campaign of Wayne, and by the treaty of Greenville in August, 1795, by whom peace was established, and the post of Detroit, together with a considerable tract of land, ceded to the United States.

The outrages of the pirates of the Mediterranean on the persons and property of our citizens, together with the importance of providing defences for our extensive seaboard, forcibly impressed Knox's mind with the necessity of a naval force. Jefferson and himself were the only supporters in the Cabinet of the establishment of a navy; but his endeavors were at length carried into effect by his sanguine confidence in its success and his strenuous efforts for its accomplishment. The result soon vindicated the wisdom of the measure, and our navy has ever since been identified with the glory and prosperity of the country. Knox performed the duties of both departments with equal zeal and ability until the imperious claims of private interest compelled him to turn his attention to the long-neglected concerns of his family.

The expenses of his open hospitality far exceeded the limited compensation of his office, and he had for some time been determined to retire from public life. The President had expressed a desire that he would remain with him till the close of his own official career, and had from time to time induced him to continue, but at length reluctantly accepted his resignation.

Leaving Philadelphia on 1 June, 1795, he visited his native town, where, on the 12th, he was invited to a public dinner by his friends and fellow-citizens. Continuing his journey, he was publicly welcomed on the 22d by the people of Thomaston, Me., where he had fixed his future residence. He at once applied himself to the cultivation and improvement of an extensive tract of land called the Muscongus or Waldo patent, part of which Mrs. Knox inherited from her grand-

father, General Waldo, and the residue of which the General had bought of other heirs. It lay between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and comprised a large portion of what are now the counties of Lincoln, Waldo, and Penobscot. Much of this land was in the possession of squatters, and it was a task of no little difficulty to quiet their pretensions; but the firm yet conciliatory course pursued eventually overcame all obstacles.

Prior to his removal from Philadelphia the General had built a large and handsome house at the head of St. George's River in Thomaston, to which he gave the name of Montpelier. He had many distinguished visitors; among others the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, Louis Philippe, afterward King of France, Talleyrand, and the Chevalier de Beaumetz.

"Mrs. Knox," says the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt in his "Travels in the United States," "is a lady of whom you conceive a still higher opinion the longer you are acquainted with her. Seeing her in Philadelphia, you think of her only as a fortunate player at whist; at her house in the country you discover that she possesses sprightliness, knowledge, a good heart, and an excellent understanding." Of her daughter (afterward Mrs. Thatcher), he says that "at their house in Maine she lays aside her excessive timidity, and you admire alike her beauty, wit, and cheerfulness;" and of the General, "He is one of the worthiest men I have ever known; lively, agreeable; valuable equally as an excellent friend and as an engaging companion."

Knox entered largely into brickmaking, and the manufacture of lime and lumber, and also carried on an extensive mercantile business, which was managed by Capt. Thomas Vose, a gallant officer of artillery. These and other varied industries which he carried on gave employment to large numbers of mechanics, who became permanent residents of Thomaston, and stimulated the growth of the town. He

also attempted to introduce improved breeds of cattle and sheep. As early as 1796 he engaged in the business of ship-building, and several coasters were launched and kept running in his employ. Many of his business enterprises, however, were not successful, and he became embarrassed financially.

Upon the declaration of war with France, in 1798, under the Presidency of John Adams, Washington, who was appointed lieut.-gen., named as his seconds Hamilton, C. C. Pinckney, and Knox, in the order mentioned. The latter was greatly mortified at being placed after those who during the war had been his juniors in rank, and he declined to serve. He wrote to Washington a remonstrance, which the latter sent to Hamilton, with a letter delicately intimating a disposition favorable to Knox. Hamilton, in reply, reluctantly acquiesced in "any arrangement which Washington might deem for the general good;" and at a later period endeavored, in a letter to Knox, to throw the responsibility upon others.

On 6 April, 1796, Knox was appointed a commissioner for the United States for settling the eastern boundary on the true river St. Croix. In 1801 he was elected a member of the General Court; and on 2 June, 1804, he was appointed one of the Council of Gov. Strong, by whom he was much consulted in important affairs.

Gen. Knox was exceedingly fond of the society of men of learning, talent, and wit, and had an extensive correspondence with many of the eminent men of his time, both in Europe and America. At the time of his decease he had a library of 1,585 volumes, 364 of which were in the French language. Next to that of Benjamin Vaughan, Esq., of Hallowell, his was the largest and best private library in the District of Maine. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, from Dartmouth College, in 1793; and,

Henry Knox Thatcher

16 Dec. 1805, was made a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Gen. Knox d., after an illness of a few days, on 25 Oct. 1806. Mrs. Knox d. 20 June, 1824. Out of twelve children, nine of whom died in childhood or infancy, only three survived their father: LUCY FLUCKER; HENRY JACKSON, b. 24 May, 1780, d. Thomaston, Me., 1830; and CAROLINE, who m. (1st) James Swan of Dorchester; (2d) Hon. John Holmes of Maine. Both the latter d. without issue.

HENRY KNOX THATCHER.

Eldest grandson of Gen. Knox, whom he succ. in 1843; b. Thomaston, Me., 26 May, 1806; d. Boston, Mass., 5 April, 1880. His mother, Lucy Flucker, the General's eldest child, b. 1776, d. at Montpelier (Thomaston), 12 Oct. 1854. She m. abt. 1803, Ebenezer Thatcher, b. Cambridge, Mass., 9 Oct. 1778, d. 9 June, 1841, at Bingham, Me; H. U. 1798; practised law in Thomaston; app. 1812, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until Maine became a State. At one time he held the commission of brigadier-general. He was a son of Col. Samuel Thatcher, who won distinction at Concord and Lexington, 19 April, 1775, as a captain in Col. Gardner's regiment, and was so severely wounded as to be crippled for life.* Henry Knox Thatcher, the second child and eldest son of Ebenezer, received his early education in the Boston schools, and 1 July, 1822, was admitted, at the age of sixteen, as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. The records of the Academy state that he was "absent with leave, sick, from 23 Nov. 1822, to 3 April, 1823." His preference being for the naval service, he succeeded, before returning to duty again at West Point,

* In a memorandum for the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, Admiral Thatcher says: "I trace my ancestors back to 1634. They originated in Essex and Sussex in England, on the paternal (Thatcher) side." The genealogy is given in Paige's History of Cambridge; also in Eaton's History of Thomaston.

in exchanging his cadetship for a midshipman's appointment, which bears the date of 4 March, 1823. He was first ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, at the time the Mosquito Fleet of Commodore David Porter was being equipped for service against the pirates in the West Indian and Caribbean seas. From 1824 to 1827 he served on board the "United States," the flagship of Commodore Isaac Hull, in the Pacific Ocean. In 1829 he was examined and promoted to the grade (since abolished) of passed midshipman. In 1833 he was commissioned a lieutenant. In 1854–55 he was the executive officer of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; and 14 Sept. 1855, at the age of forty-nine, through the action of the naval retiring board, known as "the board of fifteen" — which put aside and dismissed many officers from the service, — he was promoted from No. 15 on the lieutenants' list to No. 25 on the list of ninety-seven commanders, — an advance of eighty-seven numbers. After service on the Pacific coast and in the Mediterranean, he was promoted, 16 July, 1862, from No. 9 on the list of commanders to No. 16 on the active list of commanders, passing the intermediate grade of captain, — a clear advancement of fifty-one numbers. Desiring active service nearer the seat of war, and a command more in accordance with his new rank than that of the sailing corvette "Constellation," in which he was then serving in the Mediterranean, he was relieved in July, 1863, and hastening home, was ordered at once to the "Colorado," of fifty-two guns, then preparing for sea at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. As soon as the frigate was ready he joined the North Atlantic squadron, and was placed in command of the first division of Porter's fleet during the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher. In his official report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 28 Jan. 1865, Rear-Admiral Porter said: —

"After such an engagement and success as this fleet has met with, I think it due to the officers engaged to mention those particularly who in my opinion deserve the commendation of the Department or merit promotion. . . . I trust that some promotions will grow out of this, if only to show the officers there is reward in store for those who do the fighting.

"First and foremost in the list of commodores is Commodore H. K. Thatcher. Full of honest zeal and patriotism, his vessel was always ready for action; and when he did go into it, his ship was handled with admirable skill. No vessel in the squadron was so much cut up as the 'Colorado;' for some reason the rebels selected her as a target. I believe Commodore Thatcher would have fought his ship until she went to the bottom, and went into the fight with the full determination to conquer or die. There is no reward too great for this gallant officer; he has shown the kind of ability naval leaders should possess, a love of fighting, and an invincible courage."

After this victory, there being no further occasion for the large vessels to remain off Wilmington, they were sent North; and Commodore Thatcher was appointed almost immediately acting rear-admiral in advance of his regular promotion to that grade, and ordered to take command of the West Gulf squadron, as the successor of Vice-Admiral Farragut, who, after the surrender of the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, had returned North in ill health. After consultation with Maj.-Gen. Canby, Admiral Thatcher says: —

"It was determined to make a combined movement against the city of Mobile and its defences, which were of immense strength and extent, covering a distance from east to west of eight miles, and mounting not less than four hundred guns of the newest pattern and heaviest calibre. . . . After nineteen days' work we succeeded in capturing the works, when the troops under Gen. Maury fled to the interior, leaving the city an easy prey. Being summoned to surrender, 15 April, 1865, its mayor at once complied with the command; but the naval forces under Farrand (Confederate), formerly a commander in the U. S. navy, fled up the Tombigbee with his fleet,

sinking two large iron-clad rams in his flight. Being closely pursued by us, he concluded to surrender his entire command yet afloat, consisting of the 'Nashville,' 'Morgan,' 'Baltic,' and 'Black Diamond,' three of which were powerful and superior iron-clads, well armed; one hundred and twelve officers of these rebel vessels were also surrendered, as well as their crews. Mobile having been secured and recovered to the United States, preparations were immediately made for attacking Galveston. Whilst these were going on, rebel commissioners were sent to surrender the State of Texas without further contest. The authorities of that State knew the fate of Alabama, and that our land and naval force on the Gulf was at liberty to advance on them, and deemed prudence the better part of valor."

Admiral Thatcher went immediately to Galveston in his flag-ship and took possession of the forts, manning them without opposition from the enemy, and holding them until troops were sent from New Orleans by Maj.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who had relieved Maj.-Gen. Canby.

The Secretary of the Navy, after the surrender of Mobile, addressed to the Admiral a complimentary letter, dated 29 April, 1865, in which he said: —

"I am happy in extending to you and those under your command, the congratulations of the Navy Department for this victory, which places in our possession, with but one exception, all the chief points of our Southern coast, and bids fair to be the closing naval contest of the Rebellion."

On 2 June that one exception referred to, Galveston, was surrendered, and the supremacy of the Government was once more established on the entire coast, from Maine to and including Texas. After these transactions our naval forces in the waters of the Gulf were reduced, and the consolidation of the East Gulf squadron, commanded by Acting Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling, and the West Gulf squadron under Thatcher, was consummated; and thereafter the united force was known as the "Gulf squadron," Acting Rear-Admiral

Thatcher remaining in command until May, 1866, when he was relieved. Immediately on his arrival North, 22 June, he was ordered to the command of the North Pacific squadron, in which situation he remained until relieved in August, 1868. Soon after he was ordered to the Pacific station, 25 July, 1866, he was regularly promoted by seniority, and commissioned a rear-admiral in the U. S. navy, on the active list, being then sixty years of age. In compliance with the existing law, he was placed upon the retired list, 26 May, 1868, but retained his command afloat for the full term of two years, or until the following August.

After his return East in 1869, he was ordered to assume the duties of port-admiral at Portsmouth, N. H., which office he held until, from motives of economy, it was abolished in 1871. This was his last active service; during the remainder of his retirement he lived most of the time at his residences in Winchester and Nahant, passing a few months in the early spring in Boston.

At the date of his death, 5 April, 1880, he had been attached to the navy fifty-seven years. Twenty-one years and eight months of this time were spent at sea. On the day following his death, the Secretary of the Navy issued a general order in which, after recapitulating "his honorable and meritorious service of fifty-seven years," he directed that flags be displayed at half-mast, and minute-guns fired, at all the navy yards and stations, and from all the vessels in commission.

Rear-Admiral Thatcher became VICE-PRES. of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI in 1870, and PRESIDENT in 1871. At a special meeting of the Society, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Vice-Pres., made an address, in which he said: —

"His loyalty was of that grand and heroic type which makes it sweet to die in defence of one's country. His patriotism was of that resolute and uncompromising character which shames the arts of the politician. The purposes for which this Institution was

founded has had no nobler representative. Honored by his country, respected and obeyed by his brother officers, *beloved* by his associates in public and private life, he has had all that the great poet says should accompany old age. We shall miss from our councils his practical wisdom and his earnest devotion to the interests of the Society, and it will be long before the recollection of his dignified presence and his genial manners will be forgotten."

A series of resolutions prepared by Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D.D., were adopted. His character and career were fitly described in the following words: —

"We recognize with pride and satisfaction that our deceased friend, associate, and president not only bore with honor while living, and left untarnished at his death, the name of his grandfather of Revolutionary fame and memory, Henry Knox, but by his own gallant deeds and brave and manly bearing in the service of his country, added new lustre and fresh laurels to that name with which hereafter in this Society his own will ever be associated with reverence and honor.

"In his long career in the navy of the United States, an accomplished seaman, a gallant officer, a wise and considerate commander, a loyal, brave, patriotic man, of calm, fearless courage, ready in the face of danger and of death to do his duty at all times and at all hazards, Rear-Admiral Thatcher has rendered services to his country at home and abroad, in peace and in war, that entitle him to be held in grateful honor and remembrance.

"In the private life and character of our departed friend we recall with pleasure his many amiable qualities, the frankness and simplicity of his manners, the kindness of his disposition, the quickness of his sympathy with whatever was good, noble, and worthy; all that large, warm-hearted benevolence and honesty, and that earnest, steadfast Christian faith, which made it a pleasure and a satisfaction to be associated with him, and will cause his memory to be long cherished among us."

In a paper read before the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society in 1882, Rear-Admiral George Henry Preble said: —

"He was God's noblest work, an honest man; a firm friend, an agreeable messmate, a sound disciplinarian, yet kind commander; a Christian gentleman, an uncompromising Unionist, a competent and brave officer. His chief characteristic was prompt and unhesitating obedience to the orders of his superior officers, let the consequences be what they may."

On 26 Dec. 1831, Admiral (then passed midshipman) Thatcher was m. to Susan C., dau. of Andrew Croswell, M.D., of Plymouth, Mass., a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1798, of which Admiral Thatcher's father was also a graduate. They had no children.

HENRY KNOX SIKES.

Great-grandson of Maj.-Gen. Knox, and nephew of Admiral Thatcher, whom he succ. in 1883; b. Mercer, Me., 8 May, 1841. He received his education in Fall River, Mass.; enlisted in Aug. 1862, as private in Troop G, 1st N.Y. mounted rifles; served in the several non-commissioned grades; was com. lieut. in 1864; was in the campaigns of eastern Virginia and North Carolina; received an honorable discharge, Nov. 1865; has since been engaged in the insurance business, and resides in Peoria, Ill.

He m. 7 Aug. 1865, Margaret Armstrong, dau. of Joshua Terry of New York City. Children —

Lillian Thatcher, b. 7 Nov. 1867.

Waldo Henry Knox, b. 3 Jan. 1876.

Simon Larned.

He was b. Thompson, Ct., 1754; d. Pittsfield, Mass., 16 Nov. 1817. Ensign in D. Brewer's reg. in May, 1775, and present at the siege of Boston; lieut. in Ebenezer Francis's reg. in 1776; adj. of Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; capt. 20 March, 1778; brigade major of Glover's brigade, 9 March, 1779; aide to Gen. Glover in 1782 He settled in business in Pittsfield in 1784, and was its representative in the

Mass. Legislature in 1791; was many years sheriff of Berkshire Co.; M. C. 1801–5; col. 9th U. S. inf. 1812–15.

Of his children, Gen. CHARLES, a lawyer, was Att.-Gen. of Michigan, and d. 13 Sept. 1834, æ. 42; Rev. SYLVESTER, b. Pittsfield, 31 Aug. 1796, Middlebury Coll. 1813, was a Presbyterian clergyman, and d. New Orleans, 31 Aug. 1820.

William Laughton.

Com. surgeon's mate in Bigelow's (15th) reg. 20 April, 1780; in Vose's (1st) reg. 1783. After the war he settled in New York.*

AMOS ADAMS LAWRENCE.

He was b. at Boston, 31 July, 1814; d. Nahant, 22 Aug. 1886; adm. 1863, under the rule of 1854. His grandfather, Major Samuel, was a corporal in Farwell's company of minutemen, Prescott's regiment, and summoned the men to arms on the day of the Concord and Lexington fight. He assisted in constructing the earthworks on Breed's Hill on the night of 16 June, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill on the following day. During the third assault by the British he received a slight wound upon the arm from a spent musket-ball, and a bullet passed through his hat, grazing his hair. He served in Prescott's reg. during the siege of Boston; and soon after the evacuation of the city by the British, he accompanied the regiment to New York and passed the summer of 1776 in garrison on Governor's Island, serving also in the campaign in Westchester County in October. Thence he proceeded northward, and was stationed for several months at the entrance of the High-

* It appears that in 1816 the N. Y. Society admitted Charles Lawton, son of Dr. William Lawton, on the supposition that he was the son of William Laughton, the original member of the Mass. Society. Alfred Lawton, the son of Charles, applied for admission to the N. Y. Society in 1878, as "the rightful representative of Surgeon's Mate William Laughton," but was refused.

faithfully Yours
Amor A Lawrence

lands near Peekskill. Early in the summer of 1777 the regiment was ordered to Rhode Island; and in July Samuel Lawrence, now 2d lieut., obtained a brief leave of absence, and returned to his home in Groton, where he was married on the twenty-second day of the month to Susanna, eldest daughter of William and Sarah Parker. During the ceremony the alarm-bell sounded, again summoning all soldiers to their posts. Lieut. Lawrence hastened to rejoin his regiment, but was permitted to return to his wife on a short furlough. He served in the campaign of 1778 in Rhode Island, and on 7 Aug. of that year was commissioned adjutant of the regiment of foot, commanded by Col. William McIntosh, and soon afterward was promoted to the rank of major. In the battle of Quaker Hill, 29 Aug., he became separated from his command, and narrowly escaped capture by the British, but was gallantly rescued by some members of a company of colored troops. At the close of the campaign he resigned his commission, and was honorably discharged, 12 Sept. 1778, after having served continuously for more than three years. He became actively interested in town and church affairs in Groton, and served as selectman, town-clerk, assessor, and school-committeeman, and held the office of a deacon in the church for more than forty years. He was a founder and for many years a trustee of the Groton Academy, which was afterward generously endowed by his sons William and Amos, and was then called "Lawrence Academy."

Amos Lawrence, the father of Amos Adams, was the fourth son of Major Samuel. With his brother Abbott, who was afterward a member of Congress and minister to the Court of St. James, he founded the well-known house of A. & A. Lawrence.

Amos Adams Lawrence, the subject of this notice, graduated at Harvard in 1835, and soon afterward entered the

commission house of Almy, Patterson, & Co., for the purpose of learning the business. In 1843, after having been abroad for two or three years, he formed a partnership with Robert M. Mason, under the firm name of Mason & Lawrence. The partnership continued until 1858, when Mr. Mason retired, and the name of the firm was changed to Lawrence & Co., under which name the business is still conducted. Mr. Lawrence held the selling agency of the Cocheco Mills and the Salmon Falls Company for over forty years. In 1860 he bought a mill at Ipswich for the manufacture of hosiery and knit-goods, and after sustaining heavy losses for a time, succeeded in putting the business on a paying basis. The purchase, later, of the Gilmanton and Ashland Mills in New Hampshire made him the largest knit-goods manufacturer in this country. In 1870 he took the selling agency of the Arlington Mills in Lawrence; and in 1883 the great business of the Pacific Mills Corporation was placed in the hands of his firm. He was for some time President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, and also of the Association of Knit-Goods Manufacturers. The position he occupied as the representative of the leading manufacturers of textile fabrics gave great weight to his views on the tariff question. In the earlier part of his business life he advocated a high tariff for the protection of infant industries; but as years passed he believed in the gradual reduction of that protection, and in later years he was very positive in the advocacy of more moderate duties, especially on raw materials.*

Although a member of the Whig party, and "conservative by inheritance and education," he could not follow the leaders of that party in their compromises with slavery; but at the same time he regarded with many misgivings the course pursued by the Free-Soilers in stirring up sectional feeling

* Life of Amos A. Lawrence, by his son Wm. R. Lawrence, p. 249.

which endangered the union of the States. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to introduce slavery into the Territory of Kansas, moved him to take an active part in resisting the aggressions of the slave power. He consented to act as treasurer and one of the trustees of the New England Emigrant Aid Company; the object of which was to promote the emigration to Kansas of persons opposed to slavery there, and to prevent by all legal and constitutional means its establishment either there or in the adjoining Territory of Nebraska. When it became necessary, in order to protect the settlers from the free States against the lawless raids from Missouri, that arms should be furnished to those who had gone out under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society, Mr. Lawrence, to whom anything secret or underhand was impossible, wrote directly to the President of the United States (15 July, 1855), that as the attitude of the General Government had forced the settlers to the conclusion that if they would be safe they must defend themselves, "many persons here (in Boston) who refused at first (myself included) have rendered them assistance, by furnishing them the means of defence." The means of defence referred to were Sharp's rifles. It is impossible within the limits of this notice to give any idea of the work performed by Mr. Lawrence in bringing this great contest between freedom and slavery to a right conclusion. After the smoke and dust of the conflict had passed, and Kansas had been enrolled among the free States, Gov. Robinson wrote to him:—

"You may not know it, and the people of Kansas may not be sensible of it, but I am very much mistaken in my estimate of the influences that have contributed to the freedom of Kansas, if we are not far more indebted to you than to any other man for our success. Without your name the Emigrant Aid Company would have been a cipher, and without your encouragement, courage, and support what little I have been able to do would have been left undone."

When the war broke out in 1861, although beyond the age for active duty in the field, he was among the first to offer his services to the Government, expressing his readiness to do anything which others thought him capable of doing. His business sagacity and experience were in constant requisition by the National and State authorities. He recruited the 2d reg. Mass. cavalry, which, under the command of Col. Charles R. Lowell (appointed upon Mr. Lawrence's request), made a brilliant record. He also aided in recruiting and organizing the first colored regiment, so gallantly led by Col. Robert G. Shaw.

After the war he took a leading part in securing funds for the erection of Memorial Hall at Cambridge. While carrying on a very large business, he yet found time to take an active interest in the educational, philanthropic, and religious movements, not only in his own community but in distant parts of the country. He contributed largely to the foundation of Lawrence University in the town of Appleton, Wis.; he was for a time Treasurer and afterward Overseer of Harvard College; he built the dormitory known as Lawrence Hall for the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge; he joined his brother in building the "Church of Our Saviour," in Longwood; and he aided the Rev. E. M. P. Wells in his missionary work. It may be said of him, as it was said of his uncle Abbott Lawrence, "His name was a tower of strength to every good cause, and it was never given to a bad one."

His descent from *John*[1] *Lawrence*, who came to Watertown 1636, to Groton 1662, d. 11 July, 1667, and wife Elizabeth, was through *Nathaniel*,[2] b. 15 Oct. 1639, d. 14 April, 1724, m. 13 March, 1660–61, Sarah, dau. of John and Hannah Morse of Dedham; *John*,[3] b. 29 July, 1667, d. 12 March, 1746–47, who m. 9 Nov. 1687, Anna Tarbell; *Amos*,[4] b. 13 Feb. 1715–16, d. 20 June, 1785, m. 7 Nov. 1749, Abigail, dau. of Nehemiah Abbott of Lexington; Major *Samuel*,[5] b. 24 April, 1754, m. 22 July, 1777,

Susannah Parker; *Amos*[6] (his father), b. 22 April, 1786, d. 31 Dec. 1852, m. 6 June, 1811, Sarah, dau. of Giles and Sarah (Adams) Richards of Dedham.

He m. 31 March, 1842, Sarah E., dau. of William Appleton, and had —

Marianne Appleton, b. 12 May, 1843.
Sarah, b. 5 July, 1845.
Amory Appleton.
William, b. 30 May, 1850.
Susan Mason, b. 4 Feb. 1852.
Hetty Sullivan, b. 21 Nov. 1855.
Harriett Dexter, b. 8 June, 1858.

AMORY APPLETON LAWRENCE.

Eldest son of Amos Adams, whom he succ. in 1888; was b. Boston, 22 April, 1848. He graduated from Harvard University in 1870, and went into business with his father in Boston. He soon became a partner, and after his father's death he continued the business. This brought him into the same close contact with the manufacturing interests of New England that both his father and grandfather had enjoyed.

He m. 1 June, 1871, Emily Fairfax, dau. of John B. Silsbee. Children —

Amos Amory, b. 1 Dec. 1874.
John Silsbee, b. 6 Sept. 1878.
Edith, b. 10 Nov. 1879.

Nathaniel Leavenworth.

He was of Waterbury, Ct.; com. surgeon's mate in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 1 Feb. 1780; d. before 1812.

Daniel Lee.

Of Sheffield; lieut. in Sprout's (12th) reg.; com. 1 Feb. 1781, capt. in Greaton's (3d) reg.; retired, 1 Jan. 1783; living in Paris, Me., in 1797; pensioner living in Pennsylvania in 1820.

William R. Lee.

He was b. Manchester, Mass., 1744; d. Salem, Mass., 26 Oct. 1824. He removed in early life to Marblehead, where he was a merchant at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He was senior capt. in Glover's reg. early in 1775; com. major in June, 1775; served in the campaigns in New York and New Jersey in 1776–77; and on Glover's becoming brig.-gen. he made him his brigade-major. This famous regiment, known as the "marine" and the "amphibious," rendered inestimable service in equipping and manning the first cruisers of the war; in ferrying Washington and his retreating army over the East River from Long Island under cover of a fog on the night of 29 Aug. 1776; and at the no less critical passage of the "Delaware" on 25 Dec. 1776, on the eve of the victory of Trenton. For this latter service Lee was commissioned colonel, 1 Jan. 1777, of an additional continental battalion to be raised in Massachusetts. He commanded it at Cambridge, where it served as a guard over Burgoyne's captured army, and in Aug. 1778, in Sullivan's Rhode Island campaign. Soon after that campaign he resigned. Washington offered him the position of adjutant-general of the army in April, 1777; but he declined, preferring, as he stated, to remain in the field at the head of his regiment. He was Collector of the Port of Salem from 1802 till his death.

WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE.

Eldest grandson of Col. William R. Lee, whom he succ. in 1867. His profession is that of civil engineer. He served during the war of the Rebellion, 1861–65, as colonel of the 20th Mass. Infantry, and was brevetted brig.-gen. for gallant and meritorious services. He was Chief Engineer of M. V. M. on the staff of his Excellency John A. Andrew, with the rank of brig.-gen., and was charged with the duty

of preparing a system of obstructions to the entrances of Boston harbor. From 1868 to 1872 he was U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue, 3d District of Massachusetts. He resides at Jamaica Plain.

Joseph Leland.

He was b. Grafton, Mass., 1757; d. Saco, Me., 1839. He entered the army as a private or non-com. officer; was com. lieut. in Wesson's (9th) reg. 28 Dec. 1777; in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. in 1783. He was afterward a member of the Mass. Senate, and settled in Saco, Me., as a merchant.

His descent from *Henry*[1] *Leland*, b. Eng. ab. 1625, came to America, 1652, d. Sherburne, Mass., 4 April, 1680, who m. Margaret Badcock, was through *Ebenezer*,[2] b. 25 Jan. 1657, d. 1742, who m. Deborah ——; *James*,[3] b. 1687, d. 1768, settled in Grafton in 1735, m. Hannah Larned; *Phineas*[4] (his father), b. 1730, d. 1773, who m. Lydia Fletcher.

Joseph, by his wife Dorcas, sister of Hon. Rufus, Hon. Cyrus, and Hon. William King, had one son, Joseph Warren, who survived him, and six daughters, of whom three d. childless and three left children, namely: *Betsey*, b. 1791, who m. Nathan Lord, and had nine sons, of whom four left descendants: *Harriet*, b. 1795, who m. William Richardson and had several sons; *Jane M.*, who m. Robert Read.

JOSEPH WARREN LELAND.

Son of Joseph, whom he succ. in 1852; b. Saco, 1805; d. there 7 Sept. 1858; Bowdoin Coll. 1826. He practised law in Saco, and was county attorney there for some years, between 1837 and 1849. He m. Hannah Scamman, but left no issue. William King Richardson, of Boston, grandson of Harriet (Leland) Richardson, was elected in 1889 as successor to Joseph Warren Leland, his great-uncle.

Jacob Leonard.

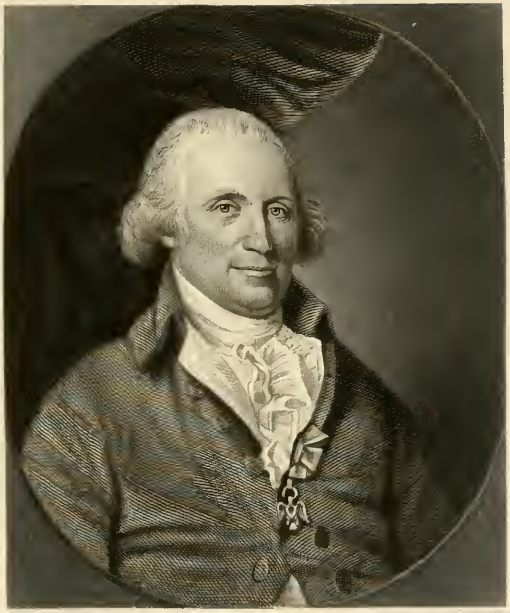
He was b. Bridgewater, Mass., 1757; d. there in April, 1841; com. ensign in Sprout's (2d) reg. 27 Feb. 1782.

Son of Capt. Solomon and Joanna (Washburn) Leonard; m. Mary, dau. of Isaac Smith, in 1788, and had Levi Washburn Leonard.

John Lillie.

He was b. Boston, 18 July, 1753; d. West Point, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1801. He received a good common-school education; was a cooper by trade, and was a member of Paddock's artillery Co. before the war. Com. 2d lieut. in Morton's Co. of Gridley's reg. 1 May, 1775, and present at the siege of Boston; 1st lieut. in Knox's reg. of artillery in 1776; capt.-lieut. in Crane's in 1777; com. capt. 1 Nov. 1778; aide-de-camp to Gen. Knox, 1 May, 1782; app. capt. of 2d U. S. artillery, 16 Feb. 1801, and commanded at West Point at the time of his death. From a letter addressed by him to Gen. Samuel Smith, M. C. from Maryland, we take the following record of his service: —

"If my services in the action on Long Island [27 Aug. 1776], and assisting in the retreat from a very formidable British army, — if with six men, in a small boat, after the evacuation of Governor's Island by our troops, I went over, unspiked some of the cannon, fired on the 'Roebuck' of 44 guns, obliging her to slip her cables and retire to Staten Island, by which means we went over in the night, with 100 men, and brought off all the guns and stores to New York, — if the service performed with two twelve-pounders in cannonading the 'Rose,' from an open field, when commanded by Capt. Wallace, was of any utility to our cause, — if by assisting with two six-pounders in defending Chatterton's Hill, in front of White Plains, four hours, in presence of the whole British army, where you acted well your part, and so many of your brave regiment fell by our side, — if on our retreat through the mire of New Jersey, bootless, and



Jn° Sillie

scarcely a shoe, when the soldiers were so disheartened that a whole brigade of militia to which I was then annexed deserted me in one night, leaving my artillery without protection, except a small band of veterans, which with some address I kept together by my company, — if on that memorable, that most important night for America, when her liberty or bondage was vibrating by a single thread, I did my duty at the attack of Trenton, that night which, it may almost be said, sealed the independence of our country, — if in the advance of the army to Princeton, almost barefooted, over frozen ground, where the brave Gen. Mercer fell a few feet from my side in the first of the attack, — if at Chad's Ford, on the Brandywine, I sustained the heat of the action, and brought off my artillery safe, — if on that dark, dismal night at Paoli, with Gen. Wayne, . . . I brought off my artillery through morasses and woods, after having been surrounded by the enemy; and being in front of the column with Gen. Wayne, in the attack of Germantown, where we drove the grenadiers and guards nearly three miles, I supported a soldier's character through the day, — if on that melting Sunday, in addition to my other duties at Monmouth [28 June, 1778], I took the first prisoner by single combat, a sergeant of grenadiers, with his arms, and brought him to Gen. Lee, from whom we received early information of the enemy's position and strength, — if at the close of eight years' service, as far as I know my own heart, I sheathed a sword without a tarnish by dishonor, which had been the companion of my toils during that period, . . . if there is any merit in these transactions, I would only claim my little share by having done the duty assigned me on the theatre of the late war."

The following certificate was given him by Washington, under date of 1 Dec. 1783: —

"Whereas Capt. John Lillie hath behaved with great propriety during his military service, I have therefore thought proper to grant this certificate, thereby making known that the said Capt. Lillie entered the army as a second lieutenant of artillery the 1st of May, 1775; that he was appointed to a first lieutenancy in the year 1776, to a captain-lieutenancy in 1777, and in Aug. 1780, was promoted to be a captain. He was also appointed aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Knox, on the first day of May, 1782. In all which several stations and

capacities I do hereby further certify and make it known that the aforesaid Capt. Lillie has conducted himself on all occasions with dignity, bravery, and intelligence."

Major Samuel Shaw, writing of him in 1781 (Journals, p. 91), says that his "reputation as an officer is second to none of his rank in service."

Capt. Lillie was presented with a sword by Washington, and also with one by La Fayette, which is now in possession of his grandson, Hon. Henry L. Pierce. Major Samuel Shaw, also an aide to Gen. Knox, was cousin to Lillie. In 1868 his grandchildren, John and Daniel C. Lillie, erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery at West Point.

He m. 20 Jan. 1785, Elizabeth Vose of Milton, by whom he had—

Eliza Smith, b. 30 July, 1786, m. Col. Jesse Pierce, father of Hon. *Henry Lillie*, b. 23 Aug. 1825, and *Edward Lillie* (LL.D.), b. 29 March, 1829.

Patience H., b. 11 April, 1789.

John.

Mary Anna, b. 22 Aug. 1794, m. —— Woodward, living in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1808.

Samuel Shaw, b. 3 Jan. 1796.

Daniel Thomas, b. 15 Sept. 1797.

JOHN LILLIE.

Eldest son of Major John, whom he succ. in 1812; b. Milton, Mass., 8 May, 1791; d. Willimantic, Ct., 20 Jan. 1855. He was the eighth cadet admitted to West Point Academy, whence he graduated in 1805; was for a short time during the war of 1812 a capt. of Mass. militia; was afterward engaged in mercantile business near Boston, subsequently in Maine, and after 1848 in Willimantic.

DANIEL CAMPBELL LILLIE.

Eldest son of John, whom he succ. in 1855; was b. in Kennebunk, Me., 27 Feb. 1828. Received his education in the

B Lincoln

public schools and at the Bridgewater Academy. Resides in North Easton, Mass.

He m. 19 April, 1849, Hannah Augusta, dau. of Smith Adams Stearns. They have —

Marianna Woodward, b. Aug. 31, 1867.

Benjamin Lincoln.

Major-gen. of the Revolutionary army, and the first President of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati; was b. at Hingham, Mass., 24 Jan. 1733. Thomas Lincoln, his emigrant ancestor, who was from Suffolk County, England, was by trade a cooper; was granted a house-lot in Hingham, Mass., in 1636, and this house-lot is still in possession of his descendants. His great-grandson, Col. Benjamin, a maltster and a farmer, was for several years a member of the General Court, and one of the Council of Massachusetts in 1753–70.

His elder son, the subject of this sketch, received the rudiments of an ordinary English education at the common schools of the town, and pursued the calling of a farmer. In 1757, and for many years thereafter, he was town clerk. In 1752 he was made a justice of the peace for the county, and in 1763 for the Province. He was active in the opposition made to the measures of the British ministry, was a member of the Legislature in 1772–74, and of the Provincial Congress of 1774–75, of which body he was Secretary; and he was also a member of the Committee of Supplies, upon whom devolved the arduous duty of providing munitions for the impending contest. He acted as President of Congress during the last week of its session in July, 1775, in the absence of James Warren, and was then appointed a member of the Council.

In 1755 he was commissioned by Gov. Shirley as an officer of militia; was appointed major of the 3d Suffolk reg. in 1771, and its lieut.-col. in 1772. In Feb. 1776, he was com-

missioned by the Council as a brig.-gen.; and in May, 1776, a maj.-gen., and had the chief direction of military affairs in Massachusetts throughout the summer. Under his directions the militia erected batteries upon some of the islands in Boston harbor, by which, 14 June, several British armed ships which had remained in Nantasket road after Howe's army had left Boston were driven from the bay.

Lincoln was appointed, 2 Aug., to the command of the militia which had been called into active service at or near Boston, and thenceforth gave all his time to military duties, which included the construction of defensive works in Boston harbor. After the defeat at Long Island, one fifth of the Mass. militia were drafted and ordered to New York under his command. They reached Fairfield, Ct., at the close of Sept.; and a portion, under Lincoln, joined Washington at York Island. His services were of such importance that upon Washington's recommendation Congress, 19 Feb. 1777, appointed him a major-general in the continental service.

While at Boundbrook, the most advanced post of the army in New Jersey, with about 500 men, he was, through the neglect of his patrols, surprised at daybreak of 13 April by Cornwallis and Grant; but before the two columns of the enemy closed in his rear, he effected a retreat, with the loss of about sixty men killed, wounded, and taken, and three small pieces of artillery. Detached to join the Northern army operating against Burgoyne, he reached Fort Miller, 29 July, and soon collected a large force of militia at Manchester, Vt. By sending Warner's reg. to the aid of Stark, he contributed greatly to the success of that officer at Bennington, by which the British invading army was so seriously crippled. He also detached a successful expedition under Col. Brown against the British post at Lake George, and on 22 Sept. joined Gates's army at Stillwater, leaving detachments to block up the road against Burgoyne's retreat.

Placed in command of the right wing, he had no share in the action of 7 Oct.; but on the following morning, while leading a body of militia to take post in the enemy's rear, he encountered a small party of British soldiers, whom he mistook for Americans, and was severely wounded, being struck by a shot which fractured his right leg. After a tedious and painful confinement of nearly a year, he recovered the use of his leg; but he walked lame for the rest of his life. Rejoining the army in Aug. 1778, he was, 25 Sept., appointed to the chief command in the Southern department, and reached Charleston, S. C., early in Dec. Here he was soon actively employed, for on the 25th he learned that the enemy's fleet had arrived at Tybee; and on the 29th that they had effected a landing, routed the Americans under Gen. Robert Howe, and gained Savannah. He immediately put his troops in motion to prevent the enemy from overrunning Georgia. On 2 March, 1779, Gen. Ashe was defeated at Brier Creek; and thus Lincoln lost nearly one fourth of his army. On 23 April, being reinforced, he resumed his plan of covering the upper part of Georgia by marching to Augusta. Meanwhile Prevost, the British commander, having moved toward Charleston, to induce Lincoln to relinquish his design, the latter recrossed the Savannah, and returned to that city. He attacked Gen. Prevost at Stono, 20 June, but was obliged to retreat after a severe action, the co-operating force under Moultrie having failed to appear until some time after the battle was over. The numerous difficulties and embarrassments he had to contend with at the South, and the unfavorable effect of the climate upon his health induced him to desire a release from his burdensome command; and Congress voted in complimentary terms to allow him to resign his separate command and to rejoin the main army; but the earnest remonstrances of Gov. Rutledge, Gen. Moultrie, and others led him to reconsider his determination.

Early in Sept., in conjunction with Count d'Estaing, an attack was made upon Savannah, Ga., which was summoned to surrender on the 16th. On the 17th Col. Maitland, an active and skilful British officer, succeeded in entering the town with a reinforcement, and it was concluded to try the effect of cannon and mortars. Before proper siege-works could be completed, the Count informed Lincoln that the siege must either be immediately abandoned, or a final effort made to take the town by storm. The latter course being adopted, an assault took place, 9 Oct., and was made with the utmost gallantry, but was unsuccessful: the attacking columns were repulsed with great loss, and the siege was at once raised. Savannah would doubtless have fallen, had the assault been made immediately after the junction of the two allied armies, and before Maitland had reinforced it.

Gen. Lincoln at once returned to Charleston, and applied himself actively in preparations for its defence. Sir Henry Clinton, with 8,000 men, arrived at the mouth of the Savannah, 30 Jan. 1780, and on being soon afterward joined by Gen. Paterson with 1,400 more from Savannah, proceeded to attack Charleston. The British fleet having run past Fort Moultrie, the command of the harbor was lost, and the place rendered untenable.

The first parallel of the besiegers being completed 10 April, the garrison were summoned to an unconditional surrender, which was promptly refused. Firing was immediately commenced, to annoy and retard the enemy in their approaches, and continued till the 13th, when their batteries were opened, and a constant fire was kept up by both parties till the 20th, when the second parallel being finished, within 300 yards of our lines, terms were offered by the garrison, but rejected. Hostilities were renewed on the 21st, and continued with redoubled fury to the 23d, when the enemy began their third parallel from 80 to 150 yards from

our lines. From this to 8 May they were employed in making three batteries thereon, when another demand of surrender was made by the besiegers. Terms were again sent out, but not acceded to; and a heavy and incessant fire was maintained from the 9th to the 11th, when it was found necessary to capitulate. Says the General: —

"Having received an address from the principal inhabitants, and from a number of the country militia, desiring that I would accept the terms, and a request from the Lieut.-Governor and Council that the negotiations might be renewed; the militia of the town having thrown down their arms; our provisions, saving a little rice, being exhausted; the troops on the lines being worn down by fatigue, having for a number of days been obliged to lay upon the banquette; our harbor closely blocked up; completely invested by land by 9,000 men, at least the flower of the British army in America, besides the large force they could at all times draw from their marine, and aided by a great number of blacks in their laborious employments; the garrison at this time (exclusive of sailors) but little exceeding 2,500 men, part of whom had thrown down their arms; the citizens in general discontented; the enemy being within twenty yards of our lines, and preparing to make a general assault by sea and land; many of our cannon dismounted, and others silenced for want of shot; a retreat being judged impracticable, and every hope of timely succor cut off, — we were induced to offer and accede to the terms executed on 12 May."

The motives and feelings that prompted Gen. Lincoln rather to risk a siege than evacuate Charleston were most honorable to him as a man and a soldier. He could not calculate on the utter despondence and inactivity of the people who should have come to his succor. The toils, anxieties, and hazards of the siege gave the fullest scope to his wisdom, patience, and valor. His exertions were incessant. He was on the lines night and day, and for the last fortnight never undressed to sleep.

Notwithstanding his ill success, Lincoln suffered no diminu-

tion of the respect and confidence of the army and its Commander-in-Chief, or of Congress and the country at large. Having been exchanged in November for Gen. Phillips, he took the command of a division of the army at New Windsor, in June, 1781; accompanied it southward in August, and had his full share in the siege of Yorktown and the capture of Cornwallis. On this occasion the latter was obliged to accept precisely the same terms of capitulation that he had aided in imposing upon Lincoln at Charleston. Congress, 30 Oct., 1781, appointed Gen. Lincoln Secretary of War, which post he resigned in October, 1783. He then resumed the care of his farm; engaged in the purchase and settlement of wild lands in Maine, where he established one of his sons; and in 1784, and again in 1786, was appointed one of the Mass. commissioners to treat with the Penobscot Indians. During Shays's insurrection in 1786–87, Lincoln, as major-general of the first division of the Mass. militia, was placed in command of the State troops; and by prompt, skilful, and decisive measures, the insurgents were speedily dispersed. Gen. Lincoln was elected Lieut.-Gov. of the State in 1788, and was a member of the Mass. Convention which in Feb 1788, ratified the Federal Constitution. In Aug. 1789, he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, and held office until his resignation, in 1809. In the autumn of 1779 he was appointed a commissioner, together with Cyrus Griffin and David Humphreys, to treat with the Creek Indians; and in April, 1793, he was one of the commissioners to make peace with the Indians north of the Ohio, but was unsuccessful. His journal of this expedition has been published in the Collections of the Mass. Historical Society. He became a member of that Society in 1798, and contributed papers published in its Collections: "On the Climate, Soil, and Value of the Eastern Counties of the District of Maine;" "On the Religious State of the Eastern

Counties;" and "On the Indian Tribes: the Causes of their Decrease," etc. He also contributed a paper "On the Growth of Trees," etc., to Cary's "American Magazine." He was one of the early members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and was PRESIDENT of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI from 1783 until his death. In 1780 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Harvard College. The following delineation of his life and character, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Kirkland, President of Harvard College, was read before the Mass. Historical Society, and published in Vol. III. second series, of their Collections: —

"The interval between General Lincoln's relinquishment of the office of Collector and his death passed in much serenity. He daily experienced the increasing weight of years, but without any severe pain. After a short attack of disease, he expired on the 9th of May, 1810, aged 77 years.

"In General Lincoln's character, strength and softness, the estimable and amiable qualities, were happily blended. His mind was quick and active, yet discriminating and sound. He displayed a fund of thought and information, derived from select though limited reading, from careful observation of men and things, from habits of thinking, and from conversation. A degree of enthusiasm or exultation of feeling upon the objects of his pursuit belonged to his temperament, but it was under the control of good sense and sober views. He was patient and cool in deliberation; in execution, prompt and vigorous. A real and effective but not forward or bustling energy pertained to his character. His virtues maintained their proper bounds, and were well tempered together. He was conspicuous for plain, strict, inflexible integrity, united however with prudence, candor, a liberal and compassionate disposition. He had, it was said, by constitution strong passions; but they were so disciplined by reason and religion, and qualified and counteracted by good sentiment and generous feelings, that they never betrayed him into any extravagance, nor suffered him to give way to any impulse of anger. His composure and self-possession, his exemption from

any apparent weakness or folly, uniform discretion and integrity, made him revered; whilst the goodness of his disposition and his frank and cordial manners engaged affectionate regard. He knew how to exercise command without exciting aversion. Paying deference to the rights and feelings of others, whether present or absent, his own were not likely to suffer injury or insult. By an expressive look, which was understood, by an anecdote, by pleasant irony, or more directly, he was sure to notice and to repress any symptoms of impertinence or rudeness which any might show in his presence.

"He was always an early riser, temperate in his habits, frugal without parsimony, diligent and methodical in his business, and able to do much without inconvenience or hurry. The qualities and habits mentioned, with a rational religious faith, and sincere piety, would naturally be attended by ease and health of heart. General Lincoln was habitually cheerful, and was accustomed to look on the bright side of objects. He was tender, but not given to indulging the wail of sensibility or a spirit of repining and discontent. He believed in the great preponderance of good in the human condition, often mentioning particularly the resources and comforts accommodated to the successive periods of life, as affording proofs of the goodness of the Creator. He thought gratitude, acquiescence, and hope a tribute at all times due to a wise and benevolent Providence. He was called to encounter adversity in different forms, some of which were of a nature to dishearten an ordinary man; but his fortitude and equanimity never forsook him, and he always maintained an erect attitude.

"As a military commander he was judicious, brave, determined, indefatigable. His distinguished merit in this character was never denied, whilst all have not agreed in opinion upon some of his plans in the Southern command. Being a soldier of the Revolution, he had to anticipate the effect of experience, and might commit mistakes. He was surrounded by difficulties; he met extraordinary disappointments in his calculations upon supplies and succors. In the principal instances which issued unfortunately, the storming of Savannah and the siege of Charleston, he had but a choice of evils; and whichever way he decided, the course rejected would have seemed to many persons more eligible. He had true courage, without rashness. His calmness in danger seemed like unconcern; but he af-

firmed that he never was exposed without feeling deeply interested for his own life and the lives of others.

"In civil functions of a public nature, such as the office of lieut.-governor, magistrate, and member of a political body, he took the plain way of probity and patriotism, not despising popular favor, but never pursuing it as an end, and never thinking it an equivalent for the sacrifice of principle. He experienced the benefit of his weight of character and the sense entertained by the community of his public services, in being suffered to retain his office of Collector, long after the Federal party, to which he belonged, had lost power.

"Religion exerted its full influence over the mind and conduct of General Lincoln. He was a Christian of the anti-sectarian, catholic, or liberal sect. He was firm in his faith, serious and affectionate in his piety, without superstition, fanaticism, or austerity. He was from early manhood a communicant, and or a great part of his life a deacon of a church. Amidst the license so common in armies, no profane expression or irreverent sally escaped his lips; and no stain came upon the purity of his life.

"The person and air of General Lincoln betokened his military vocation. He was of middle height, and erect, broad-chested, muscular, in his latter years corpulent, with open, intelligent features, a venerable and benign aspect. His manners were easy and unaffected, but courteous and polite. He delighted in children, and made himself beloved by them. He admitted young persons of merit to his intimacy, let them into his sentiments on interesting subjects, and was forward to aid their reputation and advancement in the world. He had a high relish for the pleasures of conversation, in which he bore his part without tediousness or prolixity, with good sense, delicate raillery, well-timed anecdote, and always a moral vein. He was a constant and zealous friend. If his judgment was ever surprised by his feelings, it was when he was requested to take pecuniary responsibilities for an old companion-in-arms, which subjected him to much temporary inconvenience, though to no ultimate loss.

"His house was the seat of real hospitality. The accession to his income during the last twenty years of his life was applied to a decent provision for his advancing age, to the increase of his charities, and to the benefit of his numerous family. He twice made a distribution of considerable sums among his children.

"He lived in great conjugal happiness with the wife of his youth more than fifty-five years, and had sons and daughters, in whom and in their descendants he found the greatest solace. He saw his children established in his town or in neighboring places. In his domestic relations General Lincoln was distinguished by his accurate and amiable discharge of every duty."

His descent from *Thomas*[1] *Lincoln*, the cooper, who d. 2 Sept. 1675, and who m. a dau. of Andrew Lane, was through *Benjamin*,[2] b. 7 May, 1643, d. 27 Sept. 1700, m. 6 Feb. 1667, Sarah Fearing; *Benjamin*,[3] b. 16 Jan. 1672; Col. *Benjamin*[4] (his father), who d. 1 March, 1771. Gen. Lincoln m. Mary, dau. of Elijah and Elizabeth (Barker) Cushing, and had —

BENJAMIN, b. 1 Nov. 1756, H. U. 1777, began the practice of law in Boston, and d. 1788. By his wife Mary, dau. of James Otis, he had *Benjamin*, H. U. 1806, a physician, who d. Demerara, in Aug. 1813; and *James Otis*, H. U. 1807, a lawyer, who m. Elizabeth Otis, dau. of Gen. George Stillman of Machias, Me., and d. Hingham, 12 Aug. 1818.

THEODORE, grad. H. U. 1785; went to Dennysville, Me., May, 1786; was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts; adm. to the Society in 1828, but failed to qualify; and d. 15 June, 1852, æ. 88.

MARTIN, b. Hingham, 19 Aug. 1769, d. there 12 April, 1837. His children and grandchildren still occupy the old homestead, which has now for eight successive generations been the family-seat, — a fact rarely met with in this country.

THEODORE LINCOLN.

Eldest son of Theodore, and grandson of Gen. Benjamin, whom he succ. in 1854; was b. Dennysville, Me., 10 Feb. 1800; d. there 16 April, 1867. He was many years Treasurer of his native town, and was noted for honesty and uprightness.

He m. 25 Sept. 1823, Elizabeth C., dau. of Abner Lincoln of Hingham, Mass. His eldest son, THEODORE, served three years as an officer in a Maine regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and died, soon after returning to his home in Dennysville, of disease contracted in the service.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

Second son of Theodore, whom he succ. in 1867; b. Dennysville, Me., 5 Dec. 1832. He was educated in Dennysville, and is engaged in business there as a manufacturer of lumber. He served six years as a member of the Board of County Commissioners for Washington County, and has been for several years a member of the Board of Selectmen of Dennysville.

He m. 31 Oct. 1856, Deborah R., dau. of Ebenezer Gardner. Children —

Sarah G., b. 25 Nov. 1858.
William S., b. 12 Sept. 1860.
Benjamin, b. 13 May, 1863, d. 27 Aug. 1863.
Theodore, b. 1 March, 1866.
Hannah G., b. 6 Nov. 1869.

Rufus Lincoln.

He was b. Taunton, Mass., 10 Nov. 1751; d. Wareham, Mass., 11 Feb. 1838. He was a lieut. at the siege of Boston; raised a company at Taunton, with which he marched to Ticonderoga; com. lieut. in Bradford's (14th) reg. 31 Jan. 1777; com. capt. 13 April, 1780; in Brooks's (7th) reg. in 1783; was made a prisoner at Darby (now within the limits of Philadelphia) in 1777, and remained a prisoner about a year. He removed in 1799 to Wareham, where he resided until his death.

His descent from *Thomas*[1] *Lincoln*, the miller, of Hingham, 1635, removed to Taunton 1652, d. 1683–84, æ. 80, was through *Thomas*,[2] b. Eng.; *Thomas*,[3] b. 21 April, 1656, who m. 14 Nov. 1689, Susannah Smith; *Thomas*,[4] d. 11 March, 1761; *Ichabod*[5] (his father), who d. 26 Sept. 1768.

Rufus m. Lydia Sprague (b. Lebanon, Ct., 27 Feb. 1758, d. 20 Oct. 1839), and had —

Drusilla, m. Spencer Leonard of Wareham.

Bradford, m. Mercy Gibbs of Wareham.
Prudence, m. James Field of Philadelphia.
Gamaliel, m. Susan Russell of New Bedford.
Minor S., m. (1st) Elizabeth Wheaton of Norton.
Lydia, m. Nathan Ellis.

RUFUS LINCOLN.

Eldest son of Rufus, whom he succ. in 1856; b. Taunton, Mass., 26 Sept. 1785; d. Wareham, Mass., 29 Jan. 1868.

By his wife, Mercy Stevens of Fairhaven, he had —
Lydia Sprague; Seth; Gilbert; James Field.

John Liswell.

Com. 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 1 Feb. 1777; accidentally killed by a fall while a U. S. commissary of public stores at Albany, where his widow Ann was living some years later (1808).

William Lockwood.

He was b. Wethersfield, Ct., 21 Jan. 1753; d. Glastonbury, Ct., 23 June, 1828; Yale Coll. 1774; tutor there, 1779–80; chaplain 1st Mass. brigade (Paterson's), 1783; pastor of First Church, Milford, 1784–96; and of Glastonbury, 1797–1804.

His widow, Sarah (Sturges), d. Glastonbury, 31 Aug. 1834. They had —
Ann, b. 5 Oct. 1785, m. Geo. Plumer, 7 May, 1807.
Sarah, b. 4 April, 1787, m. Joseph Wright, 24 Nov. 1807.
Samuel, b. 6 Jan. 1789, merchant in Glastonbury.
William, b. 9 Sept. 1792, d. 6 Dec. 1827.
Priscilla, b. 21 Nov. 1796.

Jeremiah Lord.

Com. ensign in Nixon's (6th) reg. 15 June, 1781; d. Berwick, Me., ab. 1795, leaving a widow Patty (who d. 1803) and four children.

S. R. Lorbach

SAMUEL KIRKLAND LOTHROP, D.D., LL.D.

He was the grandson of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, chaplain in the Continental army, and was adm. in 1868, under the rule of 1854. His father, John Hosmer Lothrop, a native of New Haven and a graduate of Yale College in 1787, m. in 1797, Jerusha, dau. of Rev. Samuel Kirkland (b. Norwich, Ct., 1 Dec. 1741, d. 28 Feb. 1808), for many years a missionary to the Indians in Oneida County, N. Y. During the Revolutionary war Mr. Kirkland's mission, though not absolutely abandoned, was virtually discontinued, as he was often absent and at a great distance from Oneida, serving as chaplain in the army or acting as an agent for the Continental Congress in negotiations with the Indians. After the close of the war he removed his family again to Oneida, and devoted himself chiefly to his mission, though he still continued to be an important and valuable medium of communication in negotiations between the Government and the Indians; and in 1792, acting under the authority of Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, he succeeded in conducting to Philadelphia a deputation of about forty Indian chiefs; and the friendly relations thus established through his influence between the Government and the Six Nations saved the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania from being the scene of the savage warfare and barbarity which were soon after exhibited in the Northwest Territory.

Samuel Kirkland Lothrop was b. Utica, N. Y., 13 Oct. 1804; d. Boston, 12 June, 1886. He graduated at Harvard University in 1825 and at the Divinity School in 1828. He was ordained pastor of the Second Church, Dover, N. H., 18 Feb. 1829, and remained there until 1834, when he accepted the pastorate of the church in Brattle Square, Boston, as the successor of Rev. Dr. Palfrey. His connection with this church continued until 1876, when with great reluctance

the proprietors accepted his resignation and adopted a resolution in which they reiterated their sense of his fidelity as a Christian minister, their esteem and affection toward him as a friend, and their respect for him as a citizen. In a memoir written for the Mass. Historical Society, Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., says: —

"As a pulpit orator Dr. Lothrop had all the external advantages that can give effect to uttered discourse, — a presence commanding and winning, a grace of attitude, movement, and gesture natural and unstudied, which art might have approached without attaining, and a voice of remarkable power and compass, flexible to the apt expression of every varying mood of mind and feeling. . . . His sermons indicated a large and versatile intellectual ability, accomplished scholarship, intimate knowledge of the Scriptures and of questions appertaining to their origin, interpretation, and use, deep thought, and profound religious feeling. They satisfied alike strong thinkers and devout Christian believers. . . . Dr. Lothrop's professional reputation was commensurate with his merits. Few ministers have been called to officiate on so numerous and so important public occasions, and his published occasional sermons in every instance fully justified the choice that rested on him. In his own denomination he held a foremost place, as was evinced by his election for several successive years, and so long as he was willing to serve, as President of the American Unitarian Association. He was conservative in his theological opinions, yet at the same time progressive, and with a mind always open to views of truth that had a just claim on his consideration."

Dr. Lothrop received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University in 1852, and that of LL.D. from Hamilton College in 1885. He held many positions of trust and honor in the charitable, philanthropic, and educational organizations in the city and the State. The only books published by him are: "The Life of Samuel Kirkland, Missionary to the Indians," in Sparks's Am. Biog., and "The History of the Church in Brattle Square." He published many sermons,

addresses, and other pamphlets, and was for a considerable time one of the editors of the "Christian Register." At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Society, 5 July, 1886, the President paid a warm tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Lothrop, and a series of resolutions, offered by Dr. B. A. Gould, was adopted by a rising vote.

He m. (1st) 3 June, 1829, Mary Lyman Buckminster, d. 20 Jan. 1859. They had: THORNTON KIRKLAND; ELIZA LEE, m. Charles D. Homans, M.D.; JOSEPH STEVENS BUCKMINSTER, d. young; MARY, m. Oliver W. Peabody of Boston; OLIVIA BUCKMINSTER, m. Lewis William Tappan, Jr.; SAMUEL KIRKLAND.

He m. (2d) 22 Nov. 1869, Alice Lindsey, dau. of Rev. Abner and Catherine (Sedgwick) Webb.

THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP.

Eldest son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1888; was b. Dover, N. H., 3 June, 1830; educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard University; Assistant District Attorney for the U. S. from April, 1861, to July, 1865; member of the General Court of Massachusetts, 1859; Trustee of the Boston Athenæum, and of the Mass. General Hospital; member of the Corporation of the Mass Institute of Technology; member of the Mass. State Board of Health, 1886–90, and a member of the Mass. Historical Society. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Boston.

He m. 30 April, 1866, Anne Maria, dau. of Hon. Samuel Hooper. Children —

MARY BUCKMINSTER, b. 15 July, 1867.
AMY PEABODY, b. 28 March, 1869.
WILLIAM STURGIS HOOPER, b. 19 June, 1870.
THORNTON KIRKLAND, b. 23 Nov. 1872.

James Lovell.

He was b. Boston, 9 July, 1758; d. St. Matthew's Parish, S. C., 10 July, 1850. His grandfather was the celebrated

"Master" John Lovell. His father, James, was a member of the Continental Congress from Dec. 1776 to 1782, and was the first naval officer of customs for the port of Boston, being appointed by Washington, 3 Aug. 1789, and holding the office until 14 Oct. 1814.

James, the subject of this notice, was graduated from Harvard University in 1776; com. ensign in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 25 May, 1777; adjutant, 10 April, 1778; cornet and adjutant of Lee's legion, 1780–83; was in various battles of the war, ending with that of Eutaw Springs, and served under Gen. Lincoln in South Carolina, where he subsequently settled as a planter. He left no children. He was VICE-PRESIDENT of the SOCIETY, 1849–50.

His emigrant ancestor was Capt. William Lovell of Dorchester, in 1630, captain of a coasting vessel, from whom Lovell's Island in Boston harbor was named. J. Smith Lovell, younger brother of James, had numerous descendants.

MANSFIELD LOVELL.

Grand-nephew and eldest male descendant of Lieut. James, whom he succ. in 1854; was b. Washington, D. C., 20 Oct. 1822. His father, Dr. Joseph, was surgeon-general of the U. S. army. Mansfield graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1842, and was com. 2d lieut. 4th U. S. artillery. He served with his regiment during Gen. Taylor's campaign in Mexico in 1846, and was wounded at the battle of Monterey. He was soon after made adjutant-general of Quitman's command, accompanied it to Vera Cruz, and remained with it in that capacity until the capture of the city of Mexico, where he was wounded at the head of the storming party that carried the Belen Gate. For gallant conduct in the assault on Chapultepec and at the gates of the city of Mexico he was made brevet-captain, and soon after was assigned to the command of a battery of light artillery, and retained that com-

mand until 1851, when he rejoined his regiment, which was stationed in New York harbor, where he remained until he resigned his commission in the U. S. army in 1854. He then went to reside in the city of New York, and in 1858 accepted the position of Deputy Street Commissioner. When the war broke out he resigned his position in the city government, and with his family went South, where his three brothers then resided. He was soon after appointed major-general in the Confederate army, and in October of that year was assigned to the command at New Orleans.

On 24 April, 1862, the Federal fleet passed the forts of the Mississippi below New Orleans, and on the 25th the city was evacuated. On 2 May Gen. Lovell applied for a court of inquiry, "as an act of justice to himself and officers, as well as to vindicate the truth of history." On 8 May Gen. R. E. Lee, then at Richmond in general charge of army operations, wrote to him: "It is believed that with the means of defence at your disposal you have done all in your power." And on the 24th: "It seems there was nothing left for you to do but to withdraw the troops. I think you may confidently rely upon the judgment of intelligent and reflecting men for the justification of your course, as soon as the facts as they actually existed shall be known."

The court was not convened until April, 1863. The record of its proceedings was transmitted to the Confederate War Department on 13 July, but was not acted upon until the following November. The opinion of the court was a vindication of the commander of New Orleans. It stated that "Gen. Lovell displayed great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the coolness and self-possession due to the circumstances and his position, and he evidenced a high capacity for command and the clearest foresight in many of his measures for the defence of New Orleans." On 5 May, 1864,

Gen. Lovell wrote to the Secretary of War asking to be restored to the command from which he had been relieved; but his request for a separate command was not granted.

After the war he resided some time in Savannah, Ga., then returned to New York with his family, and practised his profession as a civil engineer until his death. He was engaged as an assistant engineer under Gen. Newton in removing obstructions to navigation in East River and at Hell Gate.

He m. Emily M., dau. of Col. Joseph C. Plympton, a distinguished officer in the war of 1812, the Florida war, and the war with Mexico. They had two sons and a daughter.

JOSEPH PLYMPTON LOVELL.

Son of Gen. Mansfield, whom he succ. in 1885; was b. in the city of New York, 28 Sept. 1851. He is engaged in mercantile pursuits, and resides in the city of New York.

Daniel Lunt.

He was of Falmouth; was a member of Brackett's Co. of minute-men in April, 1775; sergeant of the same company in Phinney's reg. 10 May, 1775; in Skillens's Co. of Francis's reg. 1776; com. 2d lieut. of Francis's reg. 3 Feb. 1777; capt. in Tupper's (11th) reg. 18 March, 1780; in Vose's (1st) reg. 1783. He was living in Westbrook, Me., in 1819, æ. 69.

Cornelius Lyman.

He was b. Northampton, 7 Jan. 1758; d. Fort Knox, Ind. Ter., 23 March, 1805. Com. ensign, 1 Jan. 1781; in Sprout's (2d) reg. in 1783; app. lieut. 2d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791; capt. July 1792.

Son of Capt. William and Jemima (Sheldon) Lyman. He m. Sarah Mason of Boston. They had one son.

JAMES WILKINSON LYMAN.

Only surviving son of Cornelius, whom he succ. in 1818; d. unm. 1821.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

Son of Gen. William (who was the elder brother of Cornelius), and cousin of James W. Lyman, whom he succ. in 1822. He m. a dau. of Kirk Boott of Lowell, and d. without issue.

Daniel McCay.

Com. ensign in R. Putnam's (5th) reg. 10 May, 1782; in Vose's (1st) reg. 1783.

William McKendry.

He was b. in Canton (formerly a part of Stoughton), Mass., 1750; d. there 23 Aug. 1798. He was a private in Capt. James Endicott's Co. which marched on the Lexington alarm, 19 April, 1775. On 27 April, 1775, he enlisted as a private in Capt. Wm. Bent's Co., Col. Greaton's reg., and served until Aug. On 4 March, 1776, he was a corporal in Capt. Endicott's Co., when it marched to Dorchester Heights; was afterward ensign and quartermaster in the 7th reg., and served through Sullivan's expedition against the Indians and their allies in northern New York in 1778–79; was at the Cherry Valley massacre (11 Nov. 1778) when Col. Alden was killed; * com. lieut. and quartermaster 7th reg. (then Brooks's) 20 Oct. 1781.

His father, John McKendry, b. 1716, d. 24 June, 1785, came from Antrim, Ireland; m. Mary Tolman, who was b. 1720, d. 24

* He kept a journal from 25 Oct. 1777, to 3 Jan. 1780, which contains matter of some historical value. It was printed in the Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society, 2d series, vol ii. pp. 442–478.

Dec. 1774. Lieut. William m. Ruth Tucker of Milton, Mass. She was b. 1761, d. 2 March, 1806. They had no children.

GEORGE ALBERT McKENDRY.

Great-grandson of Archibald, only brother of Lieut. William, whom he succ. in 1859; grandson of Benjamin, and son of Albert; b. Dorchester, Mass., 1 Oct. 1836. He is a contractor and builder; served in the 4th Mass. heavy artillery from Aug. 1864 to July, 1865. Resides in Westborough, Mass.

He m. 1 Oct. 1862, Anna Whiting, dau. of Daniel Bacon of Roxbury, Mass. Children —

George Irving, b. 2 June, 1863, d. 25 Aug. 1864.
Addie Bacon, b. 18 March, 1866.
Annie Whiting, b. 12 June, 1868.
Helen Louise, b. 18 April, 1880.

Henry Marble.

Ensign in Bigelow's (15th) reg. at Rhode Island in 1778; com. lieut. in Bowman's Co., R. Putnam's (5th) reg. 28 June, 1779; adj. same reg. 1780–83. He d. Westborough, Mass., 22 Sept. 1841, æ. 86, leaving a widow, but no children.

David Mason, Jr.

He was com. 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 2 Feb. 1777, and was promoted to be 1st lieut. 23 Oct. 1782. His father, Col. David Mason, founded in Boston the military company known as the "Train of Artillery," in 1763. Gen. Knox was afterward one of its commanders. Col. Mason had charge for some time of the arsenal in Springfield. Lieut. David, Jr., died without issue.

JOHN BRYANT.

He was the nephew of Lieut. David Mason, Jr., whom he succ. in 1802. He was b. Springfield, Mass., 24 Feb. 1780;

d. Boston, 4 Feb. 1865. He was a well-known merchant of Boston, of the firm of Bryant & Sturgis. From 1846 to 1865 he was ASSIST. TREAS. of the SOCIETY. His father, Capt. John, was ordnance officer at the Springfield arsenal, having lost an arm early in the war of the Revolution. His uncle William was killed in one of the first engagements in that war.

His descent from *William*[1] *Bryan*,* who settled in Boston, 28 July, 1679, d. 7 Oct. 1697, was through *John*,[2] b. Boston, 25 March, 1689, d. 1722; *John*,[3] b. Boston, 1718, m. 13 Aug. 1741, Lois, dau. of Jonathan and Mary (Lincoln) Brown, d. 1758; Capt. *John*[4] *Bryant*, his father, b. Boston, 19 May, 1742, d. Springfield, 1 May, 1816, m. 10 Aug. 1779, Hannah, dau. of Col. David and Hannah (Symmes) Mason.

John m. in Hanover, N. H., 13 Dec. 1807, Mary Cleveland, dau. of Rev. John Smith of Dartmouth College.

HENRY BRYANT, M.D.

He was the son of John, and was b. Boston, 12 May, 1820; d. Porto Rico, 2 Jan. 1867;† H. U. 1840. He was a physician, and resided in Cohasset, Mass.

He m. 6 Jan. 1848, Elizabeth Brimmer, dau. of William Davies Sohier. Children —

ELIZABETH, b. 12 Oct. 1848.
MARY CLEVELAND, b. 8 April, 1850.
JOHN, b. 8 July, 1851.
HENRY, b. 10 Feb. 1857.
WILLIAM SOHIER, b. 15 May, 1861.

* It will be observed that in the fourth generation the name was changed to Bryant. It is said that Capt. John's commission was made out, by mistake, in the name of Bryant, and he never took the trouble to correct it.

† He was elected a member of the Society in 1865, but died before subscribing the declaration in the manner required by the rules. At the annual meeting 4 July, 1890, it was ordered that his name be placed on the roll.

JOHN BRYANT, M.D.

Son of Henry, whom he succ. in 1890, was b. Cohasset, Mass., 8 July, 1851; H. U. 1873. He is a physician, and resides in Cohasset.

He m. 15 Oct. 1878, Charlotte, dau. of John Hull Olmsted. Children —

JOHN, b. 29 Sept. 1880.
OWEN, b. 14 Feb. 1882.
EDWARD SOHIER, b. 7 Aug. 1883.

Hugh Maxwell.

He was b. Minterburn, Tyrone County, Ireland, 27 April, 1733, in which year Hugh his father, who was a Calvinist, emigrated to New England, and settled on a farm in Bedford, where he d. in 1759. The son learned the art of surveying, which he afterward practised in addition to his occupation as a farmer. He served five campaigns in the war of 1757–63; was taken at Fort Edward, barely escaping with his life, and was com. ensign in Ruggles's reg. 31 March, 1759. In 1773 he settled in Charlemont, now Heath, Mass.; was appointed early in 1775 lieut. of a company of minute-men, with which he marched to Cambridge on hearing of the Lexington battle, and joining Prescott's reg. was com. capt. 10 May, 1775. At Bunker Hill a ball passed through his right shoulder. He served in Prescott's reg. near New York, afterward in Bailey's (2d), of which he was com. major, 7 July, 1777; com. lieut.-col. of M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 1 Aug. 1782. He was present at the siege of Boston, the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, and Monmouth, and in the successful attack in Jan. 1781, on De Lancey's Loyalists at Morrisania. He was Town Clerk of Heath in 1791–99; Justice of the Peace in Hampshire County, 1785–99; and d. on a return voyage from the West Indies, 14 Oct. 1799. He m. in 1759, Bridget Munroe of Lexington, and had seven children.

HUGH MAXWELL.

Eldest son of Col. Hugh, whom he succ. in 1826; b. Bedford, Mass., 13 March, 1770; d. Heath, Mass., 23 Feb. 1849.

WILLIAM MUNROE MAXWELL.

Only living son of Hugh, whom he succ. in 1872; b. Heath, Mass., 22 May, 1807; d. there 13 Feb. 1888. Com. ensign Rifle Co. 4th reg. M. V. M. 28 April, 1837; com. lieut. same regiment, 21 Aug. 1838. He was a farmer, and resided in Heath.

He m. 1 Oct. 1834, Eunice Rugg of Heath. They had —
HUGH, b. 5 June, 1836.
ORSAMUS, b. 18 July, 1837.
FREDERICK H., b. 15 Feb. 1841.
GEORGE, b. 5 Dec. 1842.
DAVID, b. 29 April, 1844.
OLIVE E., b. 5 April, 1846.

John Maynard.

He was b. Framingham, Mass., 14 May, 1753; d. Lancaster, Mass., 21 Jan. 1823. Acting ensign in Nixon's reg. at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded, and being unable to walk was borne to Cambridge by his brother, Hon. Needham Maynard. He was com. lieut. in Greaton's (3d) reg. 11 Nov. 1777; afterward quartermaster. He was made prisoner by the British at White Plains, 3 Feb. 1780. After the war he lived in Lancaster.

His descent from *John*[1] *Maynard*, of Sudbury, d. 10 Dec. 1672, who m. Mary Axdell in 1646, was through *Zachary*,[2] b. 7 June, 1647, d. 1724, who m. in 1678 Hannah Coolidge; *Jonathan*,[3] b. 8 April, 1685, removed to Framingham, d. 1760, who m. 10 Dec. 1714, Mehetable Needom; *Joseph*[4] (his father), b. 20 Nov. 1725, d. 3 Aug. 1769, who m. 29 May, 1746, Abigail Jennings.

John m. Martha Wilder of Lancaster.

Jonathan Maynard.

He was b. Framingham, Mass., 22 May, 1752; d. there 17 July, 1835; H. U. 1775. Com. lieut. in Nixon's reg. and present at the battle of Bunker Hill; com. capt. 25 Jan. 1781, in Brooks's (7th) reg.; taken prisoner, and exchanged in Dec. 1780; served through the war. He was a Trustee of Framingham Academy, Selectman, Town Clerk, and Representative of the town in 1800 and 1805, and afterward a State Senator, enjoying in a high degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

Grandson of *Jonathan*,[3] and Mehetable (Needom) Maynard, and son of *Jonathan*,[4] and Martha (Gleason) Maynard. He m. 30 May, 1784, Lois Eaton, and had no issue.

William Maynard.

Brother of Jonathan Maynard; b. Framingham, 29 March, 1745; d. in South Carolina, where he went as a teacher about 1788. Com. lieut. in Gardner's (afterward Nixon's) reg. May, 1775; received at Bunker Hill a bullet in the hip, which he bore with him to his grave, and was in June, 1779, transferred as a captain to the invalid regiment. He served six years as Town Clerk of Framingham.

By his wife Mary Pepper, who d. 12 March, 1780, he had —

John.

Martha, b. 8 May, 1768, m. 1 Jan. 1798, Isaac Damon of East Sudbury.

Mary, b. 2 June, 1770, m. Eph. Carter of Lancaster, d. June, 1827.

Benjamin, b. 4 April, 1772, d. unm. in Demerara, ab. 1810.

William, b. 11 March, 1774, m. 12 March, 1797, Eunice Dench, d. 15 Nov. 1804.

Thomas, b. 25 Dec. 1775, d. unm. in Demerara, ab. 1808.

JOHN MAYNARD.

Eldest son of Capt. William, whom he succ. in 1804; b. Framingham, Mass., 3 Oct. 1766; d. Scarborough, Me., June, 1818. He m. Mary Durant at Santa Cruz.

CORNELIUS DURANT MAYNARD.

Eldest son of John, whom he succ. in 1839; d. Portland, Me., in March, 1855.

James Means.

He was a sergt. in Williams's Co. of Phinney's reg at the siege of Boston; was com. ensign, 3 Aug. 1776; 2d lieut. in Brewer's reg. in 1777; com. capt. in Sprout's (12th) reg. 5 July, 1779; in 2d reg. in 1783. He d. Westbrook, Me., in 1832, leaving two daughters, one of whom, SOPHIA, m. Samuel Mason, and d. 1837, leaving ten children.

JAMES MEANS MASON.

Eldest grandson of Capt. James Means, whom he succ. in 1846; d. in Boston, April, 1866.

JAMES MEANS MASON.

Eldest son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1889; was b. Portland, Me., 16 June, 1849. He is engaged in the drug business, and resides in Portland.

He m. 6 Feb. 1875, Nettie, dau. of Josiah Brewer. They have—
JAMES FRED, b. 25 June, 1879.

Samuel Mellish.

Com. lieut. in Greaton's (3d) reg. 16 Sept. 1778; afterward paymaster; d. Roxbury, Mass., in Sept. 1797, æ. 42, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, who d. in Roxbury in 1804, and a dau. CLARINDA.

Jeremiah Miller.

He was b. Richmond, Berkshire County, Mass., 1749; d. there 3 Aug. 1785. Sergt. in D. Noble's Co. in Paterson's reg. at the siege of Boston in 1775; com. ensign and lieut. in 1776; capt. and paymaster in Vose's (1st) reg. 1 Jan. 1777, and severely wounded at Monmouth, 28 June, 1778, and "never well afterward." His wife d. in Nov. 1784.

His only dau. Abby, m. Benj. Rossiter, who d. in New York in 1815, and had *C. H. Rossiter*, of Windham Centre, N. Y., b. Richmond, Mass., 31 Jan. 1801. She afterward m. Dr. Saxton of Fall River, Mass., and d. Aug. 1867, æ. 88.

Joseph Miller.

Com. 2d lieut. in Smith's (13th) reg. 30 May, 1778; 1st lieut. and adj. 25 May, 1780; in Tupper's (6th) reg. in 1783.

John Mills.

Of Boston; d. unm. at Greenville, O., 8 July, 1796. Ensign in Whitcomb's reg. at the siege of Boston; com. lieut. in Paterson's reg. 26 March, 1777; capt. in Vose's (1st) reg. 16 April, 1779, in which he served to the end of the war; app. capt. 2d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791; major 2d sub. legion, 17 Feb. 1793; adj. and inspector of the army, 13 May, 1794; and distinguished in Wayne's victory over the Miami Indians, 20 Aug. 1794.

William Mills.

Of Westminster, Mass.; emigrated to Ohio in 1789, and d. there before 1812. Com. ensign in Bradford's (14th) reg. 31 Jan. 1777; lieut. 1778; com. capt. in Brooks's (7th) reg. 11 May, 1781; remained in the service till the end of the war.

Benjamin Mooers.

He was b. Haverhill, Mass., 1 April, 1758; d. Plattsburg, N. Y., 20 Feb. 1838. In 1776 he entered the army as a volunteer, and served at Ticonderoga; in the following winter was com. ensign in Hazen's reg., called "Congress's Own;" and being soon afterward promoted to lieut. and adj., served in that capacity to the close of the war. He saw much active service, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and at the capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown. At the close of the war he settled in Plattsburg, N. Y., then a wilderness; was the first sheriff of the county, which he represented in the State Assembly four terms; also served four terms in the Senate of New York, and was President *pro tem.* of that body. He became an officer in the militia, and finally rose to the rank of major-general, in which capacity he was in the U. S. service in 1812; and commanded the militia at the battle of Plattsburg, 11 Sept. 1814, with such credit as to merit the commendation of the State Legislature and the presentation of a sword. For thirty-eight years he was Treasurer of the county, and was President of the Clinton County Bible Society, and of the County Temperance Society.

His descent from *Edward*[1] *Mooers*, b. Devonshire County, England, 1614, who came to Boston in ship "Confidence" from Southampton in 1638, was through *Jonathan*,[2] b. in Newbury, 23 April, 1646; *Jonathan*,[3] b. in Newbury, (3 or 12) April, 1694, m. Mary Poor, b. 12 Aug. 1692; *Benjamin*,[4] b. in Newburyport, Mass., 20 April, 1724 (or 1725), d. Haverhill, Mass., 25 Sept. 1799, m. Abigail Hazen, dau. of Moses Hazen and Abigail White.

Benjamin m. 24 April, 1791, Hannah Platt, dau. of Capt. Nathaniel Platt and Phebe Smith.

JOHN W. MOORE.

Grandson of Gen. Benjamin Mooers, whom he succ. in 1878; was b. Plattsburg, N. Y., 24 May, 1832. At the age of twenty-one he entered the navy as 3d assist. engineer, and was assigned to duty in the office of the engineer-in-chief in the Navy Department at Washington. He was soon transferred to the steam-frigate "Saranac," and served in the Mediterranean squadron, 1853–56. On 27 June, 1855, he was promoted to 2d assist. engineer. In 1857 he served on the steam-frigate "Niagara" in the Atlantic Cable Expedition. On 21 July, 1858, he was promoted to 1st assist. engineer; 1858–60 he served on the steam-frigates "Colorado" and "Roanoke" of the Home squadron; 1860–61 on the steam sloop-of-war "Richmond" of the Mediterranean squadron.

He was promoted to chief engineer, 5 Aug. 1861, and during 1861–63 he served in the West Gulf blockading squadron. During this time he participated in the engagements of the passes of the Mississippi River with the river batteries and ram "Manassas," 12 Oct., and the attack on the river defences at Pensacola, 22 Nov. 1861. He was present at the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 24 April; capture of New Orleans, 25 April; passage of Vicksburg batteries, 27 June; the passage of the same batteries and the fight with the rebel ram "Arkansas," 15 July, 1862. He took part in the battle at Port Hudson, 15 March, and the capture of that place, 8 July, 1863. He was the originator of the plan adopted by the vessels composing Farragut's fleet, for protecting the sides of the ships with their chain cable, and also of covering their ships with a paint composed of the mud of the Mississippi River, to obscure them.

On the return north of the "Richmond," for repairs, in August, 1863, he was detached and assigned to duty in New

York, under Admiral Gregory, as member of the Board of Examiners of ironclads, and afterward in Boston to superintend government works building at the Atlantic, and other works in that vicinity. He was ordered to the frigate "Franklin," 15 May, 1867, as fleet engineer on the staff of Admiral Farragut. He was detached, 21 Dec. 1868, and ordered to board duty at New York Navy Yard, and later to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. He was a member of the board, of which Admiral Goldsborough was president, to examine into the condition of all vessels at different navy yards. After completing that service he returned to duty at the Kittery Navy Yard. He was ordered to the "Hartford" as fleet engineer of the Asiatic squadron, 3 Sept. 1872, where he remained until he was detached, 19 Dec. 1875, and ordered to duty as chief engineer of the Washington Navy Yard, where he remained during 1876–79. He was a member of the Board of Inspection, under Admiral Porter, from 1879 till 1882, when he was again ordered to duty as fleet engineer on the Pacific station, where he remained during 1882–85. In Feb. 1887, he was ordered to experimental duty at New York, and later to duty as chief engineer of that yard. Detached from there, he was ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, as chief engineer, and was on duty there in 1890.

His descent from *Joseph*[1] *Moore* of Turkey Hills, Ct., d. 1745, and —— Owen, was through *Nodiah*,[2] who m. Anna Loomis, dau. of Samuel Loomis and Catharine Saxton; *Judge Pliny*,[3] b. Sheffield, Mass., 14 April, 1759, d. Champlain, N. Y., 18 Aug. 1822, who m. 22 Jan. 1787, Martha Corbin, dau. of Capt. John Corbin and Abigail Cabot; *Col. Amasa C.*,[4] b. Champlain, N. Y., 3 April, 1801, d. Plattsburg, N. Y., 20 Jan. 1865, who m. 18 Jan. 1826, Charlotte Elizabeth Mooers, dau of Major-Gen. Benjamin Mooers.

John W. m. 19 Nov. 1863, Emily, dau. of Capt. Horace B. Sawyer, U. S. N. (member of the Mass. Cincinnati). They have —

Emily Louisa Sawyer, b. Brookline, Mass., 19 Sept. 1864.
Clarence Sawyer, b. Herkimer, N. Y., 4 Aug. 1866.
Minnie Sawyer, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Dec. 1868.
Elsie Sawyer, b. Portsmouth, N. H., 28 March, 1871.
Emily Sawyer, b. Herkimer, N. Y., 1 Aug. 1877.

William Moor.

He was com. 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 9 Sept. 1778, and served to the end of the war. Re-entering the service, he was com. lieut. 1 May, 1787, and lieut. of artillery, 29 Sept. 1789. He d. in 1791 at the river St. Mary's, Ga., leaving no descendants.

WILLIAM FREDERICK JONES.

Great-grand-nephew of Lieut. Moor, whom he succ. in 1884; was b. Boston, 2 Dec. 1841. He was educated at the Dorchester public schools and at Harvard University. Served in the war of the Rebellion as a private and non-commissioned officer in the 44th reg. Mass. vols., from Aug. 1862, to June, 1863. Assist. Treas. of the Society since 1888. Resides in Dorchester.

Thos. Jones, his grandfather, was the son of Lieut. Moor's eldest sister, and m. Sarah Whitcomb, dau. of Col. Asa Whitcomb. A short sketch of Col. Whitcomb may be of interest in this connection. He was b. Lancaster, Mass., in 1820, and was a descendant of John Whitcomb, who came from Dorchester, Eng., to Dorchester, Mass., in 1633 or 1635. He served in the French and Indian war between 1748 and 1758; was Representative in the General Court for a number of years afterward; was colonel of the 26th Mass. reg. which reported for duty at Cambridge in May, 1775; paymaster-general of the army during the siege of Boston; commanded one of the regiments in garrison there after the British evacuated the town, and commanded the detachment which fortified

Long Island on the night of June 13, 1776. In the reorganization and consolidation of the army besieging Boston, which entailed the discharge of many officers, Col. Whitcomb was dropped on account of his age; but his men resented it, and declared they would not re-enlist. He told them that he did not doubt there were good reasons for the action taken; that he was satisfied with it; that it was not for them to complain, and that he would enlist as a private. When Washington heard of it he reinstated the Colonel, and in a general order commended his unselfish and patriotic conduct. Col. Whitcomb retired from the army in 1777, and died at Princeton, Mass., in 1804.

Thomas Jefferson Jones, father of William Frederick, was b. Princeton, 1804, and d. in Dorchester, in 1881. He m. Eliza Wier of Halifax, N. S., the descendant of a Tory family that emigrated from Newport, R. I., to Nova Scotia, and founded the town of Newport there.

William Moore.

Of Oxford, Mass.; d. there 6 Aug. 1819; H. U. 1767. Ensign in Ebenezer Francis's reg. in 1776; capt.-lieut. in Shepard's (4th) reg. in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778; com. capt. 15 June, 1779, and served through the war.

Benjamin Morgan.

Com. surgeon's mate in Vose's (1st) reg. 21 March, 1782; discharged, 3 Oct. 1783. His widow, who lived at Bennington Centre, Vt., applied for a government pension in 1859.

Amos Morrill.

Of Epsom, N. H.; d. St. Albans, Vt., in Jan. 1810, æ. 76. 1st. lieut. of Dearborn's Co. in Stark's reg. at Bunker Hill; com. capt. 1st N. H. reg. 8 Nov. 1776; major, 24 March, 1780–83.

Silas Morton.

He was the son of Silas and Martha Morton of Plymouth; b. 21 July, 1752; d. Pembroke, Mass., 25 March, 1840. Entering a Plymouth company of minute-men early in 1775, he was com. lieut. in Bailey's (2d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777, and left the army a brevet-capt. 30 Oct. 1783. Present at the siege of Boston, surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, storming of Stony Point, and at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason. He was often confidentially employed as bearer of despatches, and at the close of the contest, in recognition of his merit, was the recipient of a sword from Congress, which is now in the possession of the family.

He m. 5 Jan. 1792, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Foster of Kingston, and had two sons and six daughters.

EDWARD STRONG MOSELEY.

He was b. Newburyport, Mass., 22 June, 1813, and was educated at the Newburyport Academy, the Franklin Academy, Andover, and Yale College. After leaving college he entered the counting-room of B. A. Gould, in Boston. Upon the completion of his mercantile education he made successive voyages as supercargo to Batavia and Canton, Madras and Calcutta, and on his final return became associated with Mr. Gould in the East India trade, building many ships for the business. He has been President of the Newburyport Institution for Savings since 1861; President of the Mechanicks' National Bank; for many years chairman of the School Committee, and for more than a quarter of a century Trustee of Dummer Academy. He is a Director in the Bunker Hill Association; Vice-President of the Mass. Bible Society, and President of many local societies. In 1870

Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was admitted a member of the CINCINNATI SOCIETY in 1867, under the rule of 1854.

His grandfather, Ebenezer, from whom he derived the right of admission, was b. in Windham, Ct., grad. at Yale, 1763, and in 1767 was ordained missionary of the Society for propagating the Gospel in New England. In 1775 he was com. capt. in the 3d Ct. reg. (Col. Israel Putnam's), having command of a company of sixty able-bodied men, whom he had enlisted, and marched to Bunker Hill, where they did good service. Their position was at the breast-work and rail fence, where a stout resistance was made.

His brother Samuel, corporal in Knowlton's Co. of the same regiment, was there killed. Ebenezer was afterward authorized to raise 1,092 men to join the army at Providence, and was appointed one of the officers. A historian of the times says: "The troops for the defence of Rhode Island were all raised in Windham and New London Counties; and Ebenezer Moseley, a patriotic man of position and influence, was just the person for the service." He was subsequently colonel of the 5th Ct. reg., and was for many years Representative to the Legislature. His wife was Martha Strong, sister of Gov. Caleb Strong of Massachusetts. He d. in 1825.

The family and its connections are represented to have been eminently patriotic. His brother-in-law was Gen. Bellows of Walpole, N. H., an active officer in the Revolution. Another brother-in-law was Samuel Hunt, who held in 1759 a royal commission, but during the Revolutionary war he was commissary for the troops under Gen. Stark; still another brother-in-law was Hon. Samuel Hinckley, a descendant of Gov. Hinckley, who was wounded at the battle of White Plains. Col. Josiah Dunham was his nephew, who received direct from Washington the commission of captain, which hung in his parlor until his death.

Hon. Ebenezer, his son, and the father of Edward S., was b. 21 Nov. 1781; grad. at Yale Coll. in 1802 and settled in the practice of law in Newburyport. He was col. of the 6th reg. in 1813 and 1814; Representative, Senator, and Master in Chancery; President of the Essex Agricultural Society, in the year 1832 presidential elector, and filled many positions of public trust and honor. He d. in 1854.

The descent of Edward S. is from *John*,[1] who came over in 1629–30 from Lancashire, settled in Dorchester, and d. in 1661. His son *Thomas*[2] m. 28 Oct. 1658, Mary, dau. of Thomas Lawrence of Hingham. His son *Ebenezer*,[3] b. 4 Sept. 1673, d. in Dorchester, 19 Sept. 1740, m. Hannah Weeks; was one of the Selectmen and Town Treasurer of Dorchester. *Samuel*,[4] his son, b. 15 Aug. 1708, d. 26 July, 1791, grad. at Harvard, 1729, and was for a time chaplain of the Royal Governor; ordained pastor of the Second Church in Windham, 15 May, 1734, m. 4 July, 1734, Bethiah, dau. of Joseph Otis, Esq., described by the "Genealogical Register" as "of illustrious ancestry;" he d. in the 83d year of his age and 57th of his ministry. In the Collections of the Mass. Historical Society he is spoken of as "an accomplished gentleman and scholar." Col. *Ebenezer*,[5] his son, b. 19 Feb. 1741, d. 20 March, 1825. grad. at Yale, 1763, the third on the list of graduates; m. 14 Sept. 1773, Martha, sister of Gov. Strong. Hon. *Ebenezer*,[6] his son, b. 1781, grad. at Yale, 1802, m. 17 June, 1810, Mary Ann, dau. of Edward Oxnard, H. U. 1767, and a direct descendant of John Fox of the "Book of Martyrs" (London, 1563); d. 1854. *Edward S.*,[7] his son, m. 5 Feb. 1839, Charlotte Augusta, dau. of Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D., granddaughter of Ebenezer Buck, who served during the war as capt. under Gen. Wordsworth. The children of Edward S. now living are —

Edward A., Secretary of the Interstate Commission, m. Catharine M. Prescott, and has one daughter.

Charles William.

Mary Alice, m. Abiel I. Abbot, and has children.

Frederick Strong, m. Alice Poore, deceased, leaving one son.

Charlotte Augusta.

Samuel Myrick.

Of Watertown, Mass.; was a private in A. Crafts's Co. of Bond's reg. in 1775; com. lieut. and quartermaster in Sprout's (12th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; 1st lieut. 5 Sept. 1780; in 2d reg. in 1783; pensioner, living in Vermont in 1820; m. 11 April, 1786, Martha Brewer of Waltham, who was living in 1847.

Nathaniel Nason.

He was of Berwick, Me.; enlisted in 1775 as orderly sergeant of a company raised in South Berwick; was com. lieut. in Vose's (1st) reg. 1 Aug. 1779; quartermaster, 1 Feb. 1782; and was brevet-capt. at the close of the war. A curiously engraved powder-horn, which he had at Ticonderoga, Nov. 1776, when in the 18th (Phinney's) reg., is preserved. He d. in South Berwick, 27 July, 1818, æ. 72. His wife, Betsey Manning, d. in June, 1837. They had —

Sabina, who m. Moses Grant, and had six sons and one daughter.

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, b. 4 June, 1791, d. 1872, was elected a member of the Society in 1869, but failed to qualify; he m. 7 July, 1825, Sarah W., dau. of Richard Garland, a Revolutionary soldier of Bartlett, N. H. (b. 28 April, 1794).

Hope, m. Hannah Hubbard, and had three daughters and one son.

Henry Nelson.

Ensign and quartermaster in Vose's (1st) reg.; com. lieut. 15 March, 1782; in 3d reg. 1783.

Ezra Newhall.

He was b. in Connecticut in 1733; d. Salem, Mass., 7 April, 1798. He removed in early life to Saugus, Mass.; was com. by Gov. Pownall, 20 Feb. 1760, an ensign in Ruggles's (1st) battalion serving in the French war; was capt. of a Lynn

Co. in May, 1775; in Mansfield's reg. and in Hutchinson's reg. at the siege of Boston and invasion of Canada; major in 1776; lieut.-col. of Putnam's (5th) reg. 17 May, 1777; present at Burgoyne's surrender, and served with honor throughout the war. He settled in Salem in 1784; in 1791 was app. Collector U. S. Revenue for a portion of Essex County. An obituary notice of Col. Newhall states that "he served his country with fidelity and honor; and in civil and domestic life the character of an honest man, faithful friend, tender husband, and kind parent was most conspicuous in him."

He m. (1st) Sarah Fuller of Lynn; (2d) Eliza Breed, widow of Albert Gray, and had —

Thomas.

Samuel.

Gilbert, b. 10 Oct. 1775, d. 15 Oct. 1863, who followed his father's business, and kept a livery-stable.

Joseph, a tinsmith, who d. unm.

THOMAS NEWHALL.

Eldest son of Col. Ezra, whom he succ. in 1802; b. Saugus, Mass., 1754; d. Salem, 1 Jan. 1832. He m. 30 Dec. 1783, Mehitable Cheever (b. 23 July, 1762, d. 12 Jan. 1830), and had —

Thomas, b. 12 Oct. 1784, lost at sea, Oct. 1811.

Sally, b. 7 July, 1787, d. 3 Dec. 1787.

Lyman, b. 3 Feb. 1790, d. in infancy.

Samuel, b. 3 May, 1792, lost at sea, Oct. 1811.

Dudley S., b. 4 July, 1794, d. Illinois, 7 Dec. 1842.

Sarah, b. 31 Jan. 1797, m. 8 May, 1820, Wm. S. Wait, d. Illinois, 14 Sept. 1865.

Charlotte, b. 2 Oct. 1799, d. 14 Oct. 1801.

Edward A. H., b. 5 Dec. 1802.

Benjamin L., grandson of Ezra, applied for admission in 1872.

Samuel Newman.

He entered the Boston Latin School in 1766; served two years and seven months in Crafts's artillery reg. as a lieut., afterward in the navy, under Capt. S. Nicholson, until 1783, and was twice a prisoner; app. lieut. 2d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791; capt., 7 Nov. 1791, but had been killed, 4 Nov. 1791, in St. Clair's battle with the Miami Indians.

HENRY NEWMAN.

Eldest brother of Samuel, whom he succ. in 1802; b. Boston, 1756; d. 28 Nov. 1811; Boston Latin School, 1764. He m. Deborah, dau. of Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Cushing, who d. 9 May, 1845, æ. 82.

HENRY NEWMAN.

Eldest son of Henry, whom he succ. in 1813; d. Boston, 28 July, 1861, æ. 78. William H. H. Newman, grand-nephew of Lieut. Samuel, was elected in 1888 as the successor of Henry.

Samuel Nicholson.

He was b. Chestertown, eastern shore of Maryland, 1743; d. senior officer of the navy, at Charlestown, Mass., 29 Dec. 1811. He was a lieut. under Paul Jones in the action between the "Bon Homme Richard" and "Serapis;" was made a capt. 17 Sept. 1779, and early in 1782 commanded the "Deane" of 32 guns, in which he cruised successfully, taking among other prizes three sloops of war, with an aggregate of 44 guns. On the reorganization of the navy he was com. capt. 10 June, 1794, and was the first commander of the frigate "Constitution," which was built and launched under his supervision. In April, 1806, upon the second reorganization of the navy, he was appointed senior

captain. He was instrumental in laying out and building up the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Mass., commanding there for many years.

He m. at Ten Hills Farm, 9 Feb. 1780, Mary Dowse, a niece of Sir John Temple. She d. 16 April, 1815, æ. 57. They had six sons and four daughters.

JAMES WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON.

Son of Nathaniel Dowse (1792–1822), an officer of the U. S. navy, who served in the war of 1812, and grandson of Capt. Samuel, whom he succ. in 1875; was b. Dedham, Mass., 10 March, 1821; d. city of New York, 28 Oct. 1887. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy in 1838, and was acting master in the Mexican war. In 1853–55 he was lieutenant of the sloop "Vandalia," connected with the Japanese expedition under Commodore Matthew C. Perry. At the beginning of the war he commanded the "Isaac Smith" in the Port Royal expedition, and was commended by Admiral Dupont for coolness and courage. In the winter of 1861–62 he was on service in Florida, and in the spring of 1862 had command at St. Augustine. In July, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1862–63 he was ordnance officer on the New York station. In 1863–64 he commanded the "Shamrock" in the South Atlantic blockading squadron before Charleston. At the battle of Mobile Bay he commanded the ironclad "Manhattan," and took a prominent part in the capture of the Confederate ram "Tennessee." He afterward bombarded and reduced Fort Powell and Fort Morgan. After the war he had command of the "Mohongo" in the Pacific squadron, and in July, 1866, was promoted to be captain. In 1871–72 he commanded the flagship "Lancaster" of the squadron at Brazil. In 1873 he was promoted to be commodore, and was in command of the Navy

Yard, New York, from Sept. 1876, to May, 1880. In Sept. 1880, he was promoted to be rear-admiral, and in the following year he took command of the fleet on the European station. He received the commendation of the Navy Department and the thanks of the governments of England, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, and Egypt for his aid in restoring order and preserving from destruction by fire the city of Alexandria, Egypt, after its bombardment by a British fleet in July, 1882. He was placed on the retired list, 10 March, 1883.

It is an interesting fact that, since 1755, eighteen members of the Nicholson family have been in the naval service of the country.

Admiral Nicholson's son, William Henry Drake Nicholson, b. city of New York, 2 Jan. 1847, was elected a member of the Society in 1888.

Thomas Nixon.

He was b. Framingham, Mass., 7 May, 1736; d. on the passage from Boston to Portland, 12 Aug. 1800. Christopher, his father, came to Framingham from the South, and m. about 1726 Mary Sever. John, his elder brother, b. 11 March, 1727, was a soldier at the capture of Louisburg, in 1745; a captain at the battle of Lake George, 8 July, 1758; led a company of minute-men from Sudbury in the battle of Lexington; commanded a regiment at Bunker Hill, and was severely wounded; com. brig.-gen. 9 Aug. 1776, and commanded the 1st Mass. brigade at Stillwater, where a cannon-ball passed so near his head as to impair permanently the sight of one eye and the hearing of one ear. In poor health, he resigned his com. 12 Sept. 1780; removed to Middlebury, Vt., about 1803, and d. there 24 March, 1815. Col. Thomas Nixon was an ensign in the French war (1756–63); capt. of minute-men, and present

at the battle of Lexington in 1775; lieut.-col. of his brother's (Col. John Nixon's) reg. at the siege of Boston; col. of the 6th continental reg. from 9 Aug. 1776, to 1 Jan. 1781; distinguished in the battles preceding Burgoyne's surrender in Oct. 1777, and served to the close of the war with bravery and efficiency. He removed to Southborough about 1784.

By his wife, Bethia Stearns, he had —

Cate, b. 31 July, 1758, m. William Stowell of Worcester, moved to Paris, Me., and d. 1842.

Thomas.

Asa, b. 17 Aug. 1767, d. 1 Dec. 1771.

Hannah, b. 21 Sept. 1772, m. John Nichols of Southborough.

Bethiah, d. Southborough, 19 March, 1823.

THOMAS NIXON.

Only son of Col. Thomas, whom he succ. in 1802; b. Framingham, Mass., 19 March, 1762, d. there 4 Jan. 1842. He was a fifer at the Concord fight; quartermaster's sergeant in his father's reg. until discharged, 1 Dec. 1780. He was a Selectman of Framingham for two years, and a Representative to the General Court one year.

He m. 16 May, 1790, Lydia Hagar, of Marlborough, who d. 21 May, 1822. Children —

Warren.

Otis, b. 11 March, 1796, who m. —— Swain, and moved to Ohio.

Sukey, b. 23 Nov. 1797, d. unm. 3 Aug. 1828.

Reny, b. 25 Nov. 1799, d. unm. 29 Jan. 1824.

WARREN NIXON.

Eldest son of Thomas, whom he succ. in 1843; b. Framingham, Mass., 9 March, 1793; d. there 4 Nov. 1872. He learned civil engineering at an early age, and practised that profession during his active life. He was chairman of the local board of tax assessors for forty years; a Selectman fifteen; a Repre-

sentative to the General Court one year. He was also captain of a light infantry company in the militia service.

He m. May, 1818, Salome, dau. of Edmond Rice of Wayland. Children living in 1890 —

LAURELLA, b. 6 April, 1820, m. 4 April, 1849, Aaron Hosmer of Acton, Mass.

OLENIA, b. 27 Jan. 1822, m. 21 Jan. 1845, Peter B. Davis of Framingham.

SALINA, b. 23 July, 1825, m. 18 Feb. 1851, Baxter Rice of Southborough.

MARCELLUS.

MARCELLUS NIXON.

Only son of Warren, whom he succ. in 1874; was b. Framingham, Mass., 6 June, 1833. He served nine months in the war of the Rebellion, and receives a pension. He is a farmer, and resides in Framingham.

He m. 14 June, 1857, Martha A., dau. of Nathan Hosmer; (2d) 9 Nov. 1864, Susan A., dau. of Luther Kendall; (3d) 21 Jan. 1885, Addie, dau. of William A. Swallow. No children.

William North.

He was b. Fort Frederic, Pemaquid, Me., 1755; d. N. Y. City, 3 Jan. 1836. After his father's death his mother removed with him to Boston, where he entered the Latin School in 1764. On 9 May, 1776, he was com. 2d lieut. in Gill's Co. of Crafts's reg. of artillery, and capt. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 10 May, 1777. He served as an aide to Baron Steuben in 1779, and was a favorite of that officer. He was appointed inspector of the troops remaining in service in 1784; was several times elected to the Legislature of New York; was Speaker of the Assembly; U. S. Senator from 21 May, 1789, till 3 March, 1799, and a conspicuous Federalist; and was one of the first Canal Commissioners of New York. He was appointed in 1798 by Pres. Adams, during the *quasi* war with

France, adjutant and inspector-general of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general. Baron Steuben, who "loved him like a son for his unreserved devotion, for his jovial and amiable disposition, and for his energy and zeal," made him one of his executors, and bequeathed to him one half of his estate, and the sword and gold box given him by the city of New York.

John[1] *North*, his immigrant ancestor, b. Westmeath, Ireland, came to America in 1730 with his wife, Lydia, and settled in Harrington, at Pemaquid, Me., and d. 1740. His son, Capt. *John*[2] (father of Gen. William), came over with his father in 1730; removed to St. George's River; was capt. of Fort Frederic and Fort St. George's during the French and Indian war; judge of the C. C. P. of Lincoln County, appointed in 1760; d. 26 March, 1763. He m. (1st) Elizabeth Lewis, who d. ——; (2d) 31 July, 1746, Elizabeth, dau. of James Pitson of Boston. She d. 24 June, 1789.

William m. 14 Oct. 1787, Mary, dau. of Hon. James Duane, who d. 11 May, 1813. Children —

Frederic William Steuben, b. 14 July, 1788, d. 1789.
Marie, b. 12 Aug. 1789, d. 8 June, 1812.
James Duane, b. 28 Jan. 1791, d. May, 1792.
Elizabeth, b. 1792, d. unm. 8 June, 1845.
William Augustus Steuben, b. 1 Feb. 1793, m. in 1823 Margaret Bridge, d. 7 Nov. 1845 (Union Coll. 1812), left three children.
Adelia, b. 14 May, 1797, m. Major Henry Saunders, U. S. A.

Alexander Oliver.

Com. ensign, 19 Oct. 1781; in Vose's (1st) reg. in 1783; settled in Belpré, O., in 1789; was a pensioner, living in New York, in 1820; and d. soon afterward, leaving a large family. A nephew, Henry Jackson Oliver, was living at Broad Alban, Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1827.

Robert Oliver.

He was b. near Boston, 1738; d. Marietta, O., in May, 1810. His parents, who were from the north of Ireland, took

J. W. Palfrey

him when quite young to Barre, where his early years were passed on his father's farm. When the war broke out, he was a lieut. of a company of minute-men, with which he marched to Cambridge in April, 1775. He was com. capt. in Doolittle's reg. 12 June, 1775, and was present at the siege of Boston in James Reed's reg. in 1776; com. major, 1 Nov. 1777, in Greaton's (3d) reg.; brigade major in 1780; brevet-colonel in 1782. He was engaged in the battles with Burgoyne, and especially in storming the German intrenchments, 7 Oct., under Col. Rufus Putnam, to whose regiment he was then attached. He was a good disciplinarian, and for a time acted as adjutant-general of the Northern division of the army. After the war he bought a farm at Conway, Mass., and volunteered in 1786–87 in the suppression of Shays's insurrection. He was one of the founders of Marietta in 1788; and in 1789, with Major Haffield White and Capt. John Dodge, he erected a saw and grist mill on Wolf Creek in Waterford, the first mills ever built in Ohio. He was one of the leaders in this settlement, and active in its defence against the Indians; was a Representative of Washington County in the Territorial Legislature in 1798, and one of the five Councillors; was President of the Territorial Council in 1800–3; colonel of the 2d reg. militia; and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

He m. about 1775 Molly Walker, by whom he had a large family of children. His son WILLIAM, b. Conway, 1771, was living in Wethersfield, Henry Co., Ill., in 1849.

FRANCIS WINTHROP PALFREY.

He was the eldest son of John Gorham Palfrey, the historian; and was b. Boston, 11 April, 1831; d. Cannes, France, 5 Dec. 1889; admitted in 1875, under the rule of 1854. His great-grandfather, Col. William Palfrey (1741–80), on whose account he was admitted, was aide-de-camp to Gen. Wash-

ington, with the rank of major, in March and April of 1776. He was then appointed paymaster-general of the army, with the rank of lieut.-colonel. In 1780 he was appointed consul-general to France; but the vessel in which he embarked on his mission was lost, with all on board.

Francis Winthrop Palfrey * entered college as the first scholar of his class, coming from the Boston Latin School, and throughout his college course maintained high rank, graduating [1851] with distinguished honors. Immediately after leaving college he entered the Law School, where he subsequently took the degree of Bachelor of Laws; and later he began the practice of his profession in Boston. Well grounded in the rudiments of his studies, he gave every promise of success at the bar. Soon, however, the great Rebellion broke out, and, like thousands of other young men at that period, appreciating their duties and their responsibilities, without hesitation Palfrey offered his services to the Government, which were readily accepted. Commissioned as lieut.-col. of the 20th Mass. vols. in the summer of 1861 [July 1], he left the State with his regiment, which very soon afterward was engaged in the battle of Ball's Bluff. During the campaign of the next year this regiment saw a great deal of hard service, and was engaged in many severe battles. In some of these actions Palfrey was in command, and in more than one of them was wounded. At Antietam his shoulder was badly shattered, making a wound which was ultimately the cause of his death. Promoted to the colonelcy [18 Dec. 1862], he was soon obliged to resign from the military service on account of his disabilities; and 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted a brig.-gen. for gallant conduct at the battle of Antietam, and for meritorious services during the

* This sketch of Gen. Palfrey's career is taken from the remarks of Dr Samuel A. Green (his classmate) at a meeting of the Mass Historical Society, 12 Dec. 1889.

war. He was commissioned capt. and lieut.-col. commanding 1st Co. Cadets, M. V. M., 28 Dec. 1870; and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of the Commonwealth, 25 Jan. 1872. In 1873 he was elected a resident member of the Mass. Historical Society.

"His life after the war was a constant struggle against pain and weakness. It was a steady and most gallant fight; his constant purpose being to do the work for which he felt himself fitted, and the doing of which he therefore felt must be his appointed task in the world. For Gen. Palfrey was a most conscientious man; earnestly desirous to ascertain the proper field of duty, he was equally decided and persistent in the doing of the work. Unfortunately he was so much hampered by his health that he was able to accomplish but little. But his writings, though few, were of the best of their class. His brief memoir of Major Henry Livermore Abbott, of his own regiment, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, is an admirable piece of work. A more difficult task, the Life of Brevet Maj.-Gen. William F. Bartlett, was welcomed by the public as one of the most interesting and notable biographies that the war gave to us. His contribution to the Scribner series of the Campaigns of the Civil War, the volume on the Antietam and Fredericksburg, was carefully, impartially, and vigorously written, and is an authority on that period of the war. His paper in 'The Memorial History of Boston' is a valuable summary of the work of Boston in the civil war." *

Just before sailing for Europe, in the autumn of 1889, he had put the finishing touches on Vol. V. of his father's "History of New England," which had been left in manuscript by the writer, but still required some revision.

He was elected SECRETARY of this SOCIETY in 1880, and held the position until his death. At a special meeting of the Standing Committee, 24 Dec. 1889, Pres. Cobb spoke feelingly of the character and career of Gen. Palfrey; and a

* From remarks of John C. Ropes, Esq., at a meeting of the Mass. Historical Society, 12 Dec. 1889.

series of resolutions, offered by Winslow Warren, Esq., were unanimously adopted.

He m. 29 March, 1865, Louisa Caroline, dau. of Sidney Bartlett of Boston. They had —

Marian, b. 13 Nov. 1866.
Anna, b. 10 Oct. 1869.
Louisa, b. 4 Jan. 1873.

JOHN CARVER PALFREY.

Brother of Gen. Francis W., whom he succ. in 1890, was b. Cambridge, Mass., 25 Dec. 1833. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, the Hopkins Classical School, Cambridge, Harvard College (A.B. 1853, A.M. 1857), and the Military Academy at West Point, — graduating from the last-named place as the first scholar in the class of 1857. He was com. brevet 2d lieut. corps engineers, U. S. A., 1 July, 1857; 2d lieut. 31 Dec. 1857; 1st lieut. 3 Aug. 1861; capt. 3 March, 1863. He was chief engineer at the capture of Port Hudson, La., for which he was appointed by the President brevet-lieut.-col., U. S. A.; engineer at the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala., for which he was made brevet-major, U. S. A.; assist. insp.-gen. and chief engineer 13th army corps, with rank of lieut.-col., U. S. vols., from 15 March to 1 Aug. 1865; brevet-lieut.-col. U. S. A. for services at the siege and capture of Mobile, Ala.; brevet-col. and brevet-brig.-gen., U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services during the war of the Rebellion. After the war he became Superintendent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. at Lowell, and continued in that position until 1874, when he became Treasurer of the Manchester Mills, which office he still holds. He is Vice-President of the Institution for Savings; Vice-President of the Webster National Bank; member of the Military Historical Society of Massachu-

setts, and Director of the Ministry at Large. He resides in Belmont.

He m. 21 Oct. 1874, Adelaide Eliza, dau. of Samuel Russell Payson. Children —

John Gorham, b. 2 Oct. 1875.

Francis Winslow, b. 27 March, 1877.

Hannah Gilbert, b. 13 Dec. 1881.

Aaron Pardee.

He was b. 12 Nov. 1755, in Sharon or Litchfield, Ct.; d. Newburyport, Mass., 21 Feb. 1837. He received a warrant from Gov. Hancock as 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 7 Nov. 1781, and was com. by Congress, 17 Jan. 1782; was acting paymaster until the close of the war; afterward a merchant in Newburyport, where he held many municipal offices. Up to 1833 he always attended the 4th of July meetings of the Society.

He m. Jane, dau. of Matthew Perkins, and a sister of Jacob Perkins, the inventor. She d. 25 Oct. 1815. They had six sons and two daughters.

By his 2d wife, Mrs. Mary (Wylie) Knapp, who d. 28 March, 1835, he had one daughter.

Henry Pardee, the eldest son (b. 29 June, 1787, d. 1 July, 1815), m. in 1810 Fanny Long, dau. of Robert and Ruth (White) Long, granddaughter of Judge Philip White of New Hampshire. She d. 1 July, 1814. Their child, *Fanny Maria*, b. 10 Oct. 1812, m. 27 March, 1834, William E. Currier of Newburyport, and d. 8 Aug. 1859. Their children were: *Henry Pardee; Marie Long; Lewis Augustus; Rufus Choate; Frederick G.; Fanny Jane; Winfield Scott; Wallace Bruce; Georgiana Augusta; Adelaide Wilhelmina.*

Benjamin Parker.

Of Andover; d. 1801. Com. lieut. in Wesson's (afterward H. Jackson's 9th) reg.; served five years, and retired 1 Jan. 1783.

Elias Parker.*

He was the son of Daniel Parker; was b. Boston, 3 June, 1760; d. Petersburg, Va., 8 Dec. 1798. Present with his brother Daniel at Bunker Hill; com. 2d lieut. in Crane's artillery, 13 Sept. 1777; 1st lieut. 2 Aug. 1780; in Vose's (1st) reg. 1781–83. After the war he was a merchant in Petersburg, Va. Daniel, his brother (H. U. 1773), d. Salem, Mass., in Dec. 1821. He was a 2d lieut. in Knox's artillery, 1776; was afterward in Brooks's (7th) reg., and subsequently taught a grammar-school in Salem.

His descent from *John*[1] *Parker* of Biddeford, Eng., one of the company of Richard Vines, who took lands at the mouth of the Saco River, purchased in 1650 of the Indian Sagamore Robert Hood, "Parker's Island," at the mouth of the Kennebec, d. in 1660, was through *John*,[2] b. 1634, killed by the Indians at Casco in 1690, who bought of the Indians in 1659 a large tract of land on the west side of the Kennebec, including what is now Phipsburg (his father, his wife, and brother were all killed by the Indians); *Daniel*,[3] b. 1667, d. 1694, who moved to Charlestown; *Isaac*,[4] b. 1692, d. 1742; *Daniel*[5] (his father), b. 1726, d. 1785, who removed during the Revolutionary war to Salem, and who m. Margaret Jarvis.

ISAAC PARKER, LL.D.

Brother of Elias, whom he succ. in 1830; b. Boston, 17 June, 1768; d. 26 July, 1830. He was the eighth son of Daniel and Margaret (Jarvis) Parker; grad. at Harvard University in 1786; studied law in the office of Judge Tudor; settled as a lawyer successively in Castine, Portland (1801), and Boston (1806); was a member of Congress from Maine in 1797–99; U. S. Marshal for that district, 1797–1801; President of Mass Constitutional Convention, 1820, and took a spirited part in its debates when in committee

* The original autograph roll is signed *E. J Parker.*

of the whole; Professor of Law in Harvard University, 1816–27; Judge of Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1806–14, and Chief-Justice from 1814 till his death. He was a member of many of the societies in and about Boston, — the American Academy, the Bible Society, and others, — and was always willing to perform his share of the labor incident to such offices. "For more than a quarter of a century he was one of the most influential men in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This influence was noiseless and constant; it was found in the temples of justice, the halls of legislation, in the seminaries of learning, at the ballot-boxes, on 'Change, in the social circle, — everywhere. He had genius without eccentricity, and learning without pedantry. In him firmness was united to flexibility, and delicacy with decision." He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1814.

He m. Rebecca Hall of Boston, and had EDWARD W. and seven other children.

EDWARD WILLIAM PARKER.

Eldest son of Isaac, whom he succ. in 1831; b. Castine, Me., 5 May, 1795; d. Hyde Park, Mass., 6 Feb. 1873. He had a son, JAMES G.

John Paterson.

He was the son of Capt. John Paterson; was b. Farmington, Ct., 1743; d. Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., 19 July, 1808; Y. C. 1762. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised until about 1774, when he moved with his wife's father, Deacon Josiah Lee, to Lenox, Mass., and became a member of the Provincial Congress of 1774–75. The news of the battle of Lexington reached Berkshire at noon on the 20th of April; and at sunrise the following morning the regiment of minute-men, which Paterson had been

chosen to command, was on the way to Cambridge, where it was employed in constructing the first redoubt thrown up on the lines about Boston. On the day of the Bunker Hill battle his regiment defended Fort No. 3 in Charlestown, a work of their own construction. After the evacuation of Boston, Col. Paterson was ordered to Canada, where a part of his regiment was engaged in the disastrous affair of the Cedars. After the retreat from Canada, the regiment joined Washington just in time to take part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Paterson was com. brig.-gen. 21 Feb. 1777; was distinguished at Saratoga and at Monmouth; was a member of the board of officers that tried Major André, and remained in service to the close of the war. During Shays's rebellion, 1786–87, Gen. Paterson headed a detachment of the Berkshire militia, ordered out for its suppression. Subsequently, removing to Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., he became Chief-Justice of the County Court; was four years a member of the Assembly; member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1801; member of Congress, 1803–5; and was VICE-PRES. of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI in 1785–86.

He m. 1766, Elizabeth Lee. They had —

JOSIAH LEE, b. 8 Oct. 1766, m. Jan. 1788, Clarissa, dau. of Gen. Caleb Hyde.

HANNAH, m. —— Eggleston.

POLLY, d. S. Carolina, unm.

RUTH, b. Aug. 1774, m. 14 Nov. 1797, Ira Seymour of Lisle.

BETSEY, d. unm.

JOHN PIERCE, b. 5 May, 1787, m. 16 Sept. 1809, Sally Osborn.

MARIA, b. 1789, m. April, 1808, Samuel Kilborn of Spencerport, N. Y.

Ebenezer Peabody.

He was b. Bedford, Mass., 7 Dec. 1742; d. 1829. Present at Bunker Hill; com. lieut. in Alden's (afterward Brooks's 7th)

reg.; and was in the battles with Burgoyne, and in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in northern New York.

He m. (1st) Elizabeth Pearl, 9 Feb. 1764, d. 11 March, 1776; (2d) Sarah Pearl, 18 March, 1780, d. Feb. 1847.

John Peirce.

He was the son of Isaac and Mary (Hardy) Peirce; b. Boston, 28 Sept. 1750; d. unm. at Fort McHenry, Walnut Hills, near Vicksburg, Miss., 22 July, 1798. Com. lieut. in Knox's artillery in 1776; 2d lieut. in Callender's Co., Crane's artillery, 12 Sept. 1777; capt.-lieut. 12 Sept. 1778. He saw much active service, beginning with the siege of Boston and ending with the close of the war in 1783. Re-entering the service of his country under the Confederation, he was com. lieut. 1 May, 1787; lieut. of artillery, 29 Sept. 1789; capt. Oct. 1791. Isaac Peirce, his brother (b. 25 Dec. 1753, d. 27 Feb. 1781), was aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Gates with the rank of major. His youngest brother, Hardy Peirce (b. 20 July, 1756), was a lieut. in Knox's artillery, and was killed at Fort Lee, 5 Nov. 1776.

His descent from *Thomas*,[1] of Charlestown, 1634, freeman 6 May, 1635, d. 7 Oct. 1666, æ. 83, and wife Elizabeth, was through *Thomas*,[2] b. England, who was in Woburn as early as 1643, many years Selectman of Woburn, and styled "Sergeant" Thomas, d. 6 Nov. 1683, who m. Elizabeth (d. 5 March, 1688); *Samuel*,[3] b. 7 April, 1656, freeman 1684, who m. 9 Dec. 1680, Lydia Bacon; *Isaac*,[4] b. Boston, 22 March, 1687, a freeman and entitled Esq., m. 5 May, 1708, Grace, dau. of Lewis Tucker of Casco; *Isaac*[5] (his father), b. Boston, 12 Oct. 1722, d. there 11 Dec. 1811, who m. 5 Jan. 1745, Mary Hardy of Salem, and had eight children.

JOSEPH PEIRCE.

Eldest brother of John, whom he succ. in 1808; b. Boston, 25 Dec. 1745; d. there 1 Jan. 1828; Boston Latin School,

1756. Boston gave to the cause of the Revolution no family more patriotic, devoted, and self-sacrificing than that of Isaac Peirce, 2d, and his four sons here noticed. Joseph, the elder, was a prominent merchant of the town, a man of great integrity, and possessed considerable influence with his fellow-citizens. Feeble health and a young and increasing family prevented his taking an active part in the struggle for liberty, which however received the aid both of his purse and his influence. From his store on the north side of State Street he witnessed the "Massacre" of 5 March, 1770. He was the founder of the Provincial "Grenadier" corps, and its commander on the occasion of its first parade, 8 June, 1772; Henry Knox, afterward major-general and Secretary of War, being second in command. The splendid uniform, military appearance, drill, and efficiency of this corps are of traditional renown. It elicited the commendation of the British officers then in Boston, and received the special notice of Gov. Gage on his public entry into Boston in May, 1774. Mr. Pierce was the friend and correspondent of Gen. Knox, with whom he was afterward associated in the proprietorship of large tracts of land in Maine. Knox's letters to him were, unfortunately, lost in 1811, by the burning of a store in which they were deposited.

His son, Joseph Hardy Peirce, succ. him in the Society in 1828, but omitted to qualify himself by making the usual declaration. He was b. Boston, 8 March, 1773; was a merchant and supercargo, and made several foreign voyages; was Secretary of the Board of War of Massachusetts in 1812–14; clerk of the Municipal Court, 1816–30; agent of Massachusetts for claims against the General Government growing out of the war of 1812; and was lost at sea, while on the passage from New York to Mobile and New Orleans, in Dec. 1831.

Joseph m. 6 April, 1771, Ann, dau. of Col. Thomas Dawes. Children —

Joseph Hardy, m. Frances Temple Cordis, and had many children.
Ann, b. 11 Aug. 1774, d. 10 Oct. 1800, m. John Lathrop, son of Rev. John Lathrop, of Boston.
Hannah Dawes, b. 3 Jan. 1783, m. Thos. P. Kettell, d. 1856.
Elizabeth Somes, b. 25 Oct. 1787, m. Fitch Pool Putnam.
Maria, b. Oct. 1789.

HENRY AUGUSTUS PEIRCE.

Son of Joseph Hardy, and grandson of Joseph Peirce, whom he succ. in 1856; b. Dorchester, Mass., 15 Dec. 1808; d. San Francisco, Cal., 29 July, 1885. He was educated at public and private schools of Boston. In Oct. 1824, at the age of sixteen, he embarked in the "Griffin," commanded by his brother Marcus T. Peirce, for a voyage to the N. W. coast, a country now known as the Territory of Alaska, where he was engaged in the fur trade until the year 1829. He then sailed for Honolulu, where he resided as a merchant until his return to Boston, with a moderate fortune, in 1842. Here he became an extensive merchant and ship-owner, engaged in commerce with the Hawaiian Islands, Russian settlements in Asia, California, Manila, and China. During the civil war he encountered severe losses; and in 1867, having withdrawn in a great measure from business, he settled in Yazoo Co., Miss., as a cotton-planter. Owing to unpropitious seasons, and also to unfortunate speculations in the cotton-market, he lost nearly all the remainder of a once large fortune, accumulated by so much of toil and enterprise. Through the interest of Hon. Hamilton Fish, President-General of the Society and Secretary of State of the United States, he was in May, 1869, appointed U. S. Minister, resident at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. He held that position until 1877. In Jan. 1878, being then in San Francisco, he was appointed by King Kalakaua to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Hawaiian

Government. In July following he resigned and returned to San Francisco, where he took up his permanent residence. ASSIST. TREAS. of the SOCIETY, 1865–77.

He m. 5 July, 1838, Susan R. Thompson. Children —

ELLA AUGUSTA, 3 Oct. 1839, m. Frederick Clapp of Greenfield, Mass.

HENRY MARCUS, b. 23 Nov. 1846.*

Silas Peirce.

He was b. Groton, Mass., 27 July, 1750; d. Peterborough, N. H., 22 Nov. 1809. Com. capt. in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 5 Dec. 1779; wounded in the left arm, and afterward a pensioner. He m. Hannah, dau. of Gen. Henry Woods, of Pepperell.

William Perkins.

He was b. Boston, 1742; was a mechanic, and before the Revolution was a member of Paddock's artillery Co. At the battle of Bunker Hill he was a lieut. in Callender's Co., of which, after the court-martial and temporary disgrace of that brave officer, he was made captain. Com. capt. in Knox's reg. of artillery, 1 Jan. 1776; in Crane's reg. of artillery, 1 Jan. 1777; com. major of the same, 12 Sept. 1778; served through the war, and present at the siege of Boston; stationed at "Grenadier's" battery, N. Y., in June, 1776; at Harlem Heights in Oct. 1776; at Peek's and Fish Kill, Dec. 1776; Whitemarsh, Nov. 1777; Valley Forge, 1777–78; in Sullivan's R. I. campaign, 1778; in charge of the park of artillery and military stores at Providence, 1779–81; and afterward at West Point. On 10 Nov. 1785, he was appointed to the command of the Castle in Boston harbor, then belonging to the

* A full report on the succession to the place made vacant by the death of H. A Peirce will be found on the records of the Standing Committee, 4 July, 1887.

State of Massachusetts, and continued in command with rank of lieut.-col. until its cession in 1798 to the United States. Col. Perkins d. of yellow fever at Boston, 27 Oct. 1802.

His descent from *Edmund*[1] *Perkins* of Boston, 1675, who d. ab. 1693, and wife Susannah, widow of John Howlett, dau. of Francis Hudson, was through *Edmund*,[2] b. 6 Sept. 1683, who m. Mary Farris; *William*[3] (his father), and Elizabeth, dau. of William Palfrey of Boston. He m. 20 Dec. 1763, Abigail Cox. Children —

William, lost at sea ab. 1792, no issue.

Samuel.

Abigail, m. Benj. Weld of Boston, d. Brunswick, Me.

Elizabeth, d. unm. at Brighton, Mass.

Ann, b. Providence, R. I., m. Samuel Rogers of Boston, d. Brighton, Mass.

Henry, b. Boston, d. at sea, no issue.

Charles James, b. Boston, 17 June, 1784, d. Rio Janeiro, 26 Aug. 1817, no issue.

La Fayette, b. Castle Island, Boston harbor, 26 March, 1786, M. D. (H. U. 1814), m. Dorcas, dau. of Benj. Abbot, 30 Dec. 1817, had six children.

SAMUEL PERKINS.

Eldest son of Col. William, whom he succ. in 1804; b. Boston, 2 Sept. 1770; d. Roxbury, Mass., 1 Aug. 1846. When about thirteen years old he became an apprentice to Major John Johnston, portrait-painter; and at nineteen began the painting business, chiefly on houses and ships, and continued it till about 1815, when he undertook to paint carpets. He built a large factory for this business in Roxbury, which he carried on for some years. President of the Mass. Charitable Mechanics' Association in 1825 and 1826; Assist. Treas. of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1835–41; Treasurer, 1841–45.

He m. 16 May, 1793, Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel Call of Boston, and had five sons, four of whom d. without issue, and six daughters.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

Eldest son of Samuel, whom he succ. in 1847; was b. Boston, 4 Oct. 1804; d. there 13 July, 1887. He was for many years a prominent and successful merchant in his native city, and held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected TREASURER of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI in 1847, and held the office until 1878, when his associates yielded to his urgent request to be relieved from a service which had become burdensome on account of age. He received the thanks of the Society for his long and faithful services, and a committee was appointed to procure and present to him some token expressive of the value of his services and of the regard in which he was held by his associates. The committee presented to him, on 7 Nov. 1878, a silver salver, bearing the following inscription: —

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
TO
WILLIAM PERKINS.

In grateful recognition of his services as Treasurer of the Society from A.D. 1847 to A.D. 1878, covering a period of thirty-one years. A service distinguished by an integrity as unsullied as it was unquestioned, a devotion to duty that never flagged, and a demeanor that commanded universal respect and admiration.

JULY 4, 1878.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee, 3 Nov. 1887, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, President of the Society, in speaking of the loss sustained by them in the death of Mr. Perkins, said: —

"To great modesty and simplicity of manner he united inflexible firmness and stern integrity. During forty years he was recognized as one of the most influential members in the councils of this Society; and I do not hesitate to affirm that during this period no member ren-

dered more important and valuable services. By his death the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati is deprived of one of its purest and noblest members, and our community loses a well known and estimable citizen."

He m. 2 Nov. 1835, Catharine Callender, dau. of John Amory of Dorchester. Children —

James Amory, b. 9 July, 1836, H. U. 1856, 1st lieut. 24th Mass. vols., killed at Morris Island, S. C., 26 Aug. 1863, no issue.

William Edward, b. 23 March, 1838.

Robert Shaw, b. 6 July, 1842, d. 8 June, 1873.

Helen Amory, b. 25 May, 1846, m. Dr. John Homans of Boston.

JOHN WARREN PERKINS.

Son of La Fayette Perkins, and grandson of Col. William, adm. 1888, was b. Weld, Me., 17 March, 1820. He was educated at Farmington, Me.; went into business there in 1840; removed to Portland in 1853, and is engaged in business there as a wholesale druggist.

He m. (1st) June, 1845, Margaret Hunter of Farmington, Me.; he m. (2d) Oct. 29, 1861, Eliza A. Bellows of Lancaster, N. H. Children —

Edward W., b. Aug. 27, 1850.

Mary B., b. May 14, 1863.

Maude E., b. June 9, 1871.

Andrew Peters.

He was b. Medfield, Mass., 24 Jan 1742; d. Westborough, Mass., 5 Feb. 1822. He enlisted from Mendon as capt. in Col. Joseph Read's reg. in May, 1775; com. major in Bailey's (2d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; com. lieut.-col. of Bigelow's (15th) reg. 1 July, 1779; present at the siege of Boston, invasion of Canada, surrender of Burgoyne, and continued in service until 1 Jan. 1781.

He m. 30 March, 1768, Beulah Lovett. Children (all b. in Mendon) —

Lovett.
Daniel, b. 27 July, 1770.
Sibyl, b. 4 Sept. 1772.
Silvia, b. 8 Nov. 1783.
Hannah, b. 14 March, 1786.

LOVETT PETERS.

Eldest son of Col. Andrew, whom he succ. in 1824; b. Mendon, Mass., 19 Jan. 1769; d. Westborough, 15 Jan. 1863.

He m. Mary Plympton, and had —

Beulah Lovett, b. 2 April, 1797.
Andrew, b. 11 March, 1799, d. unm. 11 April, 1840.
Augustus, b. 7 Nov. 1800, d. Brookfield, Wis., 1847, m. at Rochester, N. Y., 10 Oct. 1830, Lucy Pollard, and had *John Lovett.*
Onslow, b. 1 March, 1802.
Mary Plympton, b. 26 May, 1804.
William, b. 5 March, 1807.
Daniel, b. 9 Nov. 1808.
John, b. 26 Dec. 1810.
Hannah Phipps, b. 23 June, 1812.

JOHN LOVETT PETERS.

Son of Augustus, and grandson of Lovett, whom he succ. in 1866; b. Detroit, Mich., 11 July, 1831; resides in Worcester, Mass.

He m. 29 Dec. 1859, Mary Frances Eddy. Children —

William Curtis, b. N. Brookfield, Mass., 10 Feb. 1861.
John Eddy, b. Worcester, Mass., 17 Oct. 1866.
Lewis Augustus, b. 22 July, 1869.
Charles Adams, b. 29 June, 1875.

Joseph Pettengill.

Com. ensign in Scamman's (afterward E. Phinney's) York reg. in May, 1775, and present at the siege of Boston; capt.

Timothy Pickering.

in L. Baldwin's reg. 1775–76, and in the operations in New York, and battles of Trenton and Princeton; com. major in Wesson's (9th) reg. 26 July, 1779; in Vose's reg. 1781–83; and d. soon after the war.

Edward Phelon.

Com. ensign in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 1777; com. 1st lieut. 14 Oct. 1781; aide-de-camp to Gen. Paterson, and com. capt. 30 Sept. 1783; received half pay on account of wounds. He m. Feb. 1789, at Charleston, S. C., Susannah Frances Barksdale, and d. 7 Jan. 1810, at Spring Island, S. C.

John Phelon.

Com. lieut. in Wigglesworth's (13th) reg. 22 Oct. 1777; served in Sullivan's R. I. campaign, and wounded there (1778); in Mellen's (3d) reg. in 1783. He d. Baltimore, Md., in Sept. 1827, æ. 80, leaving a widow who survived him nearly thirty years. His dau. Mrs. Eliza Spinola, was living in New York in 1850.

Patrick Phelon.

Com. lieut. 20 June, 1777, in H. Jackson's (16th) reg., and considered by him "one of the best officers in the line;" in Mellen's (3d) reg. 1783; app. capt. 2d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791; killed, 4 Nov. 1791, in Gen. St. Clair's battle with the Miami Indians.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

He was an original member of the Pa. Society, but subsequently became a member of the Mass. Society by right of residence. He was b. in Salem, Mass., 17 July, 1745; d. there 29 Jan. 1829; H. U. 1763. Admitted to the bar in

1768, he became the champion and leader of the Whigs of Essex County, and first opposed an armed resistance to the British troops when (26 Feb. 1775), being then a colonel of militia, he interposed to prevent a detachment of regulars from crossing the drawbridge in Salem to seize some military stores. In 1775 he was appointed a judge of C. C. P. for Essex County, and sole judge of the Maritime Court for the middle district. Joining Washington in New Jersey in the fall of 1776 with his regiment, he was in May, 1777, made adjutant-general of the army. In Nov. following he was made a member of the Board of War, and succeeded Greene as quartermaster-general, 5 Aug. 1780. He performed the arduous duties of that office until 1785. After the war he resided in Philadelphia, and in 1786 was sent by the Government to adjust a controversy between various claimants to the Wyoming settlement, in the course of which he was very roughly handled. He favored the adoption of the Federal Constitution in the Pa. Convention, of which he was a member. He was Postmaster-General of the United States, 7 Nov. 1791–2 Jan. 1795; Secretary of War, Jan.–10 Dec. 1795; Secretary of State, 10 Dec. 1795–12 May, 1800. He returned to Salem at the close of 1801, and was elected by the Mass. Legislature U. S. Senator, 1803–11. He was a member of the Board of War of Massachusetts during the war of 1812–15; and a Representative in Congress 1815–17. He was one of the leaders of the Federal party in the United States, was active in promoting the cause of education, and was a talented writer, a brave and patriotic soldier, a disinterested, able, and energetic public officer.

He had ten children; namely, JOHN; TIMOTHY; HENRY; CHARLES; WILLIAM; EDWARD; GEORGE; OCTAVIUS; MARY; ELIZABETH. His son, Octavius Pickering, published his "Life and Correspondence" in 2 vols. in 1867.

JOHN PICKERING.

Eldest son of Col. Timothy, whom he succ. in 1843; was b. Salem, Mass., 17 Feb. 1777; d. Boston, 5 May, 1846. He studied law in Philadelphia; was in 1797 app. Secretary of Legation to Portugal; was two years in London as private secretary to Rufus King, U. S. Minister; and practised law in Salem from 1801 to 1827, when he settled in Boston. He was City Solicitor of Boston from 1829 until his death. Although he had a large practice, his great industry and economy in the use of time made him one of the most profound scholars of the country. He was three times Representative to the General Court from Salem, twice a Senator from Essex and once from Suffolk County, and was a member of the Executive Council. In 1833 he was a member of the commission for revising the Statutes of Massachusetts. In 1806 he was elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew in Harvard University, and at a later day was invited to the chair of Greek Literature. He was President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Oriental Society of Boston, and a member of many scientific and literary bodies in Europe. He served as ASSIST. TREAS. of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, in 1845. He was the author of numerous treatises upon philology, being more or less familiar with twenty-two different languages. His principal work was a Greek and English Lexicon, begun in 1814, but not finished until 1826.

His descent from *John*[1] *Pickering*, of Ipswich in 1634, of Salem in 1637, b. England ab. 1615, d. ab. 1655, and his wife Elizabeth, was through *John*,[2] who d. 5 May, 1694, æ. 56, who m. 1657, Alice, dau. of Wm. Flint; *John*,[3] b. 10 Sept. 1658, d. 19 June, 1722, and wife Sarah ——; Deacon *Timothy*,[4] d. 7 June, 1778, æ. 75, his wife —— d. 1784; Col. *Timothy*[5] (his father), who m. 8 April, 1776, Rebecca, dau. of Benjamin White of Boston.

John m. Sarah White. Children: MARY ORNE; JOHN; HENRY WHITE.

JOHN PICKERING.

Eldest son of John, whom he succ. in 1867, was b. Salem, Mass., 8 Nov. 1808; d. there 20 Jan. 1882. He was for many years a stockbroker in Boston.

He m. 22 Oct. 1850, Mehitable Smith Cox. They had —
SARAH WHITE, b. 20 June, 1852.
MARY ORNE, b. 28 June, 1854.
JOHN.

JOHN PICKERING.

Son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1887, was b. Salem, Mass., 24 May, 1857; H. U. 1878. He resides in Salem.

He m. 18 Oct. 1888, Anna Dane, dau. of Daniel Augustus Varney.

Benjamin Pierce.

He was b. Chelmsford, Mass., 25 Dec. 1757; d. Hillsborough, N. H., 1 April, 1839. Losing his father when he was but six years of age, he labored on the farm of his uncle Robert until April 25, 1775, when he enlisted in Ford's Co. of Bridge's reg., and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. Orderly-sergt. of M. Jackson's (8th) reg., he was promoted ensign for gallantry at Bemis's Heights, 7 Oct. 1777, and was com. lieut. 7 July, 1782. He was, while a prisoner in New York, grossly insulted by a British officer, whom he ran through the body in a duel, after the evacuation of that city. In 1786 he commenced clearing land for a farm in the valley of the Contoocook River, N. H.; was a representative to the General Court in 1789–1802; successively major, colonel, and (in 1805) brig.-gen. of militia; member of the Council, 1803–9 and 1814–18; Sheriff of Hillsborough, 1809–14 and 1818–23; Governor of New Hampshire in 1827 and 1829; VICE-PRES. of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI from 1836 to 1839.

Frank Pierce

His descent from *Thomas*[1] of Woburn, 1643, many years Selectman of Woburn, and styled "Sergeant" Thomas, b. England, d. 6 Nov. 1683, who m. Elizabeth, d. 5 March, 1688, was through *Stephen*,[2] b. 16 July, 1651, who settled at Chelmsford, and his wife, Tabitha; *Stephen*,[3] one of the purchasers of Wonalancet's possessions, southwest of the Merrimac, known as Wamesit, on which he afterward settled; *Benjamin*[4] (his father), of whose ten children he was the seventh. He m. 24 May, 1787, Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Andrews, who d. 13 Aug. 1788, æ. 20. He m. (2d) in 1789, Anna, dau. of Benjamin Kendrick of Amherst. She d. Dec. 1838, æ. 70. Children —

Elizabeth Andrews, m. Gen. John McNeil, d. March, 1855.
Benjamin K.
Nancy M., m. Gen. Solomon McNeil, d. 27 April, 1837, æ. 44.
John Sullivan, lieut. in the war of 1812, d. Detroit, 1825.
Harriet B., m. Hugh Jameson of Boston, d. 24 Nov. 1837, æ. 37.
Charles Grandison, d. Utica, N. Y., 5 June, 1828, æ. 25.
Franklin.
Charlotte, d. in infancy.
Henry Dearborn, b. 19 Sept. 1812.

BENJAMIN KENDRICK PIERCE.

Eldest son of Gen. Benjamin, whom he succ. in 1841; b. Hillsborough, N. H., 21 Aug. 1790; d. New York City, 1 April, 1850. App. 1st lieut. 3d U. S. artillery, 12 March, 1812; capt. Oct. 1817; major, 1 Oct. 1823; 1st artillery, 11 June, 1836; brevet-lieut.-col. for distinguished service at Fort Drane, Fla., 21 Aug. 1836; col. of a reg. of Creek mounted vols. in Florida war, 29 Oct. 1836; lieut.-col. 1st artillery, 19 March, 1842.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Son of Gen. Benjamin and brother of Col. B. K. Pierce, whom he succ. in 1852; b. Hillsborough, N. H., 23 Nov. 1804; d. Concord, N. H., 8 Oct. 1869; Bowd. Coll. 1824. He studied law under Levi Woodbury; was admitted to

the bar in 1827; practised first at Hillsborough, and about 1838 removed to Concord. In 1833–37 he was a member of Congress; was a U. S. Senator in 1837–42; refused the offices of Attorney-General and Secretary of War tendered him by Pres. Polk; vigorously supported the annexation of Texas; was app. col. 16th U. S. inf. 1846; brig.-gen. 3 March, 1847; joined the army of Gen. Scott in the valley of Mexico, and was severely injured by the fall of his horse upon his leg, 19 Aug. 1847. In the winter of 1850–51 he presided over the N. H. Constitutional Convention. Nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, he was chosen President of the United States for the term of 4 March, 1853–57, receiving 254 electoral votes to 42 for his Whig competitor, Gen. Scott. His administration was signalized by the acquisition from Mexico of Arizona; the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, by which the Missouri Compromise Act was repealed; and by the troubles in Kansas caused by the efforts to make of it a slave State. The latter part of his life he passed in the practice of law at Concord. He m. Jane Means, dau. of Rev. Jesse Appleton.

HENRY DEARBORN PIERCE.

Youngest son of Gen. Benjamin and brother of Franklin, whom he succ. in 1873; was b. Hillsborough, N. H., 19 Sept. 1812; d. there 9 April, 1882.

He m. 11 Nov. 1841, Susan Tuttle. Children —

Kirk Dearborn.

Frank Hawthorne, b. Jan. 10, 1848.

KIRK DEARBORN PIERCE.

Eldest son of Henry Dearborn Pierce, whom he succ. in 1889; was b. Hillsborough, N. H., 11 Aug. 1845. He was educated at Boscawen, N. H., is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Hillsborough.

He m. 17 Feb. 1879, Mary A., dau. of Dennis Collins. Children—
Susan Hawthorne, b. 16 Dec. 1880.
Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1883.

JOSIAH PIERCE.

He was b. Gorham, Me., 14 June, 1827; educated at Bowdoin College; admitted in 1859 under the rule of 1854. His maternal grandfather, Archelaus Lewis of Westbrook, Me., enlisted as a sergeant in Jonas Sawyer's Co. of Col. Phinney's reg. in April, 1775; was com. ensign, 1 Feb. 1776; served at the siege of Boston; promoted to be lieut. 18 April, 1776; served as lieut. and adj. in Vose's (1st) reg. from 1 Jan. 1777, till his resignation, 20 Feb. 1779. He was a member of the Mass. Legislature from Falmouth (Portland) in 1801.

Hon. Josiah Pierce was U. S. Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, from Sept. 1855 till April, 1858. He was made a Knight of the Russian Order of St. Anne in 1865. He is a counsellor at law, and resides in London, Eng.

His descent from "Sergeant" *Thomas*[1] *Pierce* of Woburn, b. 1608, d. 1688, and his wife Elizabeth Cole, was through "Ensign" *John*[2] of Woburn, b. 1643, d. 1720, and his wife Deborah Convers; "Lieut." *Josiah*[3] of Woburn, b. 1691, d. 1759, and his wife Hannah Thompson; *Josiah*[4] of Woburn, b. 1720, d. 1799, and his 2d wife Widow Ruth Symonds Thompson (by her 1st husband, mother of Count Rumford); *Josiah*[5] of Woburn, afterward of Baldwin, Me., b. 1756, d. 1830, and his wife Phebe Thompson (whose father was killed at the battle of Lexington); "Judge" *Josiah*[6] of Baldwin, afterward of Gorham, Me., b. 1792, d. 1866, and his wife Evelina Lewis (dau. of Archelaus Lewis, officer in the army of the Revolution).

He m. (1st) 23 April, 1858, Martha Derby, dau. of Edward Lander, and had —
Eliza, b. 13 April, 1859, d. 20 May, 1877.
Josiah, b. 30 Jan. 1861.
Alexander, b. 16 July, 1867, d. 7 June, 1874.

He m. (2d) Isabella Lewinna, dau. of Daniel Warner Millett, and had —

Dorothy, b. 29 July, 1881.

Benjamin Pike.

Of Douglass, Mass.; was an ensign and afterward lieut. in Joseph Read's (13th) reg. at the siege of Boston; capt. in Nixon's (6th) reg., com. 16 Oct. 1780, disbanded 1 Jan. 1783. He removed before 1788 to Pittstown, N. Y.

Isaac Pope.

He was b. at Dartmouth, Mass., 3 July, 1744; d. Wells, Me., 21 June, 1820. He was the son of Isaac and Lydia (Mitchell) Pope, and a great-grandson of Thomas[1] Pope, the emigrant ancestor, who was b. 1608, and is mentioned in the "Plymouth Records" as living in Plymouth, Mass., in 1631, and in Dartmouth in 1674, where he d. Oct. 1683. In 1775 Isaac Pope was living at South Rochester, Mass., working as a farmer. He was one of the "minute-men," and on the "Lexington alarm" joined Col. Cotton's Plymouth reg., and was com. lieut. in May, 1775; capt. in Shepard's (4th) reg., 1 Jan. 1777; major in Greaton's (3d) reg. 12 Oct. 1782. He was on the staff of Gen. John Sullivan at one time. On 19 Jan. 1779, he bought the old "Storer Garrison House" and farm, at Wells, York Co., Me., and sent his wife and six young children there the same year, joining them at the close of the war. He spent the remainder of his life there. His widow survived him nine years, dying 21 March, 1829. They were buried in the old cemetery at Wells, in which town several of Major Pope's grandchildren now reside and till the soil he once owned. Bourne, in his "History of Wells," says: —

"We knew him well as one of uncommon urbanity, distinguished all his life for that suavity of manner and general dignity of deportment which characterized the old English gentleman. Politeness

seemed to be a controlling element of his nature, and under all circumstances he demeaned himself with much acceptance in social life. Even when impressed with the conviction that a wrong was done to him, or when offended by the acts or speech of others, his denunciations were always qualified by those gracious terms which aristocracy regards as material in the intercourse of refined life. His habits of life were very much in unison with those of the higher classes in England, indulging himself in those comforts which his taste dictated. He was a brave and efficient officer in the Revolutionary war. After his discharge from that service, he was one of the selectmen of Wells for several years, and for a time was engaged in coasting, to which he added some attention to agriculture. Under the Act of 1818 he received a pension, but lived only a little while to enjoy it. He left a large family of children, who are respectable and influential members of society."

His descent from *Thomas*[1] *Pope* of Plymouth, 1631, and Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah (Carey) Jenney of Plymouth, whom he m. for his 2d wife, 19 May, 1646, was through *Isaac*,[2] b. about 1665, at Plymouth, d. at Dartmouth, Mass., 1733, m. 1687, Alice Mind, d. 1755; *Isaac*[3] (his father), b. 10 Sept. 1697, at Dartmouth, d. after 1750, m. 23 March, 1727, Lydia, dau. of Jacob and Rebecca (Cushman) Mitchell of Kingston, b. 1710. They had six children, Isaac[4] being the only son.

He m. 1766, Olive, dau. of Rev. Ivory and Olive (Jordan) Hovey of South Rochester, Mass. (b. 1747, d. 21 March, 1829), and had ten children —

Isaac, b. 1767, d. 1846.
Olive, b. 1768, d. 1797.
Anna, b. 1771, d. ab. 1850.
Joanna, b. 1774, d. 1846.
Capt. Samuel, b. 1776, d. 1836.
Capt. John Sullivan, b. 1778, d. 1854.
Ivory, b. 1781, impressed in war of 1812 and never heard from.
Sally, b. 1783, d. 1862.
Mary, b. 1786, d. 1834.
Capt. Dominicus, master mariner, b. 6 July, 1788, d. Island of St. Thomas, 1 Jan. 1844, m. 1808, Sally, dau. of Abijah and Sarah

(Gilpatrick) Tarbox of Biddeford, Me. She was b. 27 Oct. 1789, d. W. Somerville, Mass., 9 April, 1887. They had eleven children.

IVORY HOVEY POPE.

Son of Capt. Dominicus and grandson of Major Isaac, whom he succ. in 1888, was b. Wells, Me., 29 May, 1828; educated at Kennebunkport, Me.; appointed clerk of the War Department, Washington, 23 June, 1863, resigned 30 Nov. 1865, and was appointed clerk in the Boston Naval Office of Customs; 26 June, 1874, com. Acting Deputy, and 29 March, 1875, Deputy of the Office, which position he now (1890) holds. He resides in West Somerville, Mass.

He m. 20 June, 1859, Sarah Maria, dau. of Charles and Mary (Pope) Goodwin of Kennebunkport, Me. No children.

John Popkin.

He was of Welsh ancestry; b. Boston, 1743; d. Malden, Mass., 8 May, 1827. Before the war he was a tailor, and a member of Paddock's artillery Co.; was capt. of artillery in Gridley's reg., in the battle of Bunker Hill and siege of Boston; com. capt. in Knox's artillery, 4 Jan. 1776, and was in the battle of White Plains; com. major in Greaton's (3d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; aide to Gen. Lincoln at Saratoga; and com. lieut.-col. of Crane's artillery reg. 15 July, 1777, in which he continued until it was disbanded in 1783. After the war he removed to Bolton, Worcester Co., Mass., where he kept a store and also carried on a farm. Losing his first wife, Rebecca Snelling, about 1794, he afterward married Mrs. Sarah Sargent, a niece of Rev. Eliakim Willis of Malden, in which place he resided till his death. He was an inspector of customs in Boston, and walked from Malden and back

every day except Sunday, from 1789 until after he was eighty-four years old. His children were —

John Snelling.
William, b. 1783, H. U. 1803, taught school and preached, and d. early in 1827.
Ebenezer Willis, idiotic.

JOHN SNELLING POPKIN, D.D

Eldest son of Col. John, whom he succ. in 1827; b. Boston, 19 June, 1771; d. Cambridge, Mass., 2 March, 1852; H. U. 1792; Greek tutor at H. U. 1795–98; Professor of Greek, 1815–26; Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, 1826–33, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from that University in 1815; pastor of the Federal St. (Unitarian) Church of Boston, 1799–1802; and of the First Church, Newbury, 1804–15.

Benjamin Jones Porter.

He was the son of Major Billy Porter; was b. Beverly, Mass., 20 Sept. 1763; d. Camden, Me., 18 Aug. 1847. After completing his academical course at Byfield Academy, he studied medicine with his uncle Dr Jones, a surgeon in the continental army; was com. surgeon's mate in Tupper's (11th) reg. 10 April, 1780; in H. Jackson's (4th) reg. in 1783; afterward practised medicine successively in Scarborough, Westbrook, and Portland, Me.; and became a partner with Hon. William King in the lumbering business, in Topsham, whence, in the fall of 1829, he removed to Camden, Me. He sustained severe losses in consequence of the embargo, and by the freshet of 1814 on the Androscoggin River. Prior to this, he was one of the Governor's Council, and was also Senator from Lincoln County. Dr. Porter was a man of rare conversational powers and great suavity of manners. A.M. Bowd. Coll. 1809; Fellow and Treasurer, 1806–15.

He m. Elizabeth L., sister of Hon. Rufus and Hon. William King, and had six children, of whom were —

Hon. CHARLES R., of Bath.

RUFUS J. KING, of Kingfield, Me.

BENJAMIN JONES, postmaster of Camden, Me., in 1859.

Joel Pratt.

Of Sterling; b. 1752; d. 1844. Com. ensign in Bigelow's (15th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; com. lieut. 1 March, 1779; lieut. in Drew's Co. of Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Sept. 1781–31 Dec. 1782; in H. Jackson's (4th) reg. in 1783. His dau. Betsy m. —— Keyes.

JOEL PRATT.

Eldest son of Joel, whom he succ. in 1845; b. Sterling, Mass., 2 March, 1789; d. there 13 Sept. 1868. His only son, Major James A. Pratt, d. 14 Dec. 1870, æ. 43. There are several grandchildren now living.

John Pray.

He was b. Portsmouth, N. H.; d. city of New York, Sept. 1812; was com. ensign of Silas Weld's Co. in E. Phinney's reg. 1 April, 1776; lieut. in Bigelow's (15th) reg. in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778; com. capt. 5 July, 1779, in Sprout's (12th) reg.; app. to command of Block House at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., 11 March, 1781. He joined the N. Y. Society by transfer in 1799, and contributed his month's pay to that Society.

He m. Jane Mesier, and had one son and two daughters.

Joseph Prescott.

He was the son of Dr. Jonathan and Mary (Vassall) Prescott; b. Halifax, N. S., 6 Jan. 1762; d. Great Barrington, Mass., 1852, being the last survivor of the original members

of the Mass. Society, of which he was VICE-PRESIDENT in 1846–49. He was for a few years at school in Boston, then at New Haven, and subsequently at Esopus on the Hudson River. Entering the General Army Hospital as a student of Dr. Brown, he was at the age of seventeen appointed hospital mate. He was in the action at Ticonderoga, and in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779; was com. surgeon's mate in 1781, and served two years in Gen. Greene's army in the Carolinas. After the war he practised medicine in Halifax, N. S.

His descent from *John*[1] *Prescott*, of Boston and Watertown, 1640, and Mary Platts, was through Capt. *Jonathan*,[2] b. Watertown, ab. 1643, d. 5 Dec. 1721, who m. (2d) Elizabeth, dau. of John Hoar of Concord, 23 Dec. 1675; Dr. *Jonathan*,[3] b. 5 April, 1677, d. 28 Oct. 1729, who m. 9 July, 1701, Rebecca, dau. of Hon. Peter Bulkeley; *Jonathan*,[4] b. 3 June, 1702, settled in Littleton; Dr. *Jonathan*[5] (his father), b. 24 May, 1725, d. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1810, m. Mary, dau. of Hon. Wm. Vassall of Cambridge.

Dr. Joseph m. Abigail, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Longfellow) Whidden of Halifax, N. S. They had —

CHARLES WILLIAM EUSTIS, b. 10 Feb. 1795, d. 12 April, 1849, who m. 13 Feb. 1816, Mary Arabella, dau. of Elisha Calkins of Liverpool, N. S. Their dau., *Anna E.*, m. Hon. James M. Bullock of Shelbyville, Ky., and had *Frederick Prescott* (only child).

FREDERICK PRESCOTT BULLOCK.

Great-grandson of Dr. Joseph Prescott, whom he succ. in 1877; b. Shelbyville, Ky., 11 April, 1849. His father, Hon. James M. Bullock, was a prominent lawyer, and was Secretary of State of Kentucky in 1852. Frederick Prescott served for nine months as a captain in the war of the Rebellion. After the war he was a writer for the press in the city of New York for a number of years. He is now living in Kansas City, Mo.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, LL.D.

Grandson of Col. William, who commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill; was admitted as an honorary member on 4 July, 1845.* He was b. Salem, Mass., 4 May, 1796; d. Boston, Mass., 28 Jan. 1859. Historian.

William Price.

He was app. 2d lieut. Knox's artillery (afterward Crane's), 1 May, 1776; com. lieut. in the same, 12 Sept. 1778. He was retained in the service after his regiment was disbanded, and on 1 Jan. 1784, app. deputy commissary of ordnance and military stores at West Point, which position he held until relieved, 22 March, 1787. He d. West Point, N. Y., July, 1790. He signed the roll of the Mass. Society, but never contributed his month's pay, and subsequently became a member of the N. Y. Society.

Rufus Putnam.

He was b. Sutton, Mass., 9 April, 1738; d. Marietta, O., 4 May, 1824. His father died when he was seven years of age, and he was sent to live with his maternal grandfather in Danvers. From 1747 to 1753 he lived with his step-father, Capt. John Sadler of Upton, who denied him all opportunity for instruction; but by industry and perseverance he acquired the rudiments of an education. He learned the trade of millwright, to which he was apprenticed in 1754, and was noted for strength and activity. During the French war he served as a private in Ebenezer Learned's Co. and also in Joseph Whitcomb's Co. of Ruggles's reg., and was present at the battle of Ticonderoga. He was orderly sergeant of Page's Co., Ruggles's reg., in the campaign of 1759, in which Ticonderoga and Crown Point were taken

* See annals of the Society, p. 60.

from the French; and in the campaign of 1760 he was ensign in Willard's reg. In 1761 he resumed his old occupations of millwright and farmer, to which he added that of a surveyor. In 1765 he m. and settled in North Brookfield, where his family resided until 1780, when he purchased a large farm in Rutland, Mass. He employed his leisure hours in the study of geometry, and soon became versed in practical surveying, in which he was engaged for some years in the neighboring towns. In 1772–73 he visited Florida as agent for "The Military Company of Adventurers," who, after his report of the exploration had been made, resolved to prosecute the settlement of their lands in that region, — an enterprise, however, which signally failed.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was made lieut.-col. of David Brewer's reg., and at once set to work tracing out lines in front of Roxbury facing Boston, and in various places in the vicinity, particularly at Sewall's Point. He had never read a work on fortification, all his knowledge having been acquired by working under British engineers. Many of the defences of Roxbury, Dorchester, and Brookline were of his construction, and especially the fort on Cobble Hill. In December he went to Newport, R. I., where he planned a battery that commanded the harbor, also a work at Howland's Ferry. When, in the winter of 1775–76, it was determined that Dorchester Heights should be fortified, the earth was, from the severity of the season, so deeply frozen as to prevent a lodgement being made in the usual way. "Providentially," as he considered it, in a book on field engineering, which he accidentally found at Gen. Heath's head-quarters, mention was made of "chandeliers." These were made of stout timbers ten feet long, into which were framed posts five feet high and five feet apart, placed on the ground in parallel lines, and the open spaces filled in with bundles of fascines, strongly

picketed together; thus forming a movable parapet of wood instead of earth. They were speedily prepared, silently placed in position on the night of 4 March, and on the morning of the 5th the British troops were astonished to see a formidable battery where, the evening before, no trace of a defence was to be seen. This was the immediate cause of the evacuation of Boston, which took place on the 17th; and on the 31st he was ordered to New York, taking Providence and Newport on his way, where he assisted in the construction of additional defensive works. He reached New York about 20 April, and was immediately authorized, as chief engineer, to fortify New York, Long Island, Fort Lee, Fort Washington, Kingsbridge, etc. Com. by Congress colonel of engineers, 5 Aug. 1776, he rendered excellent service to the Commander-in-Chief in this department during the active campaign that followed, but resigned the post on being com. colonel of the 5th (Mass.) continental reg. in the following November. With this regiment he took an active part in the campaign against Burgoyne, especially in storming the German redoubt near the close of the battle of Saratoga, on 7 Oct. 1777. In this affair Col. Putnam commanded the 5th and 6th Mass. regiments. The moment that orders were given to storm, he moved rapidly across an open field, under a murderous fire of grape and musketry, and entered the works in front, at the same moment that Learned's brigade, which contained Jackson's (8th) reg. led by Lieut.-Col. Brooks, entered on the *left and rear*. Col. Putnam then advanced into the wood toward the enemy's enclosed redoubts on their right flank, where he remained until toward morning, Gen. Learned having withdrawn all the other troops without notifying Col. Putnam of his design, leaving him unprotected in the occupancy of the wood. After Burgoyne's surrender, Nixon's brigade, to which he was attached, went into winter quarters at Albany. In the

following year he was engaged in laying out and constructing a chain of forts and redoubts at West Point, the principal of which, "Fort Putnam," was named for him. On 10 July, 1779, he made a reconnoissance of Stony Point, his full and intelligent report of which service, made to Washington on the 14th, no doubt contributed greatly to the success of the attack on that post, which immediately followed. He was shortly afterward app. to the command of a reg. of light inf. in Wayne's brigade. In May, 1780, he commanded an advanced detachment on Croton River, watching the movements of the enemy, whose light dragoons, under Tarleton Simcoe and De Lancey, had formerly inflicted severe losses on American detachments in this service. The constant watchfulness of Col. Putnam saved him from any disaster of this kind. He was also busily employed, as agent for his brother officers, in interceding with Congress and with the Legislature of Massachusetts for a redress of their grievances, especially their want of pay and clothing. He was com. brig.-gen. 7 Jan. 1783, and remained in the army till its final reduction in June following, when he joined his family in Rutland, Mass. In 1783 he joined with the other officers of the Northern States in petitioning Congress for a grant of land in the Western country, and, in a communication addressed to Washington on the same subject, originated the excellent system of laying out and surveying the public lands in townships of six miles square. In 1785 the Legislature of Massachusetts app. him on the committee for the sale of their Eastern lands, and also superintendent of the surveys to be made, which duty he satisfactorily performed. On 10 Jan. 1786, Gens. Putnam and Tupper issued a public notice for the formation of "The Ohio Company." In Jan. 1787, he joined Gen. Lincoln at Worcester as a volunteer aid, to suppress the Shays insurrection; and in May was chosen to represent Rutland in the General

Court. In Nov. 1787, he was app. superintendent of the affairs of the Ohio Company, relating to the settlement of their lands northwest of the river Ohio; and in April, 1788, began, with a party of forty emigrants, chiefly from Massachusetts, the settlement of Marietta, the first permanent white settlement in Ohio. In 1789 he was app. a Judge of the U. S. Court for the Northwest Territory; and in Nov. 1790, he removed his family to Marietta. He was app. a brig.-gen. in Wayne's army, 4 May, 1792. On 27 Sept. 1793, he made a treaty of peace at Post Vincent, by which eight of the Wabash tribes were detached from the hostile Indians, thus lessening their strength. He resigned his commission in the following February. He was surveyor-general of the U. S. lands in 1796–1803; and was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1803. In 1798 he was one of the founders of "Muskingum Academy," the first in the State; and in 1801 was app. one of the trustees of the Ohio University at Athens.

His descent from *John*[1] of Salem in 1634, who came from Aston Abbots, near Aylesbury, in County Bucks, England, d. 30 Dec. 1662, and wife Priscilla, was through *Thomas*,[2] b. England, 1618, d. 5 May, 1686, freeman 1642, m. 17 Oct. 1643. Ann, dau. of Edward Holyoke; *Edward*,[3] bapt. 9 July, 1654, d. 1747, freeman 1690, m. 14 June, 1681, Mary Holten; *Elisha*[4] (his father), b. 3 Nov. 1685, d. June, 1745, m. Susannah, dau. of Jonathan Fuller of Danvers, and who was a cousin of Gen. Israel Putnam.

Rufus m. in Jan. 1765, Persis, dau. of Zebulon Rice of Westborough, Mass., by whom he had a large family of children. She d. in 1820. His son, EDWIN, b. Brookfield, 9 Jan. 1776 (Dick. Coll., Pa., 1797), lawyer and judge in Ohio, d. Putnam, O., 17 July, 1843.

Thomas Randall.

He was an inhabitant of Boston before the war; d. city of New York, Jan. 1811; an officer of artillery at the siege of Boston, having entered the service April 24, 1775; com. 1st

lieut. in Knox's artillery, 1 Jan. 1776; promoted to capt.-lieut. the same year, and resigned 1 May, 1779, at which date he held the rank of capt. in Crane's reg. He was stationed at Fort Stirling on Long Island, and was engaged in the battle of 27 Aug. 1776; was captured at Paoli while endeavoring to bring off his guns, 22 Sept. 1777, when Wayne was surprised by Gen. Grey. While endeavoring to effect his escape on this occasion, he was knocked down and stabbed in eight places. He was shortly afterward wounded at Germantown, and left for dead. He commanded a merchantship out of New York after the war, and was a partner with Major Samuel Shaw in the Canton trade. He joined the N. Y. Society in 1803.

Jeduthan Rawson.

Com. ensign in Vose's (1st) reg. 15 June, 1781; in 6th reg. in 1783; d. before 1812.

George Reab.

Com. ensign in Brooks's (7th) reg.; com. lieut. 16 April, 1780; transferred in 1783 to H. Jackson's (4th) reg.; also regiment and brigade quartermaster. He resided at Williamstown, Mass., some time prior to 1806, when he removed to Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., where he d. 20 June, 1838, æ. 84. He left JOSIAH and WILLIAM H., of Salem, N. Y.

Timothy Remich.*

He was a sergt. in Fernald's Co. of Phinney's reg. in 1775; com. lieut. 13 Nov. 1776; capt. in Sprout's (12th) reg. 14 Oct. 1780; brigade major, 14 May to 1 Dec. 1781; in Vose's (1st) reg. in 1782–83. He d. in 1784.

* So written on the autograph list. His descendants of the last two generations have changed the spelling to *Remick*.

Some valuable books and papers which he left were destroyed by the great fire in Portland.

His descent from *Christian*[1] *Remich*, b. Holland, 1631, settled in Kittery 1651, and wife Hannah, was through *Joshua*,[2] b. 24 July, 1672, d. April, 1738, m. Anne Hepworth of Portsmouth, N. H.; *Isaac*[3] (his father), b. 14 Feb. 1707, m. (2d) Mary Pettegrew, 7 June, 1753.

Capt. Timothy m. Mercy Staples of Kittery. Children —
Timothy, b. 30 Sept. 1775, d. 29 Nov. 1850.
Simon, b. 26 Dec. 1777.
Polly, b. 4 Nov. 1780.

Rev. Timothy Remich, eldest son of Capt. Timothy, was elected a member in 1838, but failed to qualify. He settled at Cornish, Me., where he was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in 1805, and continued to preach for thirty-five years.

He m. Mary Chadbourne, b. 24 Sept. 1779, d. 5 July, 1851. Children —
James H. P., b. 17 April, 1800.
Simon F., b. 17 May, 1802.
Hannah T., b. 7 June, 1804.
Royal C., b. 1 Jan. 1806.
Hiram, b. 6 March, 1808.
Timothy, b. 30 March, 1810.
Royal C., b. 27 March, 1812.
Warren J., b. 15 Feb. 1814.
William B., b. 20 July, 1816.
John C., b. 26 Dec. 1818.
Adoniram J., b. 1 Feb. 1821.
Noah J., b. 21 May, 1823.
Mary J., b. 22 July, 1826.

OTIS REMICK.

Son of Hiram and Lydia Harris (Stackpole) Remick, and great-grandson of Major Timothy, whom he succ. in 1890;

was b. Cornish, Me., 9 Aug. 1836, and received his education at the University of Wisconsin. On 17 April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Fairchild's Co. 1st Wis. inf.; and soon after the expiration of the three months' term of service, he re-enlisted, 23 Sept. 1861, in Co. B of the 11th Wis. inf., and was made 2d sergeant. He was promoted to be 1st lieut. 15 Feb., 1862; capt. 23 Jan. 1863; major, 11th Wis. vet. vol. inf., 26 July, 1865. He took part in the skirmish at Falling Waters, Va., 2 July, 1861; served with Gen. Curtis in Arkansas in 1862, in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, and in Texas in 1863–64. In Feb. 1864, the colonel of the regiment offered a medal to the company in which the largest number of men re-enlisted as veterans. Capt. Remick's company secured it by a unanimous re-enlistment.

From 1 Sept. 1864, to 1 July, 1865, Capt. Remick was on staff duty at the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf in New Orleans, being in charge of all military permits for the shipment of goods outside of the Union lines. After trade restrictions were removed he was put in charge of the military police, the provost court records, and the sanitary inspection of the city. On 4 July, 1865, he reported at Montgomery, Ala., and was detailed to command the regiment which was assigned to provost guard duty at Mobile. The regiment was mustered out of service, 4 Sept. 1865, and Major Remick was ordered to take the muster rolls to Madison, Wis., where the men were paid off, 29 Sept. 1865.

In Nov. 1865, he was appointed to a position in the Custom House at New Orleans; and he held various offices in the Customs Department, the State Land Office, and the Post-Office from 1865 until 1879, when he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and lived on a farm four years. In Oct. 1883, he removed to Colorado Springs, Col., on account of his wife's health, and now resides there. He is agent of the Northwestern Life Ins. Co.

He m. (1st) 11 Oct. 1865, Augusta Louisa, dau. of Hiram Houghton. She d. 22 March, 1884. They had —

Sidney Houghton, b. Nov. 29, 1867.

Nellie Augusta, b. Oct. 14, 1869.

Harry Otis, d. young.

He m. (2d) 30 Sept. 1886, Ella J., dau. of Isaac Stackpole.

Nathan Rice.

He was the son of Rev. Caleb Rice; was b. Sturbridge, Mass., 2 Aug. 1754; d. Burlington, Vt., 17 April, 1834; H. U. 1773. When the Revolutionary war broke out, he was a law student in the office of John Adams. He served as lieut. and adj. in Greaton's (24th) reg. at the siege of Boston; was aide to Gen. Lincoln, with the rank of major, 7 May, 1777–31 Dec. 1780; brigade inspector, Aug.–Dec. 1780; was attached to Scammell's light inf. reg. at the siege of Yorktown, and commanded the regiment after the death of that officer. Com. lieut.-col. during the *quasi* war with France, in 1798–1800, and stationed at Oxford, Mass. He resided in Hingham, Mass., and afterward in Burlington, Vt. Col. Rice was prompt in the discharge of his official duties, and highly esteemed for his noble bearing and genial social qualities.

His descent from *Edmund*[1] *Rice*, b. England ab. 1594, settled at Sudbury 1639, d. Marlborough, 3 May, 1663, was through *Joseph*[2] and Martha, who d. 4 Jan. 1668–69; *Caleb*,[3] b. 19 May, 1666, d. 5 Jan. 1738–39, who m. 21 May, 1696, Mary Ward of Marlborough; Rev. *Caleb*[4] (his father), b. 13 Dec. 1712, H. U. 1730, first minister of Sturbridge, Mass., from 29 Sept. 1736, to his death, 2 Sept. 1759, who m. Priscilla Payson.

Nathan m. (1st) 12 Feb. 1781, Mariel Leavitt, who d. Hingham, 7 Jan. 1790; (2d) 16 Jan. 1791, Sophia, dau. of Joseph Blake. She d. Jan. 1814, æ. 52. Children —

Charles, b. 28 Nov. 1781, d. 17 Aug. 1799.

Sally, bapt. 21 Sept. 1783, m. John Paine.

Caleb, b. 5 Dec. 1784, H. U. 1803, d. Hingham, unm., 1849.
Priscilla, 11 June, 1786, m. Alvan Foote of Burlington, Vt., d. there 5 Sept. 1841.
Mariel, b. 13 July, 1788, d. unm. 23 June, 1837.
Nathan.
John Blake, 25 March, 1792, d. Hingham, 9 Dec. 1795.
Sophia Blake, b. 12 Feb. 1797, m. Dr. Gamaliel Bradford.

NATHAN RICE.

Third son of Col. Nathan, whom he succ. in 1849; b. Hingham, Mass., 27 Dec. 1789; d. Jacksonville, Fla., while on a journey for his health, 5 March, 1852. He resided at Cambridge, Mass., and was many years a partner in the mercantile house of Rice & Thaxter, Boston.

He m. at Boston, 27 May, 1817, Elizabeth N., dau. of Dr. Levi Lincoln, who d. at Hingham, Mass., 3 Oct. 1848, æ. 52. Children —
Elizabeth L., b. 13 May, 1818.
Caroline P., b. 27 Sept. 1820, m. 27 May, 1844, Rev. J. F. W. Ware, d. 18 Sept. 1848.
Helen W., b. 21 Sept. 1822, m. 10 Oct. 1850, Rev. J. F. W. Ware.
Charles Leavitt, b. 6 Oct. 1825, d. æ. 6 months.
Nathan Payson.
Sophia Thaxter, b. 8 July, 1832, m. 10 Oct. 1855, Wm. H. Gorham, d. Exeter, N. H., Sept. 1859.
Benjamin Thaxter, b. 7 Feb. 1839.

NATHAN PAYSON RICE, M.D.

Eldest son of Nathan, whom he succ. in 1852; b. Boston, Mass., 26 May, 1829; H. U. 1849; received his medical degree in 1853; member of the Mass. Medical Society; practised medicine in New York City to the commencement of the civil war; was examiner of recruits for 2d N. Y. cavalry, May, 1861; surgeon 18th N. Y. inf., 19 Aug. 1861–22 May, 1863, with army of the Potomac; app. assist.-surgeon U. S. vols., 7 Aug. 1863; surgeon U. S. vols., 2 Sept. 1863; acting medical in-

spector Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, 31 Aug. 1863–30 April, 1864; surgeon-in-chief, exterior line defences, 30 April, 1864–30 June, 1864; surgeon in charge of Hammond General Hospital, Beaufort, N. C., 30 June, 1864–22 Feb. 1865; surgeon in charge 1st separate brigade of Maryland, 22 Feb. 1865, to close of service, 17 Aug. 1865; brevetted lieut.-col. 15 Aug. 1865. Owing to injury received in service, he was unable to resume the practice of his profession. He lived for several years in Georgia and at New Orleans, engaged in business. Subsequently he received an appointment in the N. Y. Custom-house, which he held for fifteen years. Unm. He was admitted to the N. Y. Society, being a resident of that State, 4 July, 1860.

Oliver Rice.

He was b. Sudbury, Mass., 26 July, 1752; was the son of William and Mary (Estabrook) Rice, and was a descendant of Edmund Rice of Sudbury. Ensign in Wesson's (9th) reg. 1777; com. lieut. 5 Sept. 1781, in H. Jackson's reg.; in the 4th reg. in 1783. He m. ab. 1785 Abigail Willard of Walpole, N. H., where he kept a store; but losing both his wife and a dau., he removed to Ohio, and settled in 1789 in Belpré, which he assisted in surveying and laying out.

Abijah Richardson, M.D.

He was b. East Medway, Mass., 30 Aug. 1752; d. Medway, 10 May, 1822. He studied at H. U. in 1770–72; entered the Revolutionary army as mate to Dr. Samuel Whitwell, surgeon in Greaton's (3d) reg. in 1775, and was surgeon from 6 Nov. 1776, to 1 Jan. 1781, in R. Putnam's (5th) reg. On June 1, 1779, he was captured at Fort La Fayette, on the Hudson River, near Stony Point, and was some time a prisoner on Long Island. During his imprisonment his sister Mrs. Cutler, whose husband was a Tory, ministered to his

wants and relieved his necessities. He afterward settled in his native town, where he was eminent as a physician and also as a botanist, and where he educated many young men for the medical profession. In 1787 he was again called into the service of his country, to aid in the suppression of Shays's rebellion.

He m. Mary Daniels, who d. March, 1854, æ. 98. Children —
Betsey, b. 2 April, 1773, m. Capt. Lewis Wheeler of Medway.
Joseph, b. 24 April, 1775, d. 1 Nov. 1825, m. Anna, dau. of Oliver Adams.
Abijah, b. 21 Nov. 1781, m. Olive, dau. of Dr. Pond.
Mercy, b. 2 May, 1783, m. John Stedman.
Charlotte, b. 28 July, 1785, d. 5 Oct. 1795.
Abigail, b. 31 July, 1787, m. (1st) Asa Thayer, (2d) Zech. Lovell.
Mary, b. 20 March, 1789, unm.
Eliza, b. 2 July, 1791, m. Sylvanus Adams.
Tryphena, b. 9 June, 1794, m. J. P. Leland of Sherborn.
Jeremiah Daniels, b. 1796, m. Laurena Beal.

HORACE RICHARDSON

Son of Joseph and grandson of Abijah, whom he succ. in 1845; b. Medway, 23 Sept. 1795; d 25 Dec. 1856. He was a member of the Mass. Legislature in 1844 and 1846.

He m. Catherine Draper, and had —
George Draper.
Joseph, b. 24 May, 1828, m. Sylvia E. Butler, and has no children.
Horace Robbins, b 18 Dec. 1830, m. Hannah Daniels, and has two children — *Horace* and *Louise*.
Emma Catherine, b. 25 Nov. 1841, m. Lewis Prentiss, and has no children.

GEORGE DRAPER RICHARDSON.

Eldest son of Horace, whom he succ in 1857; b. Medway, 18 Sept. 1823; resides in Stoneham, Mass.

William Rickard.

He was b. Massachusetts, and d. Nashville, Tenn., in Jan. 1813. Promoted from sergt. to ensign in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 24 April, 1779; com. lieut. 9th reg. 14 April, 1782. He was a merchant at Wilmington, N. C., in 1784–90; capt. in the U. S. army, 1794–1800.

Hezekiah Ripley.

He was b. Duxbury, Mass., 29 Nov. 1751; d. 18 Oct. 1841, at Kingston, Mass., whither his family removed in 1759. He was com. 1st lieut. in Bailey's (2d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; lieut. and adj. in 1780; brigade quartermaster Paterson's (2d) brigade, 1783.

Son of Capt. Hezekiah and Abigail (Hunt) Robbins. He m. 13 Jan. 1785, Hannah Tilden. Children —

Joseph Tilden.

Rufus, b. 9 Aug. 1787, d. at sea, 10 Nov. 1810.

Marcia, b. 21 May, 1790, m. Charles Otis, 10 Jan. 1816, d. Mason, N. H., 22 Nov. 1848.

Kenelm, 28 Feb. 1792, m. Lydia Otis, 7 May, 1823, d. at sea, 24 Dec. 1830.

George, b. 2 March, 1794, d. New York, 2 April, 1848.

Lucia, b. 4 Nov. 1800, m. N. B. Robbins, 22 Dec. 1830, d. Cincinnati, O., 23 July, 1867.

William, b. 21 April, 1803, m. Mary A. Fisher, April, 1837, d. Boston, 4 April, 1842.

Harvey, b. 15 Feb. 1807, m. Catherine Riggerson, 5 Feb. 1844, d. Sonora Co., Cal., 27 Aug. 1857.

JOSEPH TILDEN RIPLEY.

Eldest son of Hezekiah, whom he succ. in 1843; b 9 Oct. 1785; d. Kingston, Mass., 27 Feb. 1856.

NATHAN BACON ROBBINS, JR.

Grandson of Hezekiah Ripley, and son of Capt. N. B. Robbins; succ. Joseph Tilden Ripley (his uncle) in 1858; b. Plymouth, Mass., 31 July, 1831; accidentally drowned at Rochester, Minn., 1 July, 1859; Williams College, 1856; a lawyer of Rochester, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of Minnesota.

KENELM ROBBINS

Grandson of Hezekiah Ripley, and brother of N. B. Robbins, Jr., whom he succ. in 1863; b. Plymouth, Mass., in May, 1839; graduated at West Point, 1863; app. 2d lieut. 5th cavalry, 11 June; brevetted 1st lieut. for gallantry at Brandy Station, Va., 1 Aug. 1863; 1st lieut. 12 June, 1864; severely wounded at Opequan, 19 Sept. 1864, and brevetted capt.; capt. 4th inf. 22 Jan. 1867; d. Jackson, Miss., 28 Feb. 1870.

CHARLES OTIS LAWTON

Great-grandson of Hezekiah Ripley and grandson of Charles T. and Marcia (Ripley) Otis, succ. Kenelm Robbins in 1879. He was b. Leominster, Mass., 24 April, 1857. He resides in Boston, and carries on business as a jeweller in New York.

He m. 12 Aug. 1885, Annie Exton, dau. of Samuel Sitgreaves Collier.

Richard Brooke Roberts.

He was a capt. of South Carolina artillery; was aide to Gen. Lincoln in 1782; app. capt. 2d U. S. inf. 4 March, 1791; major 3d sub. legion, 28 Feb. 1793; d. 19 Jan. 1797.

Oliver Rouse.

Of Wrentham; d. there March, 1787, leaving a son, Oliver, of Roxbury. Com. lieut. in Putnam's (5th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; afterward promoted to capt.

John Rowe.

He was b. Gloucester, Mass., 1755; d. Lisbon, Me., Nov. 1816. He enlisted as a private in his father's company, fought at Bunker Hill and in many important battles, and continued in service to the end of the war, having been com. ensign in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 15 June, 1781. He commanded a company in quelling Shays's insurrection, and was a skilful and courageous officer. His widow, Lydia, b. 1753, was living in Northfield in 1836.

His descent from *John*[1] *Rowe*, who settled in Gloucester in 1651, d. 9 March, 1662, and wife Bridget, was through *John*,[2] d. 25 Sept. 1700, who m. 27 Sept. 1663, Mary Dickerson; *Stephen*,[3] 1675, d. 28 April, 1731, who m. in 1699 Martha Low; *John*,[4] b. 1714, settled at Sandy Bay, and m. Mary Baker in 1736; *John*[5] (his father), b. 1737, d. ab. 1800, who m. Sarah Pool.

Crocker Sampson.

He was b. Kingston, Mass., 25 April, 1749; d. there 7 July, 1823; H. U. 1771. Com. 2d lieut. in Bradford's (14th) reg. 31 Jan. 1777; 1st lieut. and quartermaster, 13 April, 1780; in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1782–83. He settled in Kingston after the war.

His descent from *Henry*[1] *Sampson*, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, freeman of Plymouth 1637, an early settler of Duxbury, who d. 24 Dec. 1684, was through *Stephen*,[2] who d. 1714–15, and wife Elizabeth; *Benjamin*,[3] b. 1686, d. 19 April, 1758, settled in Kingston, Mass., and m. 19 March, 1716, Rebecca, dau. of Jacob and Lydia Cook; *Cornelius*[4] (his father), b. ab. 1724, d. March, 1796, who m. 1747, Desire, dau. of Benjamin Crocker of Barnstable.

He m. 1794, Rebecca Hawley, who d. 27 June, 1844. Children —

Benjamin, b. 19 Aug. 1795, d. unm. 22 Oct. 1832.

Harriet, b. 7 Aug. 1797, m. (1st) Charles Fisk, (2d) Charles Adams.

Rebecca, b. 4 Nov. 1799, m. —— Crocker of Barnstable.

Lucy, b. 18 Aug. 1801, m. —— Hobson.

Winthrop Sargent.

He was b. Gloucester, Mass., 1 May, 1753; d. New Orleans, 3 June, 1820; H. U. 1771. At the beginning of the war he was capt. of one of his father's ships, but entered the army as a lieut. of artillery, 7 July, 1775; was com. capt.-lieut. in Knox's artillery, 1 Jan. 1776; capt. in Crane's artillery, 1 Jan. 1777. He was present at the siege of Boston, battles of Harlem (15 Sept. 1776), Trenton (in Glover's brigade), Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; and at the close of the war was aide to Gen. Robert Howe. By a resolution of Congress he was promoted (28 Aug. 1783) to the rank of major by brevet in the army of the United States. In 1786 he was app. Surveyor of the Northwestern Territory, and subsequently Secretary to the Territorial Government. When the military expedition against the Indians was organized by St Clair, Sargent was app. adj.-gen. of the army, and was seriously wounded in the battle of 4 Nov. 1791. Chief-Justice Marshall, in his "Life of Washington," says: —

"In this disastrous battle the loss on the part of the Americans was very great when compared with the number of men engaged. Thirty-eight commissioned officers were killed on the field, and 593 non-commissioned officers and privates were slain and missing. . . . At the head of the list of wounded were Lieut.-Cols. Gibson and Darke, Major Butler and Adj.-Gen. Sargent, all of whom were veteran officers of great merit, who displayed their accustomed bravery on this unfortunate day."

Gen. St. Clair, in his account of the battle, said: "To many of my officers I am under great obligations, but to none more than to Col. Sargent." He was reappointed adj.-gen. under Wayne, but declined. In 1798 he was appointed by Pres. Adams, Governor of the Mississippi Territory; but was removed by Jefferson, in 1801, on account of his political opinions. He was a Federalist of the most pro-

nounced type. He finally became a planter, and resided a few miles from Natchez. Having amassed a handsome estate, he decided to remove to Philadelphia, but was unable to proceed farther than New Orleans, where he died of gout.

His descent from *William*,[1] of Exeter, Eng., who m. Mary Epes, was through *William*,[2] b. Exeter, Eng., came to Gloucester previous to 1678, d. before June, 1707, who m. 21 June, 1677, Mary, dau. of Peter Duncan; Col. *Epes*,[3] b. 12 July, 1690, d. 6 Dec. 1762, who m. 1 April, 1720, Esther, dau. of Florence and Christian Macarty; *Winthrop*[4] (his father), b. 6 March, 1727, d. 3 Dec. 1793, who m. Judith, dau. of Thomas and Judith Saunders, 5 April, 1750.

By his 2d wife, Mary Williams, widow, *née* Mackintosh, m. 24 Oct. 1798, he had —

William Fitz Winthrop, b. Natchez, 6 Dec. 1799, H. U. 1817, d. Philadelphia, Oct. 1822.

George Washington.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SARGENT.

He was the son of Winthrop, whom he succ. in 1835; b. at Gloster Place, near Natchez, 2 July, 1802; H. U. 1820; was shot in his house, 10 May, 1864, by robbers disguised as soldiers, and d. on the 13th. The robbers were soon afterward convicted and executed. Mr. Sargent appears to have become a member of the Pa. Society in 1839.

He m. 7 Dec. 1824, Margaret J. Percy (b. London, Eng., 4 June, 1802). Children —

Winthrop, b. 23 Sept. 1825, d. Paris, 18 May, 1870. He m. Sarah Ellery, dau. of Ignatius Sargent, and had one son, *Ignatius*, b. 18 April, 1852.

Robert Percy, b. 7 May, 1827.

Mary, b. 21 Jan. 1829.

George, b. 5 March, 1831.

Jane Percy, b. 25 Aug. 1833.

Annie, b. 4 Jan. 1837, d. 5 Dec. 1841.

IGNATIUS SARGENT.

Son of Winthrop, grandson of George Washington, and great-grandson of Col. Winthrop; adm. 1888; was b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 April, 1852. Educated in Boston and Brattleborough, Vt. Resides in Waquoit, Falmouth, Mass.

He m. 30 April, 1885, Annie E., dau. of Wm. Childs. They have —

WINTHROP W. SARGENT, b. 16 Oct. 1887.

William Satterlee.

He was b. Plainfield, Ct., 10 Jan. 1740 or 1741; d. Norway, N. Y., 6 Dec. 1798. He served with credit in the French and Indian war; was with Arnold in the attack on Quebec, 1775; senior capt. in Hazen's reg. 1777. At the battle of Monmouth, where he was severely wounded, he held the rank of brigade major. He was retained in the army for a time after the close of the war, and was com. as major in 1784. On retiring from the service he lived at Williamstown, Mass., for a time; afterward he settled at Fairfield Township, Herkimer Co., N. Y. His life was shortened by the wound he received at Monmouth.

He was a descendant of Capt. Benedict Satterlee of the English navy, b. at St. Ide, near Exeter, Eng., in 1655, who resigned his commission in the navy to marry a daughter of James Bemis of New London, Ct., to which place he emigrated and settled in 1689.

Major Satterlee's father, Benedict Satterlee, was b. at New London, Ct., 11 Aug. 1714. He served as a lieut. in the French and Indian war, and was one of the first settlers of Wyoming, Pa. When the Revolutionary war began he was too old for active service in the field, but he took part in the

defence of the Wyoming valley, and was killed in the massacre which took place on 3 and 4 July, 1778.

Major Satterlee m. Hannah, dau. of Isaac Sherwood of Norwalk, Ct. They had nine children: the eldest, WILLIAM, b. Williamstown, Mass., 12 April, 1775; the youngest, RICHARD, S., b. Fairfield, N. Y., 6 Dec. 1798, d. city of New York, 10 Nov. 1880. Richard S. entered the army as a surgeon, 25 Feb. 1822, and was stationed for fifteen years in the Indian country. He became widely known as a zealous promoter of missionary work among the Indians. At the opening of the Florida war he accompanied the troops to Tampa Bay, and was made medical director of the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor. He served with Gen. Scott in the Cherokee campaign, and was afterward stationed on the frontier, where he remained until 1846. In the Mexican war he was appointed medical director of the army under Gen. Scott, and accompanied the troops from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. He was a survivor of the wrecked troop-ship "San Francisco," in Dec. 1852. Afterward he was appointed chief medical purveyor of the army, and stationed at New York. He served with distinction during the war of the Rebellion, and on 2 Sept. 1864, he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general. He was in active service over half a century. From the beginning of Major Satterlee's service in the French and Indian war to the death of his son, a period of nearly 120 years elapsed.

Geo. A. Satterlee, a member of the bar, and a citizen of San Francisco, Cal., applied for admission in 1880 as the legal representative of Capt. Wm. Satterlee.

Henry Savage.

He was com. lieut. and adj. in Greaton's (3d) reg. 11 Nov. 1777; d. before 1812.

Joseph Savage.

He was the son of Samuel Phillips Savage, a merchant of Boston, afterward a judge of C. C. P. of Middlesex Co.; was b. Boston, 13 June, 1756, and d. Berwick, Me., 20 Jan. 1814. He entered the army in April, 1775; was com. 2d lieut. in Furnival's Co. of Knox's artillery reg. 26 March, 1776; 1st lieut. Crane's reg. 1777; com. capt. 20 Sept. 1779; and resigned his com. of capt. in the 1st reg. U. S. artillery, 26 Oct. 1791, after a service of sixteen years and six months.

He m. 16 Dec. 1793, Catharine Hubbard. Children —
Charles Tyler; Samuel Phillips; and several daughters.

CHARLES TYLER SAVAGE.

Eldest son of Capt. Joseph, whom he succ. in 1822; was b. Berwick, Me., 15 March, 1797; d. Harvard, Mass., 5 Nov. 1879. He went to sea at the age of twelve, and was for many years captain of a vessel.

He m. 20 Sept. 1821, Anna Lewis Thacher. Children —
William Henry, b. 22 Nov. 1831.
James Dabney, 13 Sept. 1833.

WILLIAM HENRY SAVAGE.

Eldest son of Charles Tyler, whom he succ. in 1881; was b. Weston, Mass., 22 Nov. 1831. He enlisted in the 15th Mass. vols. soon after the war of the Rebellion broke out, and served for three years. He was seriously wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, 3 July, 1863, and is now in receipt of a pension on that account. Having recovered in a measure from his wound, and there being an urgent call for men, he re-enlisted 27 Feb. 1865, in the 1st U. S. artillery, Co. C. After the war he was placed on recruiting service, and at the end

of his term of enlistment received an honorable discharge, 27 Feb. 1868. He is a farmer, and resides in Harvard, Mass.

He m. 25 Sept. 1856, Annie Wentworth, dau. of Henry S. Thacher. Children —

Walter Irvine, b. July, 1857; d.
Frederick S., b. 20 Nov. 1858.
Elizabeth Thacher, b. 4 Feb. 1861.
Charles Tyler, b. 25 Sept. 1865.
Paul Roberts, b. 6 Dec. 1868; d.
Parker Thacher, b. 20 Feb. 1870; d.
Joseph S., b. 20 Nov. 1871.
Lucy Thacher, b. 28 June, 1873.
Annie Wentworth, b. 28 Sept. 1874; d.
Helen Otis, b. 24 Oct. 1877.

James Sawyer.

He was b. at Burlington, Vt., in 1761; d. there 27 March, 1827, æ. 66. He was present with his father at Bunker Hill when only fourteen years of age, and was also at Saratoga at the surrender of Burgoyne; was com. ensign in Michael Jackson's (8th) reg. 22 July, 1781, and was in Col. Hamilton's light infantry at the storming of the redoubt at Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. At the close of the war he returned to Burlington, was colonel of Vermont militia, and for many years Sheriff of Chittenden County.

He was a descendant of *Thomas Sawyer*,[1] b. Cambridgeshire, or Norfolk, Eng., 1615, d. Lancaster, Mass., 12 Sept. 1706, who m. about 1646, Mary, dau. of John Prescott, the first permanent settler at Lancaster, and removed from Charlestown to Lancaster about 1653; *Thomas*,[2] b. 6 July, 1647, d. 1736 (he and his son Elias, then sixteen years of age, and a man named John Biglo were captured by Indians in 1705 and carried to Canada. Thomas, who was a man of great courage and resources, obtained the ransom of the whole party by building a saw-mill, — the first one, it is said, built in Canada); *Nathaniel*,[3] b. 24 Nov. 1670; *Ephraim*[4] was in the ser-

vice of King George II., and was with Sir James Abercrombie when, in July, 1758, he stormed Ticonderoga, and was repulsed with heavy loss; *Ephraim*[5] (father of Ensign James), b. 1719, was a lieut. under Sir J. Amherst at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in 1759, and the conquest of Canada. At the outbreak of the war of the Revolution he raised a company of minute-men; was major in Col. Asa Whitcomb's reg. at the battle of Bunker Hill; and lieut.-colonel in the campaign against Burgoyne. He had four sons besides Ensign James who took part in the war of the Revolution; namely, Capt. Ephraim, Lieut. John, Ensign Josiah, and Private Peter.

Ensign James m. 1790, Lydia Foster, who d. Burlington, Vt., 2 Sept. 1852. They had —

James Lucius (who was admitted to the Cincinnati Society but failed to qualify), b. 1791; U. of Vt. 1806; cadet U. S. A. 1808; major and aide to Maj.-Gen. Strong at Plattsburg, 1814; admitted to the bar, 1813; d. New York, 1850, leaving two daughters

Frederick Augustus, b. 9 Sept. 1792, U. of Vt., d. 28 April, 1831, unm. He was lieut. in the 11th U. S. inf., and served through the war of 1812; was present at Chrystler's Fields, 11 Nov. 1813; Chippewa, 5 July, 1814; Bridgewater, 25 July, 1814, and siege of Fort Erie from 30 July to 17 Sept. 1814.

Marcia, d. in infancy.

Horace Bucklin.

George Foster, b. 25 April, 1798, d. 24 June, 1852; app. purser U. S. navy; served through the Mexican war, and was in the "John Adams" at Vera Cruz. Married; no children.

Gamaliel Bradford, b. 25 March, 1801, d. 10 July, 1868, U. of Vt., counsellor at law, unm.

Edmund Prior, d. in infancy.

Mary Curtis, b. 19 July, 1804, d. 23 Aug. 1865, Burlington, Vt., unm.

Maria, b. 28 April, 1811, d. 16 Oct. 1845, m. Charles P. Allen.

HORACE BUCKLIN SAWYER.

He was eldest surviving son of Ensign James, whom he succ. in 1852; b. Burlington, 22 Feb. 1797; d. Washington,

D. C., 14 Feb. 1860. App. midshipman U. S. navy, 4 June, 1812; lieut., 1 April, 1818; commander, 9 Dec. 1839; capt., 12 April, 1853.

During the war of 1812 he participated in several engagements; was taken prisoner on Lake Champlain, and confined as a hostage at Halifax for nearly a year; was in the frigate "Constitution" (Old Ironsides), when she captured H. B. M. ships "Cyane" and "Levant," and for "good conduct" during this fight was presented with a sword by his native State, Vermont.

He m. in 1826 (1st) Louisa Shaler of Connecticut, who d. in 1828, s. p.; (2d) 29 Oct. 1833, Roxalana Wadsworth, a descendant of Capt. Wadsworth of Charter Oak fame. Children —

Mary Louisa, b. 8 Oct. 1834, m. 8 May, 1861, Peter F. Bellinger of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and has six children.

George Augustus.

Emilie, b. 23 Dec. 1842, Baltimore, Md., m. Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. navy (member of the Society of Cincinnati), and has five children.

James Estcourt, b. Washington, D. C., 3 July, 1846, 1st lieut. 5th U. S. artillery, m. 4 June, 1873, Elizabeth O. Thompson of New York, and has two children.

Augusta Maria, b. Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., at U. S. Navy Yard, 16 Jan. 1851, d. Boston, Mass., 1866.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SAWYER.

Eldest son of Horace B., whom he succ. in 1862; b. Burlington, Vt., 9 March, 1839; LL.B., Columbian University; admitted to the bar, 1878; Paymaster U. S. navy, and served through the war of the Rebellion. Including George A., five generations of this family in direct descent, and many collateral representatives, have been in the military or naval service of this country.

He m. 26 Oct. 1865, Florence H. Brown, of Portland, Me., and has two sons —

PHILIP L. H., b. 7 July, 1868 (student in engineering and architecture, Columbia College, N. Y., 1890).
RAYMOND ESTCOURT, b. 15 Aug. 1874.

Samuel Leslie Scammell.

He was the son of Dr. Samuel of Mendon, afterward of Bellingham, Mass., and brother of Col. Alexander Scammell; was com. ensign in Smith's (13th) reg. 30 Aug. 1781; in the 6th reg. in 1782–83. D. before 1812.

James Scott.

He was com. ensign, 14 Dec. 1781; in Brooks's (7th) reg. in 1783.

Charles Selden.

He entered the army from Lyme, Ct., in 1777; was com. lieut. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. in March, 1778, and served in his regiment through the war, during which he was badly wounded in the hip at the assault and capture of Stony Point. He was after the war Senator of the eastern district of New York, was a Regent of the State University, and d. at Troy, N. Y., 1 Jan. 1820, æ. 64.

James Sever.

James, son of William and Sarah (Warren) Sever; b. Kingston, Mass., 2 Nov. 1761; d. there 16 Dec. 1845. His mother, b. Plymouth, 13 May, 1730, was the daughter of James and Penelope (Winslow) Warren, both lineal descendants of Edward Winslow and Richard Warren of the "Mayflower." He grad. H. U. 1781, and having been commissioned ensign in Brooks's (7th) Mass. reg. 1 Feb. 1781, immediately joined the Revolutionary army, in which he continued until its disbandment in 1783.

In 1798 he was app. by Pres. Adams one of the first six post-captains in the U. S. navy. He superintended the building of the frigate "Congress" at Portsmouth, N. H., and was afterward her commander, but retired from the navy in 1801, and settled at Kingston. VICE-PRES. of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI in 1839–45; PRESIDENT in 1845.

His descent from *Robert*[1] *Seaver*, b. Eng. ab. 1608, who came to New England, settled in Roxbury in 1634, and d. there 13 May, 1683, and his wife Elizabeth Ballard, was through *Caleb*,[2] b. 30 Aug. 1641, d. 6 March, 1713, who m. 15 Dec. 1671, Sarah Ingoldsby, who d. 31 Jan. 1708; *Nicholas*,[3] b. 15 April, 1680, d. 7 April, 1764, H. U. 1701, minister of First Church, Dover, N. H. 1711–15, who removed to Kingston, Mass., in 1728, and m. 21 Nov. 1728, Sarah (Warren) Little, dau. of James Warren; *William*[4] (his father), b. 12 Oct. 1729, d. 15 June, 1809, who m. 2 Dec. 1755, Sarah Warren.

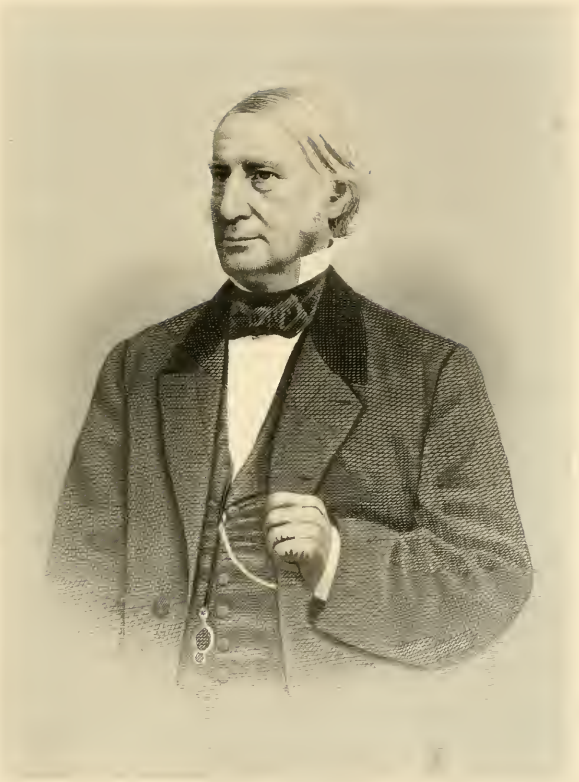
Feb. 22, 1796, he m. Jane Russell of Plymouth, by whom he had five children —

JAMES WARREN.
THOMAS RUSSELL, b. 28 Oct. 1798, d. at sea, 15 Sept. 1836.
JANE RUSSELL, b. 13 Jan. 1802, d. 7 Dec. 1876.
ELIZABETH PARSONS, b. 5 June, 1803, d. 22 May, 1876.
SARAH ANN WARREN, b. 20 July, 1805, d. 8 May, 1886.

JAMES WARREN SEVER.

Son of Capt. James, whom he succ. in 1847; b. Kingston, Mass., 1 July, 1797; d. Boston, 16 Jan. 1871. He entered Dummer Academy in 1811, and grad. H. U. 1817, where his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had also graduated.

While a student of law in the office of Gov. Levi Lincoln in Worcester, in 1820, he delivered the 4th of July oration at Leicester, his subject being "The Era of Good Feeling." In October of that year he entered the merchant marine service in the employ of the Messrs. Perkins of Boston, making his first voyage to the Northwest Coast of America,



James B Sever

continuing in the service of this house and commanding an East Indiaman until 1835. He commanded the "Alert," the first ship that ever entered the Canton River without issuing the usual rations of ardent spirits to officers and men, — an experiment which was entirely successful. On quitting the sea, he settled in Boston, and was a member of the Common Council in 1850 and 1851. In 1853 and again in 1856 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and was Chairman of the Committee of Finance during both terms.

He early evinced a fondness for military life, having while at college commanded the Harvard Washington Co., an organization composed of the students, with whom he performed escort duty on the occasion of the visit of Pres. Monroe in 1817. He received from the President in 1818 an appointment to a cadetship at West Point, which he declined. In 1844 he was adj. of the Independent Cadets, of which corps he was lieut.-col. commanding in 1849 and 1850. He was ASSIST. SEC. of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, 1851–59; SECRETARY, 1859–65; VICE-PRES., 1865; PRESIDENT, 1866–71; VICE-PRES. of the GENERAL SOCIETY, 1866–71. He took great interest in the objects and purposes of this Society, with which he was so long identified, and always felt it a pleasant duty to discharge the various trusts which it confided to his care.

In 1868 he established a scholarship in Harvard University, giving $2,500 for that purpose. He directed the income to be given to meritorious undergraduates, preference being given to those from his native town, Kingston, or from Plymouth, the birthplace of his mother.

He m. 7 Dec. 1836, Anne Elizabeth Parsons, dau. of James Carter of Boston, who died 15 Dec. 1877. They had no children. Col. Sever possessed marked traits of character, both moral and intellectual. In his religious and political

views he was eminently conservative; while his integrity, firmness, and intelligence qualified him for public employment, and procured for him the respect and esteem of his friends.

REV. WINSLOW WARREN SEVER.

He is the grand-nephew of Ensign James, and succ. James W. Sever in 1871. He was b. in Kingston, Mass., 31 Jan. 1832; H. U. 1853; Theological Seminary of Virginia, 1856; ordained deacon (Prot. Epis. Church), 19 March, 1856; priest, 5 March, 1857, and has been successively assistant minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; rector of St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., and of Christ Church, Lonsdale, R. I.; and assistant pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y. He is now (1890) rector of St. George's Church, Central Falls, R. I.

His grandfather, John Sever, was the brother of Ensign James; his father, James Nicholas, b. 15 Dec. 1793, d. 9 April, 1869, m. 14 Nov. 1819, Mercy Foster Russell, a cousin, who d. 3 Nov. 1844.

Henry Sewall.

He was b. York, Me., 24 Oct. 1752; d. Augusta, Me., 11 Sept. 1845. He was brought up on his father's farm, also learning the trade of a mason. Entering the army in May, 1775, as a corporal in D. Bradish's Co. from Falmouth, he was com. ensign in Fernald's Co. of Phinney's reg., and was present at the siege of Boston; was a lieut. in D. Brewer's reg. in 1776, in the battle of Hubbardton, and the campaign ending in Burgoyne's surrender in Oct. 1777; joined the main army at Whitemarsh in Nov., and wintered at Valley Forge; was com. capt. in E. Sprout's (12th) reg., 1 April, 1779; app. muster-master of Baron De Kalb's division, 9 Feb. 1778; aide-de-camp to Gen. Heath, 5 Feb. 1781, and

served to the end of the war. In 1783 he settled at Fort Western in Hallowell; was Town Clerk of Hallowell and of Augusta for thirty-five years; was Clerk of the District Court of Maine in 1789–1818; Register of Deeds, 1799–1816; and held successively the commissions of division inspector, brigadier, and maj.-gen. of the eighth division of the State militia. His diary while in the army has been printed in the "Maine Farmer" (Aug.–Nov. 1872). He was VICE-PRES. of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, 1845.

His descent from *Henry*[1] *Sewall*, who settled at Newbury, Mass., removed to Rowley in 1657, d. 16 May, 1700, and who m. 25 March, 1646, Jane, eldest dau. of Stephen Dummer, was through *John*,[2] b. 10 Oct. 1654, who m. 27 Oct. 1671, Hannah Fessenden of Cambridge; *Nicholas*,[3] b. 1 June, 1690, settled at York, Me., m. Mehitable, dau. of Samuel Storer; *Henry*[4] (his father).

Henry m. (1st) Tabitha Sewall, his cousin, 9 Feb. 1786; (2d) Rachel Crosby, 3 June, 1811; (3d) Elizabeth, dau. of John Lowell of Boston, 9 Sept. 1833. Children —

ABIGAIL, b. 2 April, 1788, m. 9 Nov. 1809, Eben Dutch.
CHARLES, b. 13 Nov. 1790.
MARIA, b. 11 May, 1792, d. 5 Oct. 1795.
SUSANNAH, b. 5 April, 1794, m. 27 Sept. 1826, Robert Gardiner of Hallowell, d. 26 April, 1852.
WILLIAM, b. 17 Jan. 1797, d. Illinois, April, 1846.
MARIA, b. 26 March, 1798, d. 10 Oct. 1798.
MARY, b. 23 Oct. 1799, d. 25 March, 1825.
CAROLINE GILL, b. 12 April, 1818, m. 27 Nov. 1839, James S. Manley.
SUSAN, b. 8 April, 1820, m. April, 1840, Joseph A. Homan.
HENRY, b. 3 Dec. 1822.
ELIZABETH LOWELL, b. 7 Nov. 1840, d. 20 April, 1859.

Thomas Seward.

He was b. Boston, 1751; d. there 27 Nov. 1800, and was buried at Copp's Hill, where his wife Sarah was also interred in March preceding Before the Revolution, he was a hatter

in Boston, and a member of Paddock's artillery Co. He was a lieut. in Gridley's artillery reg. in 1775; was com. capt.-lieut. in Knox's artillery reg. 1 Jan. 1776; capt. in Crane's artillery reg. 1 Jan. 1777, and served through the war. Present at the battle of Bunker Hill, siege of Boston, Fort Montgomery (Oct. 1776,) White Plains, Stony Point, Monmouth, and Yorktown, and commanded the artillery company from Boston, which served under Gen. Lincoln in 1786–87 in quelling Shays's insurrection.

THOMAS SEWARD.

Son of Capt. Thomas, whom he succ. in 1802; b. Boston, 25 Nov. 1770; d. there 25 April, 1852.

He m. 28 Nov. 1820, Susan B., dau. of Benjamin Thompson. They had —

Susan T., b. 12 Aug. 1821, d.

Thomas Thompson, b. 19 March, 1823, d. 2 Nov. 1855. He m. Dec. 1850, Lucy F. Soule of Waldoborough, Me., and left one child, *Susan Farley*, b. 7 Oct. 1852, now living in Waldoborough.

Susan Elizabeth, b. 9 Aug. 1826, d.

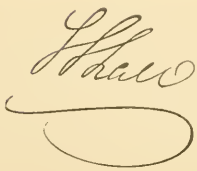
Richard Thompson, b. 11 Aug. 1827.

RICHARD THOMPSON SEWARD.

Only surviving son of Thomas, whom he succ. in 1875; was b. Boston, 11 Aug. 1827. He is a draughtsman, and resides in Boston.

Samuel Shaw.

He was the third son of Francis and Sarah (Burt) Shaw, and was b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Oct. 1754. It is said that his grandfather came from Scotland in the reign of Charles the Second, and that his name was Thomas; his father (b. Boston, 29 March, 1721, d. 18 Oct. 1784) was a merchant



engaged in extensive business, and distinguished for intelligence and enterprise. He was educated at one of the common schools of Boston, and at the Latin School, then under Master James Lovell. As soon as he became of age he applied for a commission as lieut. of artillery in the Revolutionary army, then besieging Boston. His application was successful; he entered the service on 1 Jan. 1776, and continued in the army till the close of the war. His career as a soldier, and the estimation in which he was held, are shown by the following documents: —

L. S. *By his Excellency, George Washington, Esq., General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States of America.*

This certifies that Captain Samuel Shaw was appointed a lieutenant of Artillery in the army of the United States of America, in 1775; the year following he was appointed adjutant; and in 1777 was promoted to the rank of captain-lieutenant and brigade-major in the corps of Artillery, in which capacity he served until August, 1779, when he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Knox commanding the Artillery, with whom he remained till the close of the war, having been promoted to the rank of captain of Artillery, April 12th, 1780.

From the testimony of the superior officers under whom Captain Shaw has served, as well as from my own observation, I am enabled to certify that, throughout the whole of his service, he has greatly distinguished himself in everything which could entitle him to the character of an intelligent, active, and brave officer.

Given under my hand and seal this third day of November, 1783.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command.

BEN. WALKER, aide-de-camp.

This is to certify that the possessor, Captain Samuel Shaw, has borne a commission in the artillery of the United States of America upwards of eight years, more than seven of which he has been par-

ticularly attached to the subscriber, in the capacities of adjutant, brigade-major, and aide-de-camp.

In the various and arduous duties of his several stations, he has, in every instance, evinced himself an intelligent, active, and gallant officer, and as such he has peculiarly endeared himself to his numerous acquaintances.

This testimony is given unsolicited on his part. It is dictated by the pure principles of affection and gratitude, inspired by an unequivocal attachment during a long and trying period of the American war.

Given under my hand and seal, at West Point, upon Hudson's River, this 5th day of January, 1784.

L. S. H. KNOX, *Major-General.*

Major Shaw was with Gen. Knox until the close of 1783, assisting in the arduous and delicate duties incident to the disbanding of the army. He took an active part in the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati, having been secretary of the committee of officers who organized it.

Like other soldiers of the Revolution, Major Shaw was in debt and without property when he left the army; but the general confidence which his talents and integrity had inspired saved him from subsequent embarrassment. A company of capitalists, associated for the prosecution of trade between the United States and China, made him an offer of the position of factor and commercial agent for a voyage then projected. This offer he accepted, only demanding that his friend Capt. Thomas Randall of Boston, who had also been an officer of artillery under Gen. Knox, and who was then as destitute as himself, should be associated with him, and share in the profits of the agency.

They sailed from New York in Jan. 1784, and returned in May, 1785. Shortly after his return, Major Shaw received an appointment as secretary in the War office, under Gen. Knox; but on 4 Feb. 1786, sailed again for Canton, having been honorably discharged from his office, and having been

elected by Congress to be "Consul from the United States at Canton," without being entitled to receive any salary, fees, or emoluments whatsoever. This office he continued to hold till his death, being reappointed by Pres. Washington, 10 Feb. 1790.

He resided many years in China, making voyages to other parts of the East, and returning twice to the United States, where he was m. 21 Aug. 1792, to Hannah, daughter of William Phillips, Esq., of Boston. He must have been prosperous in business, as his later voyages were made in ships owned by himself; one of which, the "Massachusetts," built by his order, and launched at Quincy, Mass., in Sept. 1789, of between 800 and 900 tons, was larger than any merchant-vessel before built in the United States. This ship appears to have been fitted out as a man-of-war rather than as a merchantman, and was sold by Major Shaw to the agents of the Portuguese Government shortly after her arrival in China.

On 17 March, 1794, Major Shaw, being much reduced by a disease of the liver contracted in Bombay, sailed in the ship "Washington" from Canton for the United States, but died at sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, on 30 May of the same year.*

The journal of James Dodge, surgeon of the ship, speaks of him thus: —

"Major Shaw . . . was a man rather tall and portly than otherwise; of an open countenance and benevolent heart; cheerful without levity, and sedate without reserve; in the hurry of business he had leisure to attend the distressed, and his hand was ever open to indigence and want. His manners were refined, and his sentiments were worthy the character he possessed; many a heavy heart has been enlivened by his sociability; and his freedom of conversation,

* A part of the elegant mansion designed by Charles Bulfinch, the architect, and erected for Major Shaw's residence, is still standing in Bulfinch Place, Boston, and is now known as "Hotel Waterston." It originally had wings connected with the main edifice by colonnades, and was surrounded with gardens.

and familiar deportment towards all the officers endeared him to them by the most pleasant ties."

The Hon. Josiah Quincy said of him: —

"It was my happiness in my early youth to enjoy the privilege of his acquaintance and correspondence; and now, after the lapse of more than fifty years, I can truly say that in the course of a long life I have never known an individual of a character more elevated and chivalric, acting according to a purer standard of morals, imbued with a higher sense of honor, and uniting more intimately the qualities of the gentleman, the soldier, the scholar, and the Christian."

Major Shaw was made a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 25 Aug. 1792; and was app. by Gov. Hancock aide to Maj.-Gen. Henry Jackson, with rank of major in the Mass. militia, 30 Aug. 1792.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Eldest surviving brother of Major Samuel, whom he succ. in 1800; b. Boston, 30 March, 1756; d. 13 Aug. 1803. On the death of his father, and his elder brother Francis, he purchased the interests of all the owners in the crown grant of lands in Gouldsborough, Me., and by good business management succeeded in making a handsome fortune out of his venture. He subsequently sold his rights to the owners of what was known as "the Bingham purchase," and transferred his residence and his business to Boston.

He was twice married. By his first wife, Hannah Proctor, he had a daughter, JUDITH, who m. William Tuckerman of Boston. By his second wife, Judith Proctor, he had a son, FRANCIS, b. Oct. 1793, who d. without issue, in Jan. 1823.

ROBERT GOULD SHAW.

Eldest surviving son of Francis (Major Samuel's eldest brother) and Hannah (Nickels) Shaw; succ. William Shaw

Robt Shaw

in 1812; was TREASURER in 1836–41; PRESIDENT, 1849–53. He was b. Gouldsborough, Me., 4 June, 1776; d. Boston, 3 May, 1853. When fourteen years old, he came to Boston with the purpose of sailing as midshipman in his uncle Samuel's ship "Massachusetts," but remained as apprentice to his uncle William, who testified his appreciation of him by leaving him, though young, guardian to his children. As one of the firm of Tuckerman, Shaw, & Rogers, he resided for some years in England. Returning to this country, he became principal of the house of Shaw, Barker, & Bridge; and after the dissolution of this firm, continued in business under his own name, and that of Robert G. Shaw & Co., until his death, having associated with himself as partners William Perkins (late Treasurer Cincinnati Society), and four of his own sons successively. He was very successful in business; was for many years President of the old Boston Bank; and throughout his life enjoyed the esteem of his fellow-citizens as manifested in various ways. He was a tender-hearted and open-handed man; always ready especially to aid young men who were starting in life; and never, in any one instance, as he told the writer, did he have occasion to regret an act of kindness. At his death, besides other charitable bequests, he left a large amount of money for the establishment of "The Shaw Asylum for Mariners' Children," from the income of which, after providing for the support of such as must necessarily be inmates of the asylum itself, assistance is given to others who are also its proper objects, without removing them from the care of their relatives, or from the life and circumstances into which they were born.

He m. 2 Feb. 1809, Eliza Willard, dau. of Samuel (whose first wife was a sister of Major Shaw), and Sarah (Rogers) Parkman. She d. 14 April, 1853. Of their children —

FRANCIS GEORGE, d. 7 Nov. 1882.

SARAH PARKMAN, m. George Robert Russell, d. 14 Aug. 1888.

Samuel Parkman, m. Hannah Buck, d. 7 Dec. 1869.
Robert Gould, m. Mary Louisa Sturgis, d. 2 Dec. 1853.
Anna Blake, m. William Batchelder Greene (5 July, 1861, Col. 14th reg. Mass. vols. 1st Mass. heavy artillery), 23 March, 1864.
Gardiner Howland, m. Cora Lyman, d. 1 May, 1867.
Joseph Coolidge, d. a Catholic priest, 10 March, 1851.
Elizabeth Willard, m. Daniel Augustus Oliver, d. 14 Feb. 1850.
Quincy Adams, m. Pauline Agassiz.
William Henry, d. in infancy.
Marian, m. Frederick Richard Sears, d. 9 March, 1855.

FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW.

Eldest son of the foregoing, whom he succ. in 1858; b. in Boston, 23 Oct. 1809; d. Staten Island, 7 Nov. 1882. He was educated principally at the Latin School in Boston. At the age of sixteen he entered Harvard University as Sophomore, but left at close of first Junior term to enter the counting-room of his father, whose partner he became after some years spent in the West Indies and in Europe. He retired from active business in 1840; translated "Consuelo," and other works of George Sand; "The Life of Charles Fourier," and various writings of the Phalansterian School; Zschokke's "History of Switzerland," and other books; was President of the National Freedman's Relief Association, and of the New York Branch Freedman's Union Commission.

In a privately printed memorial, from which the following extract is taken, his character has been traced by a competent and loving hand: —

"Passing from college to the counting-room of a great commercial business, his sagacity, energy, and executive power were all brought into successful action. He went to Europe and to the West Indies; but much of the spirit of trade and many of its practices were uncongenial to him, and he quietly withdrew, despite wonder and

Fran'G. Shaw

affectionate remonstrance, to lead his own life in his own way. By taste and temperament an outdoor man, he made his home in the rural neighborhood of Boston, busy with country cares and various studies, but interested chiefly in helping other men. He was allied by sympathy more than by much previous actual association with the founders of Brook Farm. But when they chose the site for their enterprise not far from his house, he was soon in the pleasantest relations with the leaders, for their spirit and purpose were in harmony with his own. He was a parishioner and warm personal friend of Theodore Parker, who lived near him; and his keen commonsense and mastery of practical affairs were most useful to Parker as to Ripley. Indeed, the hospitality of such a man for every generous endeavor and for all new and humane ideas was a happy augury for the philanthropic pioneers, because it seemed to promise the final approval and adhesion to their cause of the most conservative and substantial sentiment of the community. . . . Long absence with his family in Europe and a long and final residence upon Staten Island only matured and developed the man, in whom not only was there no guile, but in whom even the most intimate eye could not note a fault. Clarendon might have studied from him his portrait of Falkland; 'his inimitable sweetness of, and delight in, conversation; his flowing and obliging humanity; his goodness to mankind; and his primitive simplicity and integrity of life.' Disinclined to public life of every kind, he was yet full of the highest public spirit; and it was but natural that his only son should have been selected by Governor Andrew to command the first colored regiment that marched from Massachusetts in the war. In his young person all that was best in the New England youth of his time, all the strength of the elder colonial and Revolutionary day, blended with all the grace and tenderness and gentleness of its modern life, the stern old Puritan, softened into a humaner Bayard, was typified. It was the flower of Essex that two hundred years ago was withered in the fatal Indian ambush in the Deerfield meadows. It was the flower of New England that fell upon a hundred redder fields within a score of years."

He m. 9 June, 1835, Sarah Blake, dau. of Nathaniel Russell and Susan (Parkman) Sturgis, and grand-niece of Major Samuel Shaw. Of their children —

Anna, m. Hon. George William Curtis.

Robert Gould, b. 10 Oct. 1837 (19 April, 1861, private 7th reg. N. Y. National Guard; 28 May, 2d lieut. 2d reg. Mass. vols.; 8 July, 1st lieut.; 10 Aug. 1862, captain of same regiment; and 17 April, 1863, colonel 54th reg. Mass. vols., colored), m. 2 May, 1863, Anna Kneeland Haggerty, and was killed 18 July, 1863, leading the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C.

Susanna, m. Robert Bowne Minturn.

Josephine, m. Charles Russell Lowell, Jr. (14 May, 1861, capt. 6th U. S. cav.; 15 April, 1863, col. 2d Mass. cav.; 19 Oct. 1864, brig.-gen. vols.), who d. 20 Oct. 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., the day previous.

Ellen, m. Francis Channing Barlow (19 April, 1861, private 12th reg. N. Y. mil.; 3 May, 1st lieut.; 9 Nov. lieut.-col. 61st N. Y. vols.; 14 April, 1862, col.; 19 Sept. brig.-gen.; 5 Aug. 1864, brevet-maj.-gen.; March, 1865, maj.-gen. vols.).

GEORGE RUSSELL SHAW.

Second son of Samuel Parkman Shaw (b. 19 Nov. 1813, d. 7 Dec. 1869), and nephew of Francis George Shaw, whom he succ. in 1884; was b. Parkman, Me., 28 Oct. 1848; H. U. 1869. He is an architect, and resides in Boston.

He m. 31 Aug. 1874, Emily Mott, dau. of Thomas Mott, the son of Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia. Children —

Francis George, b. 13 Aug. 1875.

Isabel Pelham, b. 18 Feb. 1877.

Thomas Mott, b. 19 Sept. 1878.

William Shepard.

He was b. Westfield, Mass., 1 Dec. 1737; d. there 11 Nov. 1817. He was a descendant of John Shepard of Mendlesham, Suffolk, England (1550).* His grandfather John, of Wetheringset in the same county (b. 1671, d. 10 Aug. 1756),

* Munsell's American Ancestry, vol. i. p. 71.

came to America about 1700, and settled in Westfield, Mass., where he soon afterward married Elizabeth Woodruff. His father, known as Deacon John Shepard (b. 1706, d. 1780), was an influential and respected citizen of the town, owning considerable landed property, and for a number of years Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. William, the subject of this notice, received only a common-school education, limited at that time in the country towns to instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic during ten or twelve weeks in the year. His brother David (b. 1744, d. 1819) graduated at Yale College in 1766, and was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

It is said that William "gave early intimations of firmness and decision of character."* In 1754, at the early age of seventeen, he enlisted as a private soldier in defence of the frontier settlements against the incursions of the French and Indians. Two years later he was promoted to be sergeant, and accompanied the provincial troops to Canada. In 1758–59 he served as a lieutenant in the expeditions against Fort William Henry, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. His name appears on the French war rolls at the Mass. State House as 2d lieut. of Capt. John Bancroft's company, serving from 31 March to 1 Dec. 1759. From 22 Feb. to 1 Dec. 1760, he appears on the rolls as captain in command of a company from Westfield and vicinity. After a continuous service of six years, the hardships of which were almost without parallel, young Shepard returned to his native town and settled down quietly as a farmer. In 1760 he m. Sarah Dewey. Rev. Mr. Knapp, afterward his pastor, says of him at this time: —

"His morals and religious principles were not corrupted by his residence in the camp. As a citizen, he was then highly respectable

* Funeral sermon by Rev. Isaac Knapp, 18 Nov. 1817.

and exemplary, employed in agricultural pursuits, affectionately attentive to his then growing family, and strongly attached to his domestic circle."

In 1774 he appears as one of the Committee of Correspondence, for the town of Westfield, to carry out the resolves of the Provincial Congress. In June, 1775, he was appointed a lieut.-col. in the regiment commanded by Col. Timothy Danielson, then on duty in the camp at Roxbury. Of his services during the siege of Boston no records exist; but that they were of value is shown from the fact that on 4 May, 1776, he was promoted to be colonel of the 4th Mass. reg. He was subsequently, says the Rev. Mr. Knapp, "in the hazardous but successful enterprise of bringing off our troops from Long Island; and when the British landed at Fell's Point, near New York, Col. Shepard was appointed by Washington to guard the retreat of the American army. A few hundred under his command were to check the progress of the whole British army till the American forces could retire to a place of safety. The event proved that he was worthy of so important a trust. In executing this perilous task, he received a wound from a musket-ball which passed through his neck. In a few weeks, however, he so far recovered that he resumed the command of his regiment."

He served under Washington during the retreat through New Jersey and the subsequent successes at Trenton and Princeton. Afterward he was detached to join the Northern army under Gates, and took part in the skirmishes and battles which led to the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on 17 Oct. 1777.

In the year 1780 Shepard had command of a brigade, under La Fayette, and continued in that position until his retirement at the end of the war; but his rank was not changed, and he appears on the rolls during that period

as in command of the "4th reg." The Rev. Mr. Knapp says: —

"As to his military character, he was ever ready at the call of duty, to endure hardship and to face danger. He knew how to command and how to obey. Whatever orders he received from his superiors in office were sure to be executed with promptness and fidelity; and he could command the obedience of those under him *without using any profane language*. In all the temptations incident to the camp, he, through the grace of God, kept himself pure. He stood high in the esteem of his illustrious Commander-in-Chief. Few if any officers of his rank shared more largely in the confidence of Washington."

At the close of the war Col. Shepard returned to his farm at Westfield, but he was not allowed to rest on his laurels. He was elected to the lower branch of the General Court in 1785 and 1786. On 20 March, 1786, he was chosen major-general of the 4th division Mass. militia; and events soon occurred to justify the wisdom of the choice. It was largely due to the firm but conciliatory policy pursued by him that the insurrection, which had assumed such formidable proportions in the western part of the State during the latter part of the year 1786, was so promptly and effectually checked. A competent authority * has stated that, with the exception of the town of Boston and its immediate vicinity, the rebels had at that time (the summer and autumn of 1786) substantially the control of the State. The extent of the disaffection was not known to the State authorities until the danger had passed, and until, order having been restored, the Legislature passed an act disqualifying for civil office those who had taken part in the rebellion. It was then found that in some towns there were not enough men untainted with rebellion to fill the

* "Springfield in the Insurrection of 1786;" a paper by Wm. L. Smith printed in the Proceedings of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, 1876-1881.

necessary town offices, and further legislation was required to cover such cases. The Supreme Judicial Court was to meet at Springfield on the fourth Tuesday in Sept. The rebels had already prevented the Court of Common Pleas from sitting in a number of the counties, and they now felt themselves strong enough to prevent the administration of justice in the highest court. They accordingly gave notice that the Springfield term should not be held. To Gen. Shepard was intrusted the duty of protecting the court. He got together a force consisting of about six hundred militiamen and volunteers, and took possession of the court-house. On the day appointed for the opening of the court the insurgents paraded with a much larger force than Gen. Shepard had been able to collect, but the men were poorly armed and ill disciplined. Daniel Shays, their leader, had made an honorable record as an officer in the war of the Revolution, but was poorly fitted to play the part he had undertaken. He and his followers attempted to intimidate the court; but the judges were not wanting in firmness, and announced their readiness to attend to such business as might properly come before them. They were unable, however, to accomplish much, as the grand jury could not be got together, and no cases were ready for trial. After sitting three days, the court adjourned. The rebels in the mean time endeavored to provoke a disturbance by marching and counter-marching past the court-house; but Gen. Shepard kept his men well in hand, and could not be forced into a false position. After the adjournment he moved his forces to the federal arsenal, as there was reason to believe that the rebels would soon attempt to secure a supply of arms from that source. As no hostile demonstrations were made, Gen. Shepard dismissed the bulk of his forces and returned home. Some three months later, however (Jan. 1787), it was known that Shays and his council had determined to seize the arsenal at Springfield, and after getting a

full supply of arms and ammunition, make an attack on Boston. Acting under the authority of the Secretary of War (Knox), Gen. Shepard hastily collected his men again, and occupied the arsenal before Shays was ready to act. The Governor and Council, recognizing the gravity of the situation, and aided by a loan from Boston capitalists, issued orders for raising and equipping 4,500 men. The chief command in the State was given to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, whose orders were, first, to protect the sittings of the court at Worcester, and then to use his discretion as to further movements against the rebels. It does not come within the scope of this notice to follow the movements in detail; it is sufficient to say that the military situation on 24 Jan. was as follows: * Gen. Shepard was posted at the arsenal with about a thousand men. Shays had just reached Wilbraham on his march from Rutland. A part of Lincoln's command was less than two days' march in the rear of Shays. Luke Day, who, next to Shays, was perhaps the most influential leader among the insurgents, was at West Springfield with about 400 men and boys, said to be well armed and well drilled. He was within easy reach of the arsenal, as the river was frozen over. Eli Parsons, a Berkshire leader, was in the north parish of Springfield, now Chicopee, with about 400 men. The total insurgent force was about 2,000.

Shays sent a message to Day, from the town of Wilbraham, stating that he intended to attack the arsenal on the 25th. Day replied that he could not move on that day, but would be ready on the 26th. The reply fell into the hands of Gen. Shepard; and Shays, hearing nothing to the contrary, assumed that Day would co-operate with him. When therefore on the afternoon of the 25th the rebel column was seen marching on the arsenal, Gen. Shepard was ready for the encounter.

* Wm. L. Smith's paper; see note, ante, p. 443.

The report which he made to the Governor on the following day tells briefly what took place: —

Springfield, 26 Jan. 1787.

Sir, — The unhappy time has come in which we have been obliged to shed blood. Shays, who was at the head of about 1,200 men, marched yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock toward the public buildings, in battle array. He marched his men in an open column by platoons. I sent several times by one of my aids and two other gentlemen, Capts. Buffington and Woodbridge, to him to know what he was after, or what he wanted. His reply was, he wanted barracks, — barracks he would have, and stores. The answer was, he must purchase them dear, if he had them! He still proceeded on his march, until he approached within two hundred and fifty yards of the arsenal. He then made a halt. I immediately sent Major Lyman, one of my aids, and Capt. Buffington, to inform him not to march his troops any nearer the arsenal on his peril, as I was stationed here by order of your Excellency and the Secretary-at-War for the defense of the publick property; in case he did, I should surely fire on him and his men. A Mr. Wheeler, who appeared to be one of Shays' aids, met Mr. Lyman, after he had delivered my orders, in the most peremptory manner, and made answer that that was all he wanted. Shays immediately put his troops in motion, and marched on rapidly near one hundred yards. I then ordered Major Stephens, who commanded the artillery, to fire upon them; he accordingly did. The two first shot he endeavored to overshoot them, in hope they would have taken warning without firing among them; but it had no effect on them. Major Stephens then directed his shot through the centre of his [*sic*] column. The fourth or fifth shot put the whole column into the utmost confusion. Shays made an attempt to display his column, but in vain. We had one howit, which was loaded with grape-shot, which when fired gave them great uneasiness. Had I been disposed to destroy them, I might have charged upon their rear and flanks with my infantry and the two field-pieces, and could have killed the greater part of his whole army within twenty-five minutes. There was not a single musket fired on either side.

I found three men dead on the spot, and one wounded, who is

since dead. One of our artillerymen, by inattention, was badly wounded. Three muskets were taken up with the dead, which were all deeply loaded. I enclose to your Excellency a copy of a paper sent to me last evening. I have received no reinforcements yet, and expect to be attacked this day by their whole force combined. I am, sir, with great respect,

Your Excellencies [*sic*] most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

To His Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq

The paper mentioned as enclosed was signed by Luke Day, and called upon the troops in Springfield to lay down their arms and return to their homes on parole.

On the evening of the 25th Shays sent a flag of truce to Gen. Shepard, requesting that the bodies of "five" men killed before the arsenal be delivered to him. The General replied that he could not furnish him at that time with five bodies, as he had but four and one of them was not quite dead; but if another attack were made on the arsenal he would fill an order for all the dead rebels desired. Shays retreated to North Springfield during the night, and his men began to fall away from him. Gen. Lincoln reached Springfield on the 27th, and immediately crossed the river to seize Day. Gen. Shepard moved up the east bank of the river to prevent a junction between Day and Shays. But the "whiff of grape-shot" in front of the arsenal had virtually ended the so-called "Shays rebellion," and there was no further organized resistance to the laws.

On 5 Feb. 1787, the General Court recognized the value of Gen. Shepard's services by adopting unanimously in both branches the following resolve: —

"That the General Court highly approve of the conduct of Major-General Shepard and the militia of his division for their exertions and spirited defence of the federal arsenal at Springfield against the daring attempts and attack of the insurgents."

This was the last active military service performed by Gen. Shepard; but in the years which followed he served by election or appointment in many important civil offices. He was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to treat with the Penobscot Indians, and by the National Government to treat with the Six Nations. He was chosen Presidential Elector for the first and second elections under the Constitution, 1788–92. He served as a member of the Governor's Council for five years, — 1792 to 1796 inclusive. In 1797 he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, serving there by successive re-elections for a period of six years. The last years of his life were spent quietly on his farm at Westfield, where he d. on 11 Nov. 1817, at the age of eighty.

Gen. Shepard might well be taken as a typical soldier of the American Revolution, — brave, earnest, and God-fearing. The rough life of a camp in the critical period between boyhood and manhood did not corrupt his morals. The savagery of border warfare with the Indians did not affect the natural kindliness of his disposition. He appears to have had a certain grim humor of the Cromwellian kind; and it may be said of him indeed that he was a captain after Cromwell's own heart.

Hon. William G. Bates, in his historical address at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Westfield, said of him: —

"His reputation for bravery was established in twenty-two battles; his sound common-sense and his sympathy for suffering were displayed not only in his military career, but during the course of a long and useful life. With none of the adventitious aids to advancement which usually raise men to posts of dignity, with but an imperfect education and no elocutionary power, his strong, active appreciation of the fitness of things, . . . his character for bravery, uprightness, and intelligence commended him to the confidence of the people,

. . . and he fulfilled the expectations of those who honored him with their confidence."

By his wife Sarah (Dewey) Shepard, who d. in 1829, æ 87, he had —

WILLIAM.

TURNER, b. 16 Sept. 1762, who m. Lydia Derby, and had *Rand*, *Fanny*, and *Chauncey*. They lived in Hebron, N. Y.

CHARLES? (This name does not appear in the town records.)

SARAH, b. 17 Feb. 1767, m. William Eastman of Granby, Mass. Had no children.

NOAH.

NANCY, b. 25 Oct. 1771, d. St. Albans, Vt., 17 Feb. 1802; m. Hon. Seth Wetmore of St. Albans, 1 Feb. 1800, and had one son, *William Shepard*, b. St. Albans, 25 Jan. 1801, d. Newport, R. I., 16 June, 1862. William Shepard Wetmore, by his second wife, had *George Peabody*.

WAREHAM, b. 29 Dec. 1773, d. 8 July, 1855. He m. (1st) Lucy Marsh of Norwich, Ct., and had four children; (2d) Jerusha Eastman of Granby, Mass., and had five children, of whom three are now living in Westfield; namely, *William*, *Lyman*, and *Henry*.

LUCY, b. 15 Dec. 1778, m. Ephraim Hastings of Heath, Mass., and had four daughters.

HENRY, b. 24 June, 1782, m. Huldah Shepard, a cousin, and had six children. Removed to Ohio.

NOAH SHEPARD.

Son of Gen. William, whom he succ. in 1832; was b. 20 Feb. 1769; d. 30 Aug. 1845. He was engaged in business at Otis, Mass., for a time; afterward he was a farmer.

He m. (1st) Dolly Watson of Blanford, and had six sons and six daughters; (2d) Sophia Dewey of Westfield, who d. in 1864.

William Shepard.

Eldest son of Gen. William; was b. Westfield, Mass., 19 March, 1760; d. Canandaigua, N. Y., July, 1823. Com. ensign

in his father's (4th) reg. 1 Jan. 1781. He m. (1st) Margaret Moseley, and had two children; (2d) Fanny Moseley, and had three children. He removed to Canandaigua, N. Y.; was deacon of the Congregational Church there, and High Sheriff of the county. His children left no descendants.

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE.

Grandson of Nancy (Shepard) Wetmore, and grand-nephew of Ensign William, whom he succ. in 1877; was b. London, Eng., 2 Aug. 1846; Yale University 1867, and A.M. 1871; Columbia College, LL.B. 1869; Trustee of the Peabody Museum of Natural History in Yale University; Presidential Elector of the State of Rhode Island, 1880 and 1884; member of the State Committee to receive the Representatives of France on their official visit to the State of Rhode Island in Oct. and Nov., 1881; elected Governor of Rhode Island, 1 April, 1885, and for a second term, 7 April, 1886. Resides in Newport, R. I.

Daniel Shute, M.D.

He was the son of Rev. Daniel Shute, D.D. (H. U. 1743), who d. 1802, æ. 80; was b. Hingham, Mass., about 1755; H. U. 1775. Com. surgeon in H. Jackson's (4th) reg. 14 April, 1782; afterward a physician in Hingham, where he d. 18 April, 1829.

DANIEL SHUTE.

Son of Dr. Daniel (H U. 1812; M.D 1815), a physician of Hingham, who d. there in 1839, and grandson of Surgeon Daniel, whom he succ. in 1852; b. South Hingham, 24 Oct. 1817. He is a shoemaker, and resides in South Hingham.

He m. 16 March, 1843, Hannah, dau. of Joseph Wilder. Children:
D. Waldo, b. 30 April, 1845.
Annie W., b. 16 Sept. 1855.

Ebenezer Smith.

He was b. Lebanon, Ct., in Jan. 1746; d. New Marlborough, Mass., 1816. He removed to Berkshire, Mass., in 1770. Enlisted as a private in Sowles's Co. of Fellows's reg. in May, 1775; was ensign in Noah Allen's Co. of Asa Whitcomb's reg. 1 Jan.–27 Nov. 1776, and present at Ticonderoga; com. lieut. 28 Nov. 1776; in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. in 1777–79; com. capt. in Smith's (13th) reg. 30 March, 1779; present at Bunker Hill, siege of Boston, capture of Burgoyne, Sullivan's R. I. campaign, and the battle of Monmouth. He had the duty of guarding Major André the night before that officer was executed. At the close of more than eight years' service he was the oldest captain in the Mass. line.

He m. in Nov. 1766, Sarah, dau. of Seth Dean. Children —
Rev. David.
Betsey, who m. Aaron Adams.
Sarah, m. Ezekiel Foster.
Walter Dean, who m. a dau. of Rev. Simon Waterman of Plymouth, Ct.
Lucy P., m. Elisha Lewis.
Almira.
Fanny, m. Rev. Pitkin Cowles of Canaan, Ct.
Laura, m. Rev. Jacob Catlin of New Marlborough.

DAVID SMITH, D.D.

Eldest son of Capt. Ebenezer, whom he succ. in 1846; b. Bozrah, Ct., 13 Dec. 1767; d. New Haven, Ct., 5 March, 1862; Y. C. 1795. He entered the continental army at an early age, and served during the last year of the war under his father. He was licensed to preach in Oct. 1796; pastor First Congregational Church, Durham, Ct., from 15 Aug. 1799, to Jan. 1832. In 1830 he received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College. For many years he received youth into

his family and fitted them for college; and besides his professional employments, cultivated a farm with good judgment and success, laboring with his own hands.

He m. (1st) Betsey Marsh, by whom he had —

David Marsh.

He m. (2d) Catharine, dau. of Rev. Dr. E. Goodrich, and had two sons (who d. without issue) and three daughters.

ALFRED ETHELBERT SMITH.

Son of David Marsh and grandson of Rev. David, whom he succ. in 1885; was b. Lewiston, Niagara Co., N. Y., 19 Dec. 1822. He was prepared for college, but entered the West Point Military Academy. After studying there for something over a year he resigned, and engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business. He has invented a great number of improvements in carriage-axles, railroad appliances, and other things, for which numerous patents have been granted. He resides in Bronxville, N. Y.

His father, David Marsh Smith, was b. 11 Aug. 1789; d. 15 July, 1880; Y. C. 1811. He was a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, and a missionary to the Tuscarora Indians. In 1835 he removed to Stockport, N. Y., and established the Hudson River Seminary. He was a man of much energy and of high character. He m. Clarissa Parker, of Litchfield, N. H. They had: *Robert Walter*, d. 6 Dec. 1881; *Clarissa Ann*, d. 24 Dec. 1844; *Catharine C.*; *Alfred Ethelbert*; *Elizabeth M.*, d. 27 May, 1861; *David E.*, M.D.

Alfred Ethelbert Smith m. 25 May, 1859, Julia, dau. of Charles Morgan. Children —

Julia Ethel, b. 25 Oct. 1860.

Alfred Ethelbert, b. 21 Feb. 1864.

Mabel Parker, b. 11 Nov. 1868.

Bertha Morgan, b. 6 Sept. 1871.

Daisy, b. 14 March, 1874.

Ebenezer Smith.

In his application for a pension, filed in May, 1818, he stated that he was then living in Woolwich, Lincoln Co., Me.; that he was 66 years of age; that he had served eight years in the war of the Revolution, having volunteered as a private in Sept. 1775; that he was com. lieut. 1 Jan. 1777, in M. Jackson's (8th) reg.; served for a time at Boston; afterward marched to Albany, N. Y.; thence to Cherry Valley, Oswego County, to protect the inhabitants and property against the Indians and Tories; in Aug. 1777 served in the garrison at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, Oneida County), which successfully resisted a long siege of the forces under St. Leger; then rejoined his regiment in the Northern army, and went through the campaign against Burgoyne; afterward marched to Pennsylvania, and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge; was in the battle of Monmouth and the storming of Stony Point under Gen. Wayne. He was com. capt. 8th reg. 16 Sept. 1780. His company was disbanded in June, 1783; but he was transferred to H. Jackson's (4th) reg., and continued in the service until Dec. 1783. During the war of 1812 Pres. Madison appointed him lieut.-col.; but he did not go into active service, owing to age and domestic considerations.

He m. 27 Nov. 1794, at Woolwich, Me., Jennet McKown. She was his second wife. He d. at Woolwich, 4 Sept. 1824. She d. 13 Feb. 1854, æ. 86. There is no record of any children.

John Kilby Smith.

He was b. Boston, 17 Dec. 1753; d. Portland, Me., 7 Aug. 1842; was 2d lieut. in Whitcomb's reg. at the siege of Boston; was com. lieut. and adj. of Wigglesworth's reg. (13th) 1 Jan. 1777; com. capt. 12 Feb. 1778, and in Sullivan's

R. I. campaign and the battle of Monmouth, in which he commanded Shepard's reg. and was brigade major; served in the light infantry at the siege of Yorktown, was sometime aide to La Fayette, and was conspicuous in the army for bravery and prudence. Sally, his wife, d. 2 Feb. 1837, æ. 68. He had four daughters and three sons.

HENRY SMITH.

Eldest son of John Kilby, whom he succ. in 1846; b. Portland, Me., 12 Sept. 1794; d. Raymond Village, Me., 10 Jan. 1871.

By his wife, Jane E. Waite, b. 2 Nov. 1799, d. 18 July, 1864, he had —

Jane E., b. 25 March, 1823, d. 26 March, 1865.
William H.
Caroline W., b. 13 Sept. 1827, d. 29 Nov. 1871.
Sarah A., b. 12 Oct. 1829.
Mary A., b. 21 Feb. 1832.
Harriet E., b. 4 Sept. 1834.
Alice W., b. 11 Sept. 1837.
Nancy C., b. 17 Sept. 1839.
Alonzo A., b. 25 Sept. 1843; private Co. F. 25th reg. Me. vols.; d. at Arlington Heights, Washington, D. C., 9 Dec. 1862.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Eldest son of Henry, whom he succ. in 1881; was b. Poland, Me., 30 Nov. 1824; was a hotel-keeper, farmer, and cattle-broker in Windham, Me., until 1864, when he removed to Raymond Village, Me., to take charge of the Sawyer hotel, and where he has since lived. He has held office as Selectman and Assessor of the town, and as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Raymond Village Union Parish. He is a justice of the peace and of the quorum, one of the leaders of the temperance reform movement in the town in 1874,

and a charter member of a number of social and charitable organizations.

He m. 25 June, 1848, Joann Frye, dau. of John Moore of Lewiston, Me.

Joseph Smith.

Of Barre, Mass.; was com. 1 March, 1778, lieut. in R. Putnam's (5th) reg.; afterward adjutant.

Josiah Smith.

He was b. in 1756; d. Wareham, Mass., 20 June, 1848. He joined the army in 1775; was com. lieut. 27 March, 1780, in Marshall's (10th) reg.; in 6th reg. in 1783. He was present at Long Island, White Plains, Saratoga, Trenton, Stony Point (one of the forlorn hope), Monmouth, and Yorktown. The traitor Arnold once saved his life. Mr. Smith and others, being in pursuit of Indians, were surprised by their ambushed foes, when Arnold rode up, and grasping him by the shoulder rode off with him, making a successful escape, although his hat and clothing were pierced with balls fired by the Indians in pursuit. Every one of his comrades on this occasion was killed. Mr. Smith left one son.

Silvanus Smith.

He was the son of Nathan, and was b. Shirley, Mass., 1746; d. there 12 May, 1830. He was 1st lieut. in a company of eighty men that responded to the Lexington alarm, 19 April, 1775; lieut. in Whitcomb's reg. May–Dec. 1775; in Little's reg. at the siege of Boston; com. capt. in Bigelow's (15th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777, and served in Sullivan's campaign in 1778; in 5th reg. 1783. He was a carpenter by trade.

By his wife Agnes Moors of Boylston, Mass., who survived him, he had —

Silvanus, b. 11 Oct. 1766, d. Feb. 20, 1847, m. Abigail Farley of Groton, and had *Abbot*, *Mary Ann*, and *Cynthia*.

Ruth, b. 28 Jan. 1768, d. unm.

Hugh, b. 23 July, 1769.

Lucy, b. 6 Sept. 1772, m. Gowan B. Neman, and had one daughter and three sons.

Daniel, b. 8 Sept. 1773.

Jerusha, b. 30 Sept. 1775, d. 30 Dec. 1789.

Agnes, b. 7 Nov. 1777.

Simeon Smith.

Lieut in Paterson's reg. in May – Dec. 1775; capt. in 1783; living on a government pension in New York, in 1820.

Simeon Spring.

He was the son of William Spring of Newton; b. 20 Jan. 1752; d. before 1812. Com. ensign in Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; lieut. 20 March, 1779; in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778.

Ebenezer Sprout.

He was the son of Col. Ebenezer Sprout of Middleborough, where he was b. 9 Feb. 1752, and became, like his father, an uncommonly tall and portly man. In his youth he assisted his father upon the farm, and learned surveying. He entered the army as a captain, and soon became major in Cotton's reg., in which he served at the siege of Boston. He held the same rank successively in Learned's and E. Francis's reg. in 1776; was com. lieut.-col. of Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; lieut.-col. commanding the 12th reg 29 Sept. 1778, and continued in service with credit to himself and the regiment to which he was attached, until the close of the war. He was in Glover's brigade at Trenton, Princeton,

and Monmouth, and in Sullivan's campaign in Rhode Island in 1778–79; and being a noted disciplinarian, was made an inspector of brigade under Steuben. He was second in command of the detachment which under Gen. Robert Howe, in Jan. 1781, quelled the mutiny of the N. J. line. After the war he m. Catharine, dau. of Commodore Whipple of Providence, where he engaged in mercantile business; but being entirely unacquainted with mercantile affairs, he soon failed. In 1786 he was appointed a surveyor of Western lands; and in 1787, on receiving the same appointment from the Ohio Company, led a party of mechanics to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they arrived 7 April, 1788, and began the settlement of Marietta. Col. Sprout, who was six feet four inches high, and well proportioned, received from the Indians, on account of his tall and commanding person, the name of "Big Buckeye," — the origin of the phrase now applied to natives of Ohio.

He was fourteen years sheriff of Washington County (1788–1802), and was also colonel of militia, superintending during the Indian war the military posts at Belpré, Waterford, and Marietta. In disposition and temperament he was cheerful and animated; exceedingly fond of company, quick at repartee, much attached to horses and dogs, and very kind-hearted. His later years were devoted to farming. He d. at Marietta in Feb. 1805.

His descent from *Robert*[1] *Sproat* (or Sprout), one of Cromwell's officers, who went to Jamaica, whence in 1660 he came to Scituate, Mass., purchased the homestead and other lands in Middleborough in 1711, and d. there in Dec. 1712, and who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Sampson of Duxbury, was through Lieut. *Ebenezer*,[2] b. 1676, d. 28 Sept. 1726; Col. *Ebenezer*[3] (his father), b. 1718, d. 23 Jan. 1786. He was a colonel of militia, and was for some years a member of the General Court. Mary, sister of Ebenezer and Thomas, m. Lieut. Wm. Torrey, a member of the Cincinnati Society.

His only child SALLY m. Judge Solomon Sibley of Detroit. They had *Ebenezer Sproat Sibley*, Col. U. S. A., who served in the war with the Florida Indians, Mexican war, and war of the Rebellion; and *Henry H.*, b. Detroit, Feb. 1811, governor of Minnesota.

THOMAS SPROUT.

Brother of Ebenezer, whom he succ. in 1809; b. 1 Oct. 1756; d. 3 Feb. 1833. He served some time in the army. He m. 8 Oct. 1788, Mary Briggs of Pembroke, Mass., and had —

NABBY, b. 11 July, 1789, m. 10 May, 1813, Peter H. Peirce.
EARLE.

EARLE SPROUT.

Son of Lieut. Thomas Sprout, whom he succ. in 1843; b. Middleborough, Mass., 5 Sept. 1800; d. 9 May, 1864.

He m. 9 Feb. 1836, Bethania Weston. They had —
MARY, b. 3 March, 1837.
HENRY HAMILTON.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, b. 20 March, 1849 (Y. C. 1871).

HENRY HAMILTON SPROAT.

Eldest son of Earle Sprout, whom he succ. in 1880; was b. Middleborough, Mass., 10 April, 1842; educated at Harvard; was appointed acting assistant surgeon 25th army corps, Feb. 1865, and after Lee's surrender was sent to Texas, where he was discharged in Sept. 1865, on account of sickness.

He m. 17 Sept. 1872, Catharine A., dau. of John Thorpe. They have —
ELEANOR B., b. 11 March, 1874.

William Stacy.

He was b. in Salem, Mass., but removed to New Salem, Hampshire County, and occupied himself in farming. When

the news of the Lexington battle arrived, the militia company in which he was a lieut. assembled and awaited the orders of its officers. The captain, who was supposed to be tinctured with Toryism, showed some indecision, and the men were beginning to murmur, when Lieut. Stacy addressed them. Pulling his commission from his pocket, he said, "Fellow-soldiers, I don't know exactly how it is with the rest of you, but for one I will no longer serve a king that murders my own countrymen;" and tearing the paper in pieces, he trod them under his feet, and took his place in the ranks. The company was summarily disbanded, and reorganized on the spot. Stacy was unanimously chosen captain, and led a small but resolute band to Cambridge. He was com. major of Woodbridge's reg. in May; served in the battle of Bunker Hill; was com. lieut.-col. of Ichabod Alden's (7th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; and was, 11 Nov. 1778, surprised and captured at Cherry Valley, N. Y., by a large force of Indians and Tories under Cols. Butler and Brant, and only escaped torture at the stake, to which he had already been tied, by making the freemason's sign, which was recognized by the officer in command. He remained a prisoner over four years, when he was exchanged and returned home. In 1789 he moved with his family to the Ohio, and settled at Marietta. Two of his sons, John and Philemon, joined in the settlement in Big Bottom, which was surprised by the Indians 2 Jan. 1791. John was killed; while Philemon, a lad of sixteen years, was taken prisoner and died in captivity. Col. Stacy, who was greatly esteemed for his many excellent qualities, d. at Marietta, 1804. His second wife was Mrs. Sheffield, a widow from Rhode Island. His youngest son, Gideon, settled in New Orleans, and established a ferry across Lake Pontchartrain, and was there lost. Col. Stacy left numerous descendants in Washington Co., Ohio.

John R. Stafford.

He was com. ensign, 30 Nov. 1781; was in Mellen's (3d) reg. in 1783; was a surveyor or engineer after the war, and d. ab. 1812 without issue. An uncle, Capt. P. Stafford of Newport, R. I., commanded a privateer out of Boston in 1776. James, his brother, an officer in the Revolutionary navy, d. Trenton, N. J., 19 Aug. 1838. Samuel B. Stafford of Prince George Co., Md., a son of James and nephew of Ensign John R., applied for admission to the Society in 1873; but his claim for admission was refused, on the ground that he was not then and never had been a citizen of Massachusetts, but had resided either in New Jersey or Maryland, where there were State Societies of the Cincinnati, to membership in one of which he would be eligible.

William Stevens.

Of Dedham; was a member of Paddock's Artillery Co. in Boston; com. 1st lieut. in Knox's artillery reg. 1 Jan. 1776; capt. in Lamb's reg. 12 Sept. 1778. He is said to have been one of the best shots with heavy ordnance in the army, and was in the principal battles from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. After the war he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Coleraine, Mass.

Ebenezer Stocker.

He was of Lynn, Mass., and d. there ab. 1806. Com. lieut. in Greaton's (3d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777.

By his wife, Mary Potter, he had four daughters and two sons —
George W.
Eben.

GEORGE W. STOCKER.

Eldest son of Ebenezer, whom he succ. in 1848; b. Lynn, 26 March, 1789; d. Falmouth, Me., 5 March, 1867. He was

taken, while in a privateer during the war of 1812, and carried to Halifax. On being released, he served in the U. S. army till 1817. About 1830 he removed to Falmouth, Me.

He m. 30 Nov. 1834, Peace Allen of Cumberland. Their dau. ABBIE, b. 24 Aug. 1835, m. —— Allen, and has *George Lincoln*, b. 22 April, 1865, the only male descendant of George W.

Jonathan Stone.

He was b. New Braintree, Mass., 1751; d. Marietta, Ohio, 25 March, 1801. Francis, his father, who was a farmer and a tanner, lost his life while serving under Wolfe at Quebec. Jonathan, after making a two years' whaling voyage, enlisted soon after the battle of Lexington, as orderly-sergt. in E. Learned's reg., in which he was made lieut. early in March, 1776; was com. paymaster of R. Putnam's (5th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; transferred to Bigelow's (15th) reg. in 1779; and com. capt. 25 April, 1781. He was present at the siege of Boston, and in the battles preceding the surrender of Burgoyne. After the war he settled on a farm in Brookfield, Mass.; and in 1786–87 assisted Gen. Rufus Putnam in surveying Eastern lands. In 1788 he sold his farm, and bought two shares of the Ohio Company lands, taking his family and household goods to Marietta in 1789. In 1792 he was appointed treasurer of Washington County. His farm, which was opposite and a little below the mouth of the Little Kenawha, he left to his son Col. John Stone.

He m. in 1776, Susannah, dau. of Daniel Matthews. Her mother was a sister of Gen. Rufus Putnam. He left numerous descendants in Ohio. Among his children were —

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of Belpré.

SAMUEL, of Licking County.

RUFUS PUTNAM, who settled on a farm near McConnelsville.

Nathaniel Stone.

He belonged in Braintree, Mass.; was com. ensign in Paterson's reg. 28 March, 1777; lieut. in Vose's (1st) reg. 6 Jan. 1780. He fought a duel near West Point, 21 Feb. 1782, with Capt. Hitchcock, of Vose's reg., who was killed. After the war he was capt. of a merchant-vessel.

Ebenezer Storer.

He was b. Wells, Me., 9 July, 1758; d. Gorham, Me., 20 Jan. 1846. His emigrant ancestor came from the vicinity of London to New England in the seventeenth century. His father, Capt. John Storer, m. Mary, sister of Gov. John Langdon of New Hampshire. One of Capt. Storer's sons died of small-pox in 1776, at Ticonderoga. Ebenezer, the fifth son, enlisted, 17 April, 1776, as a corporal in E. Phinney's reg., after walking the entire distance from Wells to the camp at Cambridge; was promoted to sergt. 1 Aug.; com. ensign in Samuel Brewer's reg. 13 Nov. 1776; lieut. in Sprout's (12th) reg. 5 July, 1779, and continued in the service until 1783, having also served as paymaster and clothier of his regiment. He was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Saratoga, and Monmouth. He was a merchant in Portland, Me., 1786–1807; afterward removed to the city of New York, and in 1827 signed the roll of the N. Y. Society.

He m. Nov. 1785, Eunice, dau. of Dea. Benj. Titcomb, who d. 14 Oct. 1798. A second wife and four children survived him. The surviving sons were —

Ebenezer, a physician of New York City.

William H., a graduate of West Point, served as a lieutenant in the U. S. army in the Florida war; was a farmer and resided in Gorham, Me.

Albert, a merchant of New York.

William Storey.

He was b. in 1740, in that part of Ipswich now called Essex. Enlisting as a minute-man, he was made a sergt. in Abraham Dodge's Co. in Little's reg. early in 1775, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill; was com. ensign in the same regiment in 1776; lieut. and adj. in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; capt. 12 Aug. 1779, and served throughout the war. One incident of his return home from the army, afterward related by him, was that, out of the currency in which he had received his hard-earned pay, he gave $100 for crossing the Winnisimmet Ferry. After his second marriage, he removed to Newburyport, and sailed thence as master-mariner for several years. He d. at sea near Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, in 1800.

By his wife, Mary Choate of Ipswich, he had —
William, d. unm.
Susan, m. Moses Foster.
By his second wife, Lydia Giddings, he had —
Charles W., b. Essex, 20 Dec. 1786; d. 8 Jan. 1845, who m. in Sept. 1815, Elizabeth Burnham (b. 23 Feb. 1789; d. 21 March, 1868). He was a merchant of Newburyport, and resided many years in Havana.
Lydia, m. Abner Caldwell of Newburyport.

CHARLES WILLIAM STOREY.

Eldest son of Charles W., and grandson of Capt. William, whom he succ. in 1846; was b. Claremont, N. H., 18 July, 1816. He graduated from Harvard Coll. in 1835, and the Law School in 1839. He is a member of the Suffolk Bar. From 1846 to 1850, inclusive, he was Clerk of the Mass. House of Representatives. Later he was Register of the Suffolk Co. Court of Insolvency, till it was merged in the Court of Probate and Insolvency; and for a short time, by appointment

of the court, he served as Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court. He is a lawyer of unusually clear and discriminating judgment, with a firm grasp of legal principles, and a sagacity in their application which has made him a safe and valued counsellor. In his earlier professional career he was engaged in some important controversies, which he conducted with marked ability and success. He has been the associate and friend of many able men, and not a few of high distinction.

He m. 30 July, 1842, Elizabeth Moorfield of Hingham, dau. of James Moorfield and Nancy Eaton, who was dau. of Lieut. Benj. Eaton of Boston, a member of the Society. Their children are —

Moorfield, counsellor-at-law of Boston, b. Roxbury, 19 March, 1845, m. 6 Jan. 1870, Anna Gertrude, dau. of Gen. Richard D. Cutts of Washington, D. C., has *Elizabeth Moorfield*, b. 16 Feb. 1871; *Gertrude Lucy*, b. 21 Oct. 1872; *Richard Cutts*, b. 30 April, 1875; *Katharine*, b. 30 Dec. 1879; *Charles Moorfield*, b. 4 March, 1889.

Mariana Teresa, b. 30 Oct. 1847.

Susan Tappan, b. 1 Nov. 1851.

John Story.

He was b. Boston, 6 Aug. 1754; d. Burlington, Pa., 20 June, 1791, while serving as U. S. Commissioner to that State. He entered the army as a volunteer, in May, 1775; joined the Ordnance Department as conductor of military stores, in March, 1776; was app. paymaster of Hitchcock's (11th) reg. in Sept. 1776; quartermaster to Glover's brigade, rank of capt. in June, 1777; deputy quartermaster-general, rank of lieut.-col., in Oct. 1777, acting in that capacity until Nov. 1780, after which he served in the quartermaster-general's department. In Sept. 1781, he was app. aide-de-camp to Gen. Lord Stirling, holding that position till Stirling's death, in Dec. 1782.

He was the son of *Wm. Story*[2] (see below) by his second wife, Joanna Appleton of Ipswich, whom he m. 14 May, 1747. Lieut.-Col. Story never married. His successor in the Society is the descendant of his brother Elisha.

JOHN PATTEN STORY.

Great-grand-nephew of Lieut.-Col. John, whom he succ. in 1887; was b. Waukesha, Wis., 25 Aug. 1841. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 23 June, 1865, and was com. lieut. in the 16th inf. He has served in garrison at Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Fortress Monroe, Va.; Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and on special duty in Arizona; and has been attached at various times to the Signal Office as assistant and to the Military Academy as assistant professor. On 14 Sept. 1883, he was promoted to be capt. 4th artillery, and is now (1890) on duty at Fortress Monroe as instructor in artillery. His great-grandfather, Elisha Story, was surgeon in Col. Little's reg., and was at Lexington, Concord, and in the trenches at Bunker Hill. Dr. Elisha was one of the "Sons of Liberty" who, disguised as Indians, threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor. He subsequently led a party of men to a spot on Boston Common, near the present Park Street gate; and while he held a pistol at the sentinel's head, two men dragged a field-piece from the ground. The piece so taken is one of those placed near Bunker Hill Monument.

Capt. Story's descent from *Elisha*[1] *Story*, who came from England about 1700 and m. for his second wife, Oct. 1, 1713, Sarah (Cooper) Renouf, widow of Charles Renouf, was through *William*,[2] b. 25 April, 1720, d. Marblehead, 24 Nov. 1799, who m. 13 Aug. 1741 (1st) Elizabeth Marion, b. 22 Sept. 1721, d. 15 Oct. 1745; Dr. *Elisha*,[3] b. 3 Dec. 1743, d. Marblehead, 27 Aug. 1805; who m. 13 Sept. 1767, Ruth Ruddock, b. 5 March, 1746, d. 21

March, 1778; *William*,[4] b. Malden, Mass., 18 Aug. 1774, d. Salem, Mass., March, 1864, who m. 6 Aug. 1767, Betsey Patten, b. Topsfield, 6 Dec. 1775, d. Salem, 22 Feb. 1856; *John Patten*[5] (his father), b. 28 May, 1805, d. Waukesha, Wis., 30 March, 1875, who m. 19 Nov. 1840, Elizabeth Quarles, b. Stratham, N. H., 18 May, 1816.

Capt. Story m. 10 Sept. 1868, Caroline Sherman, b. Trenton, N. J., 20 May, 1848. They have —

Caroline Sherman, b. 10 Nov. 1870.

John Patten, b. 19 Aug. 1872.

Job Sumner.

He was b. Milton, Mass., 23 April, 1754; d. New York, 16 Sept. 1789. He entered Harvard University in 1774; but after the battle of Lexington he joined the army with the rank of ensign, having already acquired some knowledge of the drill in a college company called the "Marti-Mercurian Band." In 1785 the President and Fellows voted that "Major Job Sumner, who was admitted into the university A. D. 1774, and who entered the service of his country in the army, by leave from the late President, early in the contest between Great Britain and the United States of America, and who during the war behaved with reputation as a man and as an officer, be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts at the next Commencement, and have his name inserted in the class to which he belonged."

He served in Moses Draper's Co. of Gardner's reg. at Bunker Hill; and in Bond's reg. at the siege of Boston and the invasion of Canada. He was com. capt. in Bailey's (2d) reg. to date from 1 July, 1776; in Greaton's (3d) reg. to date from 1 Jan. 1777, and major to date from 1 Oct. 1782. In the service under Arnold in the flotilla of gunboats on Lake Champlain, the Board of War reported that he had "in several actions behaved with great spirit and good conduct." Later he had command of a company of light

infantry, attached to the division of the army then under Heath, near West Point. For some days he had charge of the guard of Major André. He was in the detachment that guarded New York during the evacuation by the British troops in the autumn of 1783, and was retained in service until 1 July, 1784. In 1785 he was appointed by Congress a Commissioner for settling the accounts between the Confederation and the State of Georgia. His health became impaired in this service, and in Sept., 1789, he sailed from Savannah for New York. While at sea, he was poisoned by eating a fish taken from the copper banks of Cape Hatteras, and died two days after landing in New York. His tombstone is in the centre of St. Paul's Churchyard on Broadway.*

His descent from *William*[1] *Sumner* of Bicester, County of Oxford, Eng., bapt. 4 Dec. 1608, who came with his wife Mary and three sons, to Dorchester, Mass., about 1635, was through *Roger*,[2] b. England, deacon of First Church in Milton, d. there 26 May, 1698, æ. 68, who m. Mary Josselyn of Hingham; *William*,[3] b. ab. 1673, d. 22 Dec. 1738, who m. 2 Jan. 1697, Esther Puffer; *Seth*,[4] b. 15 Dec. 1710, d. 11 Nov. 1771; who by his first marriage had Seth, grandfather of Maj.-Gen. Edwin V. Sumner; by his second marriage (to Lydia Babcock) he had Job, the subject of this notice.

CHARLES PINCKNEY SUMNER.

He was the son of Major Job, whom he succ. in 1803; b. Milton, 20 Jan. 1776; d. Boston, 24 April, 1839; H. U. 1796. He studied law in the office of Hon. George R. Minot, and was admitted to practice in 1801. He was clerk of the Mass. House of Representatives for the years 1806–7 and 1810–11. He took an interest in politics at an early age, and was a

* The materials for these sketches of Major Sumner, his son, and grandson, are taken from Edward L. Pierce's "Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner," and "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography."

supporter of the Jefferson party. "His anti-slavery convictions were very strong, and he foretold a violent end to slavery in this country." In 1825 Gov. Lincoln appointed him Sheriff of Suffolk County, and he held that office until a few days before his death. He was a man of considerable ability as a writer and speaker, and was frequently called upon to deliver addresses on public occasions.

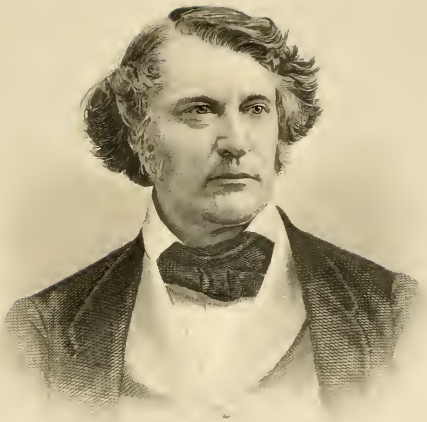
He m. 25 April, 1810, Relief Jacob of Hanover, Mass., a descendant of Nicholas Jacob, who came from Hingham, Eng., in 1633, and settled first in Watertown. They had —

CHARLES, } twins.	JANE.
MATILDA, }	MARY.
ALBERT.	HORACE, b. 25 Dec. 1824.
HENRY.	JULIA.

GEORGE, b. 5 Feb. 1817, d. 6 Oct. 1863.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Eldest son of Charles Pinckney, whom he succ. in 1840; was b. Boston, 6 Jan. 1811; d. Washington, D. C., 11 March, 1874. He entered the Boston Latin School in 1821, and passed thence to Harvard University in 1826, graduating in 1830. He joined the Harvard Law School in 1831; graduated in 1834; continued his studies in the office of Benjamin Rand in Boston, and was admitted to practice in Sept. of that year. In 1835 he was appointed by Judge Story a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, and a reporter of judicial opinions. He was an indefatigable worker at this time. He wrote on legal and literary topics, delivered lectures, and edited various text-books and law reports. In 1837 he went to Europe, where he remained until 1840, studying the institutions of the different countries and making the acquaintance of the leaders in thought and action. On his



Charles Fitch

return he began to take an active part in the discussion of political questions. His oration before the City Government of Boston, 4 July, 1845, upon "The True Grandeur of Nations," first revealed his powers as an orator, and made him the subject of adulation on the one hand and of abuse on the other. He made his first anti-slavery speech in Faneuil Hall on 4 Nov. 1845, at a meeting called to protest against the admission of Texas. On the nomination of Taylor by the Whig Convention in 1848, he with Charles Francis Adams, Samuel Hoar, and others, withdrew from the Whig party, and took an active part in the organization of the Free Soil party. On 24 April, 1851, he was elected to the U. S. Senate. His first important speech in that body — "Freedom National, Slavery Sectional" — was delivered on 26 Aug. 1852, and gave him a position in the front rank of the opponents of the slave power. On 19 and 20 May, 1856, he delivered a speech on "The Crime against Kansas," which contained some sharp comments on Senator Butler of South Carolina. Two days after the delivery of the speech, Preston S. Brooks, a relative of Butler and a Representative from South Carolina, made an assault with a heavy cane upon Sumner, as he sat alone in the Senate-chamber, and injured him so severely that he was incapacitated for public service for nearly four years. After his re-election in 1857 he sailed for Europe, where he remained under treatment until 1859. In the following year, when the question of admitting Kansas as a free State came up, he delivered, on 4 June, a speech on "The Barbarism of Slavery," which showed that his long illness had not affected his mental powers or diminished his ardor. During the war he held the important position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, — a position for which he was well fitted and in which he acquitted himself with signal ability. The part which he took in the impeachment of

Pres. Johnson exhibited that weakness in his conduct as a man of affairs which prevented him from occupying a position among the leading statesmen of his time. During Pres. Grant's first term Mr. Sumner found himself in opposition to the Administration on two important questions, — namely, the Johnson-Clarendon treaty with England, and the acquisition of Santo Domingo. He criticised the President's methods and advisers with considerable bitterness, and in consequence was removed by the Republican majority in the Senate from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the presidential contest of 1872 he favored the election of Greeley, but did not take a prominent part in the canvass. From that time until his death he devoted himself to the work of securing equality of civil rights for the colored citizens. His death was universally lamented. Those who had bitterly opposed him on many political questions united with those who had been his life-long friends in extolling his integrity of character, his firmness of purpose, and his long, faithful, and disinterested public service. His complete works have been published in 15 vols.; also a "Memoir and Letters," in 2 vols. (covering the period to 1845), by Edward L. Pierce.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, 12 March, 1874, Rev. Dr. Lothrop submitted resolutions on the death of Mr. Sumner, which were unanimously adopted and entered on the records.

Mr. Sumner m. in Oct. 1866, Mrs. Alice Mason Hooper, daughter-in-law of Hon. Samuel Hooper; but for reasons never divulged, they separated in the following year.

EDWIN VOSE SUMNER.

Son of Maj.-Gen. Edwin V. (b. Boston, 30 Jan. 1797, d. Syracuse, N. Y., 21 March, 1863), and great-grand-nephew of Major Job, succ. Hon. Charles Sumner in 1890. He was

b. in Pennsylvania, and was app. 2d lieut. 1st cav. 5 Aug. 1861; 1st. lieut. 12 Nov. 1861; capt. 23 Sept. 1863; major 5th cav. 4 March, 1879. He served with distinction in the war of the Rebellion, and received the following brevet appointments: major, 6 May, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va.; lieut.-col., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; brig.-gen. vols., 28 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field. He is now (1890) on service in the department of the Missouri as inspector of rifle practice.

Caleb Swan.

He was b. in Maine, and d. Washington, D. C., 20 Nov. 1809. Com. ensign in Wesson's (9th) reg. 26 Nov. 1779; in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. in 1783; app. paymaster of the army, rank of major, by Washington, in May, 1792, and filled that post until 30 June, 1808, when he resigned in poor health.

Othniel Taylor.

He was b. Charlemont, Mass., 1752; d. Canandaigua, N. Y., 15 Aug. 1819. Capt. Othniel Taylor, his father (b. Deerfield, 1719, d. 1788), was grandson of John, an early settler of Northampton. He was an original settler in Charlemont in 1742, and in 1743 m. Martha Arms of Deerfield, who d. 1802. Othniel was com. 2d lieut. in Marshall's (10th) reg. 30 Jan. 1777; 1st lieut. and adj. 1778; com. capt. 30 Oct. 1780, and retired 1 Jan. 1783. He commanded a company at the capture of Stony Point; was a col. of militia after the war; and was an early emigrant to western New York.

Tertius Taylor.

He was a brother of Othniel; was com. lieut. in Marshall's (10th) reg. 18 March, 1780; in Vose's (1st) reg. 1783; was

present at White Plains, Saratoga, and Stony Point; and was in 1820 a pensioner living in Charlemont.

William Taylor.

He was b. Pelham, Mass., and was one of the first settlers of Rowe, Mass. He was an orderly-sergt. in Prescott's reg. at the battle of Bunker Hill, and had charge of a company in the redoubt, which he was one of the last to leave; was com. ensign in the same reg. soon afterward; com. 2d lieut. Bailey's reg. 1 Jan. 1777; subsequently 1st lieut. and quartermaster, and served to the close of the war. His name appears often in the town records of Rowe. Though surrounded by Shays's men, he was a firm supporter of the government during the rebellion of 1786–87.

His 1st wife, by whom he had no issue, was a Nelson. By his 2d wife, Sarah McCrelis, he had two daughters and two sons, WILLIAM and JOHN, neither of whom had issue; and the family of Capt. William is now extinct.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Eldest son of William, whom he succ. in 1841; b. Rowe, Mass., 29 March, 1789; d. Southampton, Ill., 23 Aug. 1859. He was a col of militia; was prominent in town affairs, and represented Rowe in the Mass. Legislature.

James Thacher, M.D.

He was b. Barnstable, Mass., 4 Feb. 1754; d. Plymouth, Mass., 24 May, 1844. His mother, Content Norton, was a granddaughter of Gov. Coggeshall of Rhode Island. He studied medicine under Dr. Abner Hersey of Barnstable; joined the hospital department of the army at Cambridge, 15 July, 1775, as surgeon's mate; was attached in Feb.

1776, in the same capacity, to Asa Whitcomb's reg., with which he served in the Northern campaign; app. to the General Hospital, Northern department, 1 April, 1777; com. surgeon to Gibson's (1st) Va. reg. 10 Nov. 1778; transferred to Henry Jackson's (16th) reg. 1 July, 1779; to the light infantry reg. of Scammell during the Yorktown campaign; and on leaving the army, 1 Jan. 1783, settled in the practice of medicine in Plymouth, Mass. Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Mass. Medical Society, and in 1810 received the honorary degree of M.D. from Harvard University. He devoted much time to literary and antiquarian pursuits, and besides his writings on medical and agricultural subjects, was the author of a "History of Plymouth;" a "Military Journal kept during the Revolutionary War" (a work of great value); and a "Medical Biography."

His descent from *Antony*[1] *Thacher*, of Salisbury, Eng., of Ipswich, Mass., 1635, of Yarmouth, 1639, d. there 1667, and Elizabeth Jones, was through *John*,[2] b. 17 March, 1639, d. 8 May, 1713, who m. 6 Nov. 1661, Rebecca, dau. of Josiah Winslow; Col. *John*,[3] b. 28 Jan. 1674–75, d. Barnstable, 17 March, 1764, who m. Desire Sturgis Dimmock; *John*[4] (his father), b. 25 June, 1703, d. Sept. 1785, who m. 28 Nov. 1734, Content Norton of Chilmark.

He m. Susannah Hayward of Bridgewater. Children —

Betsey, m. —— Elliot of Georgia, and had *Catharine* and *Jane*, and (2d) Michael Hodge of Newburyport, and had *James T.*, who succ. Dr. Thacher in the Society.

Susan, m. Capt. Wm. Bartlett of Plymouth, and had *John Bartlett* of Boston.

James Hersey, d. young.

JAMES THACHER HODGE.

Grandson of Dr. James Thacher, whom he succ. in 1864. He was b. Newburyport, Mass., 12 March, 1816; d. by the foundering of a steamer in which he was a passenger, in a

gale on Lake Superior, 15 Oct. 1871; H. U. 1836. Eminent as a mineralogist and geologist, and had been for many years occupied in surveys of the coal, copper, and other mineral regions of the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia. Assisted Dr. Jackson in the survey of the public lands of Massachusetts and Maine, in 1836–38; and Prof. H. D. Rogers in the survey of Pennsylvania. He contributed to "Appleton's New American Cyclopædia" (1857–63) 1,200 articles, and was subsequently engaged in scientific explorations in California, Arizona, Ohio, etc.

He was the son of *Michael Hodge*, a lawyer of Newburyport, and Betsey Hayward Elliot, widow of Daniel A. Elliot of Savannah, and dau. of Dr. James and Susannah Thacher of Plymouth, who d. 27 Feb. 1871. He m. in Plymouth, 3 Feb. 1846, Mary Spooner, dau. of John and Deborah Russell, and had —

Elizabeth Thacher, b. 7 Nov. 1846.
John Russell.
James Michael, 3 April, 1850.
Mary, b. 17 Dec. 1854.

JOHN RUSSELL HODGE.

Eldest son of James Thacher Hodge, whom he succ. in 1875; was b. Plymouth, Mass., 25 Nov. 1847; d. there 12 April, 1890. He was a manufacturer, and at the time of his death was a citizen of Atlanta, Ga.

He m. 26 Oct. 1881, Harriet B., dau. of Seth Evans. They have —

Seth Evans, b. 30 Sept. 1882.
James Thacher, b. 15 Jan. 1887.

Nathaniel Thacher.

He was a son of the distinguished patriot, Oxenbridge Thacher and Sarah (Kent) Thacher, and was a brother of Rev. Peter and Rev. Thomas Thacher. His great-grand-

mother, Theodora, was dau. of Rev. John Oxenbridge, who quitted England for conscience' sake. He was com. ensign in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. in 1778; lieut. 9th reg. 7 Oct. 1781; in Tupper's (6th) reg. in 1783. In April, 1780, he was captured by the enemy. He was of Dunstable, and d. unm. before July, 1809.

His descent from Rev. *Thomas*[1] *Thacher*, b. England, 1 May, 1620, came to New England with his uncle Antony in 1635, pastor of Old South Church, Boston, from 1670 to his d. 15 Oct. 1678, who m. Eliza, dau. of Rev. Ralph Partridge of Duxbury, was through Rev. *Peter*,[2] of Milton, b. Salem, 18 July, 1651, H. U. 1671, d. 17 Dec. 1727, who m. 21 Nov. 1677, Theodora Oxenbridge; *Oxenbridge*,[3] b. 17 May, 1679; H. U. 1698, d. 19 Oct. 1772; *Oxenbridge, Jr.*[4] (his father) b. 1720, H. U. 1738, d. 8 July, 1765.

REV. THOMAS THACHER.

He was an elder brother of Nathaniel, whom he succ. in 1812; H. U. 1775. He was the second son of Judge Oxenbridge Thacher, and was settled pastor of the Third Church, Dedham, 7 June, 1780, continuing until his d. 19 Oct. 1812, æ. 56. He delivered a eulogy on Washington, 22 Feb. 1800. Several of his discourses were printed; among them a century sermon in 1801. He was a man of somewhat unpolished manners, and was never married.

GEORGE McDONOGH THACHER.

Eldest son of Judge Peter O. Thacher, who was second son of Rev. Peter, brother of Lieut. Nathaniel and Rev. Thomas, whom he succ. in 1854; b. Boston, 5 March, 1809; d. there 2 June, 1858. He was for many years Consul for Denmark in Boston, and a merchant there. His mother was Charlotte I. McDonogh. His wife was Sarah E. Williams.

GEORGE WASHINGTON THACHER.

Only son of George M. Thacher, whom he succ. in 1860; b. Boston, 16 June, 1837; d. Fort Delaware, 13 Sept. 1864. Being the only son of a widow, the law exempted him from serving in the army; but he joined the 6th Mass. vols., and laid down his life in the service of his country.

CHARLES THACHER.

He was son of Charles, a merchant of Boston, and grandson of Rev. Peter, brother of Nathaniel Thacher, and succ. George W. Thacher in 1865. He was b. Boston, 15 April, 1815; d. there, unm., 23 March, 1869. Educated at the Boston Latin School and at H. U. (1834); studied medicine in Boston and in Paris (1837–39), and practised some years; but was afterward a wholesale dealer in periodical literature, — a business which was finally merged in the American News Co. He died in the same house that had been for fifty years his home. He had a twin brother, William, and a sister, Mrs. M. E. Holmes.

John Thomas.

He was the son of Dr. William Thomas; was b. Plymouth, Mass., 1 April, 1758; d. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 30 Oct. 1819. He joined the army as surgeon's mate at Cambridge in 1775; was com. surgeon of Wesson's (9th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; in 8th reg. in 1783. After the war he settled in the practice of medicine at Poughkeepsie. He left a son and a daughter. His son, William B., was adm. to the N. Y. Society in 1825, in right of his father's membership in the Mass. Society. Henry Livingston, eldest son of William B., was elected in 1885 a member of the Mass. Society, and also of the N. Y. Society. As he was a resident of New York, he chose to retain his membership there.

Joseph Thomas.

He was a son of Dr. William (b. Boston, 1718, d. 1804) and brother of Surgeon John; was b. Plymouth, Mass., 1755; d. there 19 Aug. 1838. He was a cooper by trade, and before the war was a member of Paddock's artillery Co. of Boston; com. 2d lieut. in Knox's artillery, 16 March, 1776; capt. in Lamb's (2d) reg. of artillery, 26 Oct. 1779, and served at Yorktown. Recommended by Gen. Knox as a major in the army in 1798.

JOHN BOIES THOMAS.

Son of Judge Joshua, brother of Capt. Joseph, whom he succ. in 1849; b. Plymouth, Mass., 28 July, 1787; d. there 2 Dec. 1852; H. U. 1806. He was a lawyer; was Clerk of the Courts of Plymouth County for about thirty-eight years; was seventeen years President of the Old Colony Bank, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820.

JOHN THOMAS STODDARD.

Great-grand-nephew of Capt. Joseph and eldest grandson of John Boies Thomas, whom he succ. in 1862; was b. Plymouth, Mass., 24 Jan. 1838; H. U. 1858. He is engaged in manufacturing enterprises, and resides in Plymouth.

He m. 19 Oct. 1864, Elizabeth, dau. of Jeremiah Farris. Children —

Henry Farris, b. 5 Feb. 1866.
Mary Le Baron, b. 11 May, 1867.

Thaddeus Thompson.

He was b. Brimfield, Mass., ab. 1746; d. Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., 1819. After studying medicine, he removed to Lenox; served as a surgeon in the army during the Revolution, and was present at Trenton, Brandywine, and German-

town, and the surrender at Yorktown. He subsequently practised medicine at Lisle until his death.

He m. Betty (Whitlock), widow of Col. Brewer of the Revolutionary army, and had four sons —

Jonathan, who with his entire family d. of yellow fever at Natchez, Miss., in 1818.

William, b. Lenox, Mass., 15 Jan. 1786, physician, who m. Lucy, dau. of Major Manning, d. Pontiac, Mich., 10 July, 1867. Had five sons and two daughters, of whom *Charles H.* was one.

CHARLES HENRY THOMPSON.

Eldest son of William, and eldest surviving grandson of Dr. Thaddeus, whom he succ. in 1873; was b. Lisle, N. Y., 20 Aug. 1809; d. ab. 1883. He was a physician.

James Tisdale.

He was com. ensign in Heath's reg. in May, 1775; lieut. in Bond's, afterward Greaton's, 1775–76; at the siege of Boston and invasion of Canada; com. 1st lieut. of Greaton's (3d) reg. 1 April, 1777; capt. 3 May, 1778; present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and served through the war. He d. Walpole, Mass., 13 Nov. 1832, æ. 86. His wife Sybil, dau. of Seth Clark of Medfield, d. there 18 March, 1785, æ. 28.

William Torrey.

Son of William, of Plymouth; b. 30 Oct. 1751; d. Pembroke, Mass., 22 Oct. 1828. He was a sergeant in Capt. Freedom Chamberlin's Co., Bailey's reg., when it responded to the alarm on 19 April, 1775, and is put down as "of Pembroke." On 1 Jan. 1777, he was com. capt. in the same reg., and served through the war, after which he settled in Pembroke, Mass.

He was a descendant of Lieut. *James Torrey* of Scituate, 1640.

He m. 1 Feb. 1784, Mary, sister of Col. Ebenezer Sprout. Children: William; Mary; Elizabeth; Bathsheba; and Haviland.

WILLIAM TORREY.

Eldest son of Lieut. William, whom he succ. in 1846; b. Pembroke, Mass., 11 May, 1785; d. there 29 March, 1867. He removed to Bath, Me., in 1806, and was engaged for many years in mercantile business. He held a number of public offices, — Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, Spanish Consular Agent for the district of Bath, and City Clerk of Bath until 1854, when he was stricken with paralysis. He was capt. of an infantry Co. stationed at Cox's Head, mouth of the Kennebec, during the war of 1812.

He had four children; namely, WILLIAM; JOSEPH HENRY; ABIGAIL; and MARY ELIZABETH.

WILLIAM TORREY.

Eldest son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1874, was b. Bath, Me., 20 Nov. 1811. He is a shipmaster, and resides in Bath.

He m. 7 Feb. 1839, Eleanor F., dau. of John Patten. No children.

A son of Joseph Henry, the younger brother of William, is now living in Spencer, Mass. B. B. Torrey and Herbert Torrey, sons of Haviland, are also living.

William Torrey.

He was probably the William Torrey, Jr., of Mendon, who appears on the muster-roll of Capt. John Albee's Co., which responded to the alarm on 19 April, 1775. He was com. lieut. in Hazen's reg. 1 Jan. 1777, and served through the war. He was transferred to the N. Y. Society in 1803, and d. N. Y. City, 8 Oct. 1831.*

* The signatures of the two officers — the lieut. and adj. in Bailey's reg. and the lieut. in Hazen's — as they appear on the autograph list of the Mass. Society, are, at first sight, strikingly alike; but a critical examination of the names, and

Jacob Town.

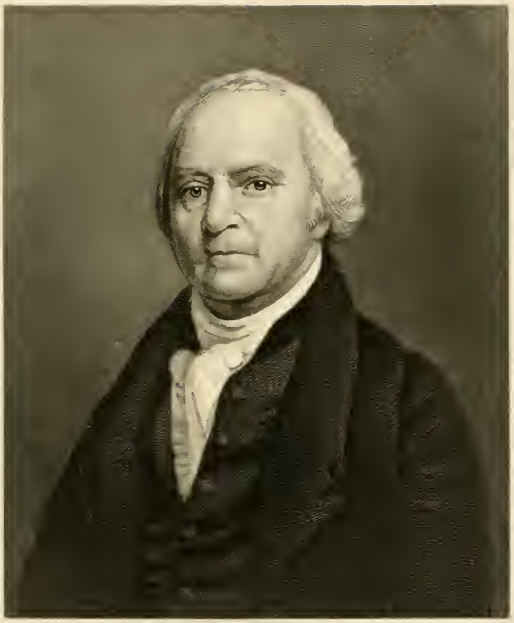
He was b. Oxford, Mass., 20 Oct. 1755. Ensign in Shepard's (4th) reg.; com. lieut. 27 May, 1782, and was in Sprout's (2d) reg. 1783. He was a man of elegant person and accomplishments, and his love of military life surpassed that of either of his brothers Salem or Sylvanus, both of whom served in the Revolutionary army. Dazzled by the victories of Bonaparte in Italy in 1797, he left home with the intention of joining him, declaring that it was the highest ambition of his life to serve with such a chief, and was never afterward heard from.

His descent from *William*[1] of Salem, 1640, was through *Jacob*, and Catharine Symonds; *John*,[3] b. 1658, d. 1740; Deacon *Jonathan*,[4] b. 1691, d. 1771; *Jacob*[5] (his father).

David Townsend, M.D.

David, son of Shippie Townsend (who d. 31 Aug. 1798), by his second wife, Mrs. Ann Balch, dau. of Deacon Jonathan Kettell of Charlestown, Mass., was b. in Boston, 7 Jan.

especially of the statement of rank attached, shows certain marked differences. That there were two lieutenants of the same name in the service, the pay-rolls at the State House in Boston show beyond a question; that the two officers joined the Mass. Society seems to be certain from the fact that each contributed a month's pay to the principal fund of the Society, and that the two names are carried through all the early accounts and records. The officer who was in Bailey's reg. entered the service from Pembroke, Mass., returned there as soon as the war was over, and lived there during the remainder of his life. His son succeeded him in the Mass. Society, and his grandson is now a member. The signature of the Lieut. Torrey who joined the N. Y. Society in 1803 (a *facsimile* is given in the "Institution" recently published by the N. Y. Society) is exactly the same as the signature of "William Torrey, Lieut." in the autograph list of the Mass Society. That proves conclusively that the signatures to the Mass. list were not written by the same hand, as it is absolutely certain that the Torrey who was lieut. and adj. in Bailey's reg. never lived in New York and never joined the N. Y. Society.



David Townsend

1753, and d. there 13 April, 1829. He graduated at Harvard University in 1770, receiving from that institution the degree of M.D. in 1813.

Dr. Townsend studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Warren, and was at Cambridge in 1775. After the battle of Bunker Hill, he assisted in caring for the wounded, and remained at Cambridge until commissioned by the colony of Massachusetts Bay, 12 July, 1775, as surgeon in Col. Jonathan Brewer's reg. He was commissioned, 1 Jan. 1776, surgeon 6th reg. (Col. Asa Whitcomb). In March, 1777, he was appointed senior surgeon in the General Hospital of the Northern department with the army for the invasion of Canada.

On the reorganization of the army, under the resolve of Congress, to take effect 1 Jan. 1781, he received a commission, 10 Oct. 1780, signed by S. Huntington, President of Congress. Reappointed, 9 Oct. 1781, to date 10 Oct. 1780, signed by Thomas McKean, President of Congress, as surgeon-general of the Hospital Department. Under another organization he received an appointment in 1782 from Gen. Lincoln, Secretary of War. He remained with the army till its final disbandment at Newburgh, after which he practised his profession with reputation in Boston for many years. He was SECRETARY of the SOCIETY in 1807–21; VICE-PRES. 1821–25; PRESIDENT, 1825–29. Dr. Townsend m. 24 May, 1785, Elizabeth Davis, by whom he had nine children.

He was a descendant of *Andrew*[1] *Townsend*, who came from Devonshire, Eng., and settled in Lynn, Mass. *David*,[2] the fourth son of Andrew, b. 1691, d. 30 Nov. 1754, m. 1 July, 1714, Mabel, dau. of Thomas Shippie. The fifth son of *David*[2] was *Shippie*,[3] who m. for his second wife, Mrs. Ann Balch, dau. of Deacon Jonathan Kettell of Charlestown, Mass., by whom he had Dr. *David*.[4] Shippie Townsend d. 31 Aug. 1798.

DAVID S* TOWNSEND.

Eldest son of Dr. David, whom he succ. in 1830; b. Boston, 9 April, 1790; d. there 28 Jan. 1853; H. U. 1809. Com. 1st lieut. 9th U. S. inf. 6 July, 1812; capt. 13 May, 1813; lost his right leg at Chrystler's Fields, Canada, 11 Nov. 1813; major and acting adj.-gen. 27 July, 1814; battalion paymaster, 29 April, 1816; paymaster, May, 1821. ASSIST. TREAS. of the SOCIETY, 1841–45; TREASURER, 1845–47. He m. 7 Nov. 1816, Eliza, dau. of Hon. Elbridge Gerry, by whom he had five children.

EDWARD DAVIS TOWNSEND.

Son of David S, whom he succ. in 1870; b. Boston, 22 Aug. 1817; West Point Military Academy, and com. 2d lieut. 2d U. S. artillery, 1 July, 1837; 1st lieut. 16 Sept. 1838; adj. 7 July, 1838; assist. adj.-gen., rank of capt., 8 Aug. 1846; major, 15 July, 1852; lieut.-col. 7 March, 1861; col. 3 Aug. 1861; adj.-gen. U. S. A., rank of brig.-gen., 22 Feb. 1869. He served in Florida during the war with the Seminoles, 1837–38; and during the Rebellion of the seceding States as chief-of-staff to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, 7 March–1 Nov. 1861; as assist. adj.-gen. 1861–63, and as acting adj.-gen. of the army, 1863–65. Brevet-brig.-gen. U. S. A. 24 Sept. 1864; and brevet-maj.-gen. U. S. A. 13 March, 1865, for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished service during the Rebellion. He was placed on the retired list of the army, 15 June, 1880.

He m. 9 May, 1848, Ann Overing, dau. of Col. R. D. Wainwright, U. S. marine corps. Children —

THOMAS GERRY, b. 9 Nov. 1849, now 1st lieut. 6th U. S. inf.

* Not an initial, but employed to distinguish him from others bearing the name of David Townsend. Hon. Franklin B Hough and Isaac P Davis are instances of a similar kind.

EDWARD DAVID, b. 19 Dec. 1851.
JOANNA AUCHMUTY, b. 1 Jan. 1858.
HENRIETTA WAINWRIGHT, b. 20 July, 1859.
ELIZA MARIA, b. 27 Aug. 1861.

William Treadwell.

He was of Worcester, and d. there in April, 1795. He was com. capt.-lieut. in Knox's artillery, 1 Jan. 1776; capt. in Crane's artillery, 1 Jan. 1777, and at the close of the war was the oldest capt. in the line of artillery. He served at the siege of Boston, battle of Long Island, and in many engagements during the war. His widow Mary, b. 1747, was living in 1830. His daughters ABIGAIL and ELIZA were living in Boston in 1850.

Lemuel Trescott.*

He was b. in 1751; d. Lubec, Me., 10 Aug. 1826. He served his time with Hopestill Capen, a carpenter in Boston, and was orderly-sergeant of Capt. Joseph Peirce's Co. of Boston "Grenadiers," and with Lieut. Henry (afterward Gen.) Knox brought it to a high state of proficiency. He was a capt. in Jonathan Brewer's reg. at Bunker Hill; was com. major of Henry Jackson's (16th) reg. 20 May, 1778, and served through the war with the reputation of an excellent disciplinarian and an active and vigilant officer. On 3 Oct. 1781, he with 100 men crossed the Sound to Long Island, surprised Fort Slongo, and brought off its garrison with a quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing, etc. He commanded a battalion of light infantry under La Fayette, enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and was an upright, humane, and patriotic man. In 1783 he was in

* On the autograph list the name is signed "Lem Trescott." He signed the company returns in 1775 "Lemuel Tresscott."

Brooks's reg.; app. major 2d U. S. inf. 4 March; resigned, 28 Dec. 1791; app. col. of inf. 9 April, 1812, — declined; Collector of U. S. Revenue for Machias, Me., 1808–11; and of Passamaquoddy, Me., 1812–18.

Probably a descendant of *William*[1] *Trescott*, a freeman of Dorchester in 1643, through *John*,[2] who d. there in 1741, æ. 89.

His 1st wife, Susannah, d. 14 July, 1804, æ. 50; Rebecca, his 2d wife, d. Lubec, Me., 21 April, 1836, æ. 74.

John Trotter.

He was ensign in Joseph Read's reg. at the siege of Boston; com. lieut. and adj. in R. Putnam's (5th) reg. 11 June, 1777; capt. 18 Oct. 1780. D. before 1812.

Luther Trowbridge.

He was b. Framingham, Mass., 3 June, 1756; d. Albany, N. Y., 19 Feb. 1802; com. lieut. in Brooks's (7th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; adj. (same reg.) 1780–83; brig. quartermaster, 1783.

His descent from *Thomas*,[1] who came from Taunton, Eng., to Dorchester, as early as 1636, settled in New Haven in 1639, returned to England, and d. Taunton, 7 Feb. 1672, was through *James*,[2] b. Dorchester, 1636, d. 22 May, 1717, who m. 30 Jan. 1674, Margaret, dau. of Deacon John Jackson; *Thomas*,[3] b. 9 Dec. 1677, d. ab. 1725, in New London; *John*,[4] b. 1701–2, d. 10 May, 1772, and Mehetable Eaton; *Thomas*[5] (his father), b. 1 April, 1734, d. 12 Jan. 1804, and Hannah Perry.

He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Major John Tillman, who d. Detroit, Oct. 1845, æ. 84. Children —

Hannah, b. 18 June, 1782, d. 1816.

Edmund A., b. 14 Dec. 1784, d. 1816.

Jonathan Valentine, b. 14 Feb. 1787, d. 1787.

Eliza S., b. 18 Dec. 1788.

Jonathan Thomas, b. 21 March, 1791, d. 1815.

STEPHEN VAN R., b. 4 July, 1794.
MARGARET, b. 24 June, 1796, d. 1800.
ANN MARIA, b. 6 Sept. 1798, d. 1800.
CHARLES C., b. 1800, was living in Detroit in 1872.

Joseph Tucker.

On 19 Aug. 1775, he was app. 2d lieut. in Capt. Francis Shaw's Co. to be raised in Gouldsborough, Narraguagus, Number Four (now Harrington) and Pleasant River, for the defence of the sea-coast (District of Maine); was com. ensign in Brooks's (7th) reg. in 1777; lieut. 9 Feb. 1780, and was paymaster in 1780–83. During the war he visited York, Me., in company with his relative, Commodore Samuel Tucker, then superintending the construction of a 20 gun-ship called the "Minerva," which was intended by her owner, Capt. John Stone, for a privateer. He there made the acquaintance of Mary, dau. of Capt. Stone, who was a descendant on her mother's side from Gov. Bradstreet of Massachusetts, married her, and purchasing the wharf and other property of his father-in-law remained there and established himself in business. He was Collector of Customs for the Port of York, from 1793 to 1804; Town Treasurer for many years and until his death (about 1812), and influential in town affairs.

Of the two daughters and only children of Lieut. Tucker, MARY ANN, the younger, m. Louis A. de Creney, a French political refugee and a man of education, and d. 1836; the elder, NANCY GALE, m. 7 Sept. 1810, Judge William Pitt Preble, who d. Portland, Me., 11 Oct. 1857, æ. 73, and had two daughters and one son.

WILLIAM PITT PREBLE.

Grandson of Lieut. Joseph Tucker, whom he succ. in 1845; was b. Portland, Me., 15 April, 1819. He was educated at Exeter, Bowdoin College, and the Harvard Law School,

and is a lawyer by profession. He was Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine from 1 Aug. 1849, to 1 July, 1887, when he resigned; was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maine for three years. He resides in Cambridge, Mass.

His descent from *Abraham*[1] *Preble* of Scituate, Mass., 1636, and Judith, dau. of Nathaniel Tilden of Scituate (Abraham moved to York, Me., then called "Gorgeana," or "Agamenticus," about 1641, and was the first mayor), was through *Abraham*,[2] b. York, 1642, d. 14 Oct. 1714, who m. Hannah Kelly, 1685; *Samuel*,[3] b. York, 19 April, 1699, d. 1746, who m. Sarah Muchmore from the Isles of Shoals, 1725; Col. *Esaias*,[4] b. York, 26 April, 1742, d. 1813, who m. 30 June, 1766, Lydia, dau. of Edward Ingraham; Judge *William Pitt*[5] (his father), b. York, 27 Nov. 1783, d. 11 Oct. 1857, who m. 7 Sept. 1810, Nancy Gale, eldest dau. of Lieut. Joseph Tucker and his wife Mary, dau. of Capt. John Stone. Capt. John Stone was a grandson of Abraham and Hannah Preble.

William Pitt Preble, son of Judge Preble, m. 1 July, 1846, Harriet Tracy, dau. of John Mussey of Portland. Children —

Edith, b. Portland, 22 April, 1847, d. 29 Nov. 1848.
John Mussey, b. Portland, 19 Dec. 1850, d. 4 Nov. 1851.
Henry, b. Portland, 25 April, 1853.
William Pitt, b. Portland, 1 Oct. 1854.
Wallace, b. Portland, 17 Aug. 1857.
Ernest, b. Portland, 5 June, 1860, d. 8 Oct. 1860.

William Tudor.

He was b. Boston, 28 March, 1750; d. there 8 July, 1819; H. U. 1769. Deacon John Tudor, his father (b. near Exeter, Eng., 18 Sept. 1709; d. Boston, 18 March, 1795, m. Jane Varney), was for about forty-two years Treasurer of the Second (Old North) Church, Boston, and d. in 1796, æ. 86. He was by trade a baker, and was an honorable and useful citizen. William, after his graduation, studied law with John Adams; was admitted to the bar, 27 July, 1772, and became

eminent in the profession. As colonel and judge-advocate-general of the army, he was, from 29 July, 1775, to 1778, attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, after which he resumed practice in his native city. In 1777 he conducted with marked ability the defence of Col. David Henley, who had charge of the Saratoga prisoners and who was arrested on the accusation of Gen. Burgoyne for military oppression, and tried by a court-martial. Henley was acquitted, in spite of the eloquence of Burgoyne, who did his utmost to secure a conviction.* Col. Tudor was a member of the Mass. House of Representatives, 1791–95, and of the Senate 1801–3; Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1808 and 1809; VICE-PRES. of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI in 1811–19, and delivered the 4th of July oration before that body in 1790. He was one of the founders of the Mass. Historical Society; and the "first meeting" was held at his house in Court Street, on 24 Jan. 1791. He delivered a spirited oration on the Boston Massacre, 5 March, 1779, and a discourse before the Mass. Charitable Fire Society in 1798.

Col. Tudor m. 5 March, 1778, Delia Jarvis, who d. Washington, D. C., 17 Sept. 1843, æ. 90. They had three sons and two daughters, — one of whom m. Robert Hallowell, Gardiner; the other m. Charles Stewart, afterward commodore U. S. N.

WILLIAM TUDOR.

Eldest son of William, whom he succ. in 1820; b. Boston, 28 Jan. 1779; d. Rio Janeiro, 9 March, 1830; H. U. 1796. He founded in Dec. 1814, and for some time edited, the

* Henley, who was an excitable man, wounded one of the prisoners, named Reeve, who had been insolent to him. Col. Tudor in his closing argument said: "It has been said that Reeve's behavior was only firm, not insolent. British firmness often so nearly approaches insolence that Europeans as well as Americans have been very apt to confound them."

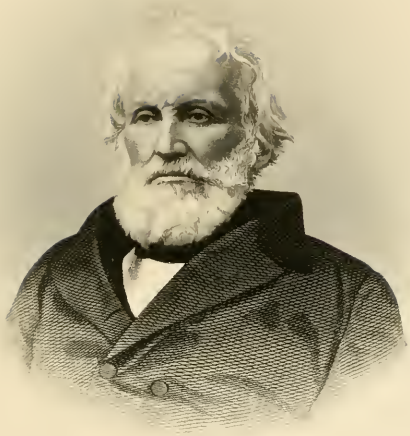
A memoir of Col. Tudor, written by his son, is printed in the Coll. Mass. Historical Society, 2d ser. vol. viii. pp. 285–325

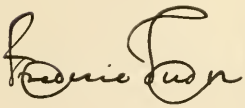
"North American Review," which was, for nearly half a century, the leading American critical periodical. He acted for a time as the agent of his brother Frederic, founder of the ice-traffic, and was afterward engaged in other commercial transactions in Europe. He was one of the founders of the Boston Athenæum in 1807, and took the initiative in the erection of Bunker Hill Monument. He was a member of the Mass. Legislature in 1810, 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1820; in 1823 was app. consul at Lima; and in 1827 was app. *chargé d'affaires* at the court of Brazil, where he negotiated a treaty, — his last public service. In 1809 he delivered the 4th of July oration in Boston, and five years afterward he delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge on "The Aborigines," which was printed in the second volume of the "North American Review." Besides his contributions to periodical literature, he was the author of "Letters on the Eastern States," "Life of James Otis," and "Gebel Teir." A notice and portrait of William Tudor, Jr., will be found in the Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society, vol. i. pp. 333–337.

FREDERIC TUDOR.

Brother of William, whom he succ. in 1834; b. 4 Sept. 1783; d. 6 Feb. 1864.

"His life, from his earliest manhood, was one of great intellectual as well as commercial activity. As the founder of the ice-trade, he not only commenced an enterprise which added a new subject of export and a new source of wealth to our country, — imparting a value to that which had no value before, and affording lucrative employment to great numbers of laborers at home and abroad, — but he established a claim, which will not be forgotten in the history of commerce, to be regarded as a benefactor of mankind, by supplying an article not of luxury only for the wealthy and the well, but of unspeakable comfort and refreshment for the sick and en-





feebled in tropical climes, and which has already become one of the necessities of life for all who have enjoyed it in any clime.

"As a cultivator of fruits and flowers, and trees too, at Nahant, he not only placed himself in the front rank of horticulturists, but he gave a signal instance of how much could be done by ingenuity, perseverance, and skill in overcoming the most formidable obstacles of soil and climate, and obtaining a victory over Nature herself." *

FREDERIC TUDOR.

Eldest son of the preceding, whom he succ. in 1874; was b. Boston, Mass., 11 Feb. 1845; H. U. 1867. He is a civil engineer, devoting himself especially to the sanitary branches.

He m. 24 June, 1867, Louisa, adopted dau. of Joseph Simes. Children —

FREDERIC, b. 26 March, 1869.
MARIE LOUISE, b. 25 July, 1870.
EMMA CECILIA, b. 25 March, 1872.
EUPHEMIA, b. 7 Sept. 1875.
ROSAMOND, b. 20 June, 1878.

Benjamin Tupper.

He was b. in that part of Stoughton, Mass., now called Sharon, in 1738, being the youngest of eight children of his parents, seven of whom were sons. His father died when he was quite young, and he was apprenticed to a tanner in Dorchester named Withington. At sixteen he went to Easton, and labored on a farm until after his marriage in 1762, when he removed to Chesterfield. He served two or three years as a private soldier in the French war (1757–63), and during two or three winters kept a district school in Easton. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was a lieut. of militia. Joining the army in Cambridge as major of

* From remarks of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in announcing his death to the Mass. Historical Society. Proceedings, vol. vii. pp. 304–307.

Fellows's reg. in May, 1775, he with 300 men went to Lighthouse Island, 31 July, 1775; attacked the British guard, which was killed or captured; and burned all the buildings. Com. lieut.-col. of Ward's reg. 4 Nov. 1775; of John Bailey's reg. 1 Nov. 1776; col. 11th reg. 7 July, 1777; transferred to the 10th, 8 Jan. 1781, and to the 6th on 30 Oct. 1782. He served at the siege of Boston and in the campaign against Burgoyne, and was at the battle of Monmouth, where he had a horse killed under him; was app. inspector of Paterson's brigade, 29 March, 1778; and at the close of the war was made a brig.-gen. by brevet. After the war he returned to Chesterfield, which he represented in the Mass. Legislature. With Gen. Rufus Putnam he originated and founded the "Ohio Company," and made the first surveys of lands northwest of the Ohio in 1786. Returning from this duty he actively assisted Gen. Shepard in quelling Shays's rebellion. He removed with his family to Marietta, O., 9 Aug. 1788; engaged actively in promoting the plans and interests of the Ohio Company, and was a justice of the quorum of the first civil court in the Northwest Territory from 9 Sept. 1788, to his death in June, 1792.

He m. at Easton, 18 Nov. 1762, Huldah White, who d. Springfield, now Putnam, O., 21 Feb. 1812. They had —

Anselm.

Edward White, brig.-gen. of Ohio vols., serving under Harrison in 1812, who d. Gallipolis, O., 1823.

Col. Benjamin, d. Putnam, O., 1815, who left a son, *Edward W.*, of Putnam, O.

Rowena, m. Winthrop Sargent, and d. Marietta, O., 1790.

Sophia, m. Nathaniel Wyllis of Connecticut, d. Oct. 1789.

Minerva, m. Col. Ichabod Nye, d. Marietta, April, 1836.

Anselm Tupper.

Eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper; b. Chesterfield, Mass., 1763; d. Marietta, O., 25 Dec. 1808. He was com.

lieut. and adj. in his father's (11th) reg. 26 Sept. 1780; served through the war, and removed to Ohio in 1788.

Jonathan Turner.

He was b. Scituate, Mass., 1743; d. there Nov. 1821; lieut. in Marshall's (10th) reg. 1777; com. capt. 4 Oct. 1780; in Putnam's (5th) reg. in 1783. He received a pension from the Government.

His descent from *Humphrey*[1] *Turner* of Plymouth, 1628, afterward of Scituate, d. 1673, and Lydia Garner, was through *John*,[2] Sen., b. England, m. 12 Nov. 1645, Mary, dau. of Jonathan Brewster; *Jonathan*,[3] b. 20 Sept. 1646, who m. Martha, dau. of Elisha Besbedge; *Jesse*[4] (his father).

PEREZ TURNER.

Eldest son of Perez (b. 8 Dec. 1772), son of Jonathan, whom he succ. in 1827; was b. Scituate, 12 June, 1804; d. there 17 Nov. 1878. He was a farmer, and lived in Scituate. His son John Henry Turner (b. 7 Feb. 1835, d. 13 Aug. 1883), served in the war of the Rebellion as a private in the 43d Mass. vols.

GEORGE HENRY TURNER.

Eldest son of John Henry; succ. his grandfather Perez in 1885; was b Scituate, 13 Aug. 1855. He is a shoemaker, and lives in Norwell, Mass.

He m. 5 Oct. 1881, Caroline E., dau. of George H. Briggs. They have —

Carrie Louisa, b. 8 Oct. 1883.

Marlbry Turner.

He was the son of Capt. Marlboro and Mary (Curtis) Turner, of Hanover, Mass.; was bapt. 30 July, 1757, and was

a pensioner, living in 1824. Ensign in Bailey's (2d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; com. lieut. 10 Aug. 1781; in 5th reg. in 1783.

His descent from *Thomas*[1] *Turner* of Hingham, 1639, who m. 6 Jan. 1652, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Hyland, and d. Nov. 1688, was through *Thomas*,[2] of Scituate, 1680; *Caleb*,[3] b. 1691; Capt. *Marlboro*[4] (his father).

Marlbry m. 7 Jan. 1790, Deborah Stockbridge.

Peleg Turner.

He was of Scituate; was lieut. and quartermaster in Marshall's (10th) reg., served four years, and d. before 1812.

Thomas Turner.

He was com. capt. in Col. G. Bradford's (14th) reg. 8 May, 1776; capt. in H. Jackson's (16th) reg. 24 April, 1779; subsequently transferred to Brooks's (7th) reg. and served to the end of the war. He became a member of the N. Y. Society in 1787, but subsequently removed to Charleston, S. C., and joined the S. C. Society.

His descent from *Humphrey*[1] of Scituate was through *Thomas*[2] and Sarah Hyland; *Thomas*[3] and Hannah, dau. of Edward Jackson; *Ephraim*[4] (his father), b. 1693, and Dorothy Fay.

Elijah Vose.

He was the son of Elijah and Sarah (Bent) Vose; was b. Milton, Mass., 24 Feb. 1744; d. there 19 March, 1822. Captain in Heath's, afterward Greaton's (24th) reg. early in 1775; present at the siege of Boston, and promoted to major; com. lieut.-col. of the reg. of his brother Joseph (1st), 21 Feb. 1777, and served with credit through the war, in which four of the brothers were engaged. Moses and Bill, younger brothers, both held responsible stations, the latter being a paymaster.

His descent from *Robert*[1] *Vose* of Dorchester, who d. 16 Oct. 1683, æ. 84, was through *Edward*,[2] who d. 29 Jan. 1716, æ. 80, and wife Abigail; *Nathaniel*,[3] b. 17 Nov. 1672, d. Oct. 1753, who m. 1696, Mary Belcher; *Elijah*[4] (his father), b. 1707.

He had two children, ELIJAH and RUTH; the latter m. Eben Breed of Charlestown.

ELIJAH VOSE.

Eldest son of Elijah, whom he succ. in 1822; b. Milton, Mass., 1 Jan. 1790; d. Boston, Mass., 12 Aug. 1856. He was a successful merchant in Boston for many years; President and active member of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

HENRY VOSE.

Eldest son of Elijah and Rebecca (Bartlett) Vose, whom he succ. in 1860; b. 21 May, 1817; d. 17 Jan. 1869; H. U. 1837. Lawyer in Springfield, Mass.; member of Mass. Legislature, 1857, 1858; Justice of Superior Court, 1859–69. Mr. Vose left no sons. One of his daughters, MARY, m. C. P. Greenough of Boston, and has two sons, *Henry Vose* and *Alfred*. There are no other grandsons.

FRANCIS VOSE.

Brother of Hon. Henry Vose, whom he succ. in 1870; b. 1821; d. 29 Sept. 1880. He was a merchant in New York, and also held large interests in Florida.

Joseph Vose.

He was b. Milton, 7 Dec. 1739; d. there 22 May, 1816, on the estate which had been in possession of the family since 1654. He was chosen col. of the district militia in Nov. 1774, and was also major of Heath's Suffolk reg. On the night of 20 July, 1775, Major Vose, with a company of sixty men, "set fire to the light-house in Boston harbor, bringing off a field-piece, a swivel, and the lamps. The boats of a

British man-of-war, which lay within a mile, pursued the adventurous party; but they were in whaleboats and escaped by rowing." Carpenters were sent down under a guard of thirty marines to repair the light-house; but on the evening of 30 July Major Tupper attacked them with a party from Squantum and Dorchester, killed the lieutenant of the marines and one man, and captured all the others, fifty-three in number. Major Vose was com. lieut.-col. of Greaton's (24th) reg. 4 Nov. 1775, and accompanied it after the evacuation of Boston to Canada; com. col. 1st Mass. reg. 21 Feb. 1777, and joined the main army under Washington in New Jersey a few weeks later; was present at Monmouth, and in Sullivan's campaign in Rhode Island in 1778; appointed col. (17 Feb. 1781) of a regiment of light infantry, with which he took part in the siege of Yorktown. At the close of the war he was made brig.-gen. by brevet. He passed the rest of his days upon his farm in Milton.

He m. 5 Nov. 1761, Sarah, dau. of Josiah Howe. Children —

Sarah, b. 29 July, 1762, m. Dr. George Osgood of Andover.

Margaret, b. 4 Nov. 1763, m. Ezekiel Savage.

Dolly, b. 20 Nov. 1765, m. Davis Sumner.

Nancy (twin with Dolly), m. Elisha Sumner, and had Gen. *Edwin Vose.*

Solomon, b. 22 Feb. 1768, d. Augusta, 11 Aug. 1809.

Naomi, b. 31 Oct. 1769, m. Joseph Heath.

Joseph, b. 19 Oct. 1771, d. unm. Aug. 1825.

Isaac D., b. 22 Oct. 1773.

Elijah, b. 28 July, 1775.

Elizabeth Eliot, b. 2 Oct. 1782.

Josiah Howe, b. 8 Aug. 1784, d. New Orleans, 15 July, 1845.

ISAAC D. VOSE.

Third son of Joseph, whom he succ. in 1816; b. Milton, 22 Oct. 1773; d. a widower without issue at Norfolk, Va., 2 Oct. 1835.

RUFUS CHANDLER VOSE.

Son of Solomon and Eliza P. (Chandler) Vose, and grandson of Col. Joseph; succ. Isaac D. Vose in 1837; b. 29 June, 1798; merchant at Augusta, Me.; adj.-gen. of the State in 1838, and d. about 1842. He m. Mary, dau. of Judge Bridge of Augusta, by whom he had six children.

JAMES GARDINER VOSE, D.D.

Son of Col. Josiah H. and grandson of Col. Joseph, succ. R. C. Vose in 1865. He was b. Boston, Mass., 3 March, 1830; educated Yale College, Andover Theological Seminary, and University of Berlin, Germany; ordained a Congregational minister, 20 Oct. 1857; Professor of Rhetoric at Amherst College, 1856–65; Acting Pastor in Dorchester, Mass., 1865; since then pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, Providence, R. I. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown University, 1874; is Trustee of Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass.; also of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

His descent from *Robert*[1] *Vose* of Lancaster Co. Eng., b. 1599, who settled in Milton, Mass., July, 1654, and d. 16 Oct. 1683, was through *Edward*,[2] b. 1636, d. 1716; *Nathaniel*,[3] b. Milton, 17 Nov. 1672, d. 9 Oct. 1753, who m. Mary Belcher; *Elijah*,[4] b. Milton, 1 Jan. 1708, d. 5 April, 1802, who m. Sarah Bent in 1729; Gen. *Joseph*,[5] b. 26 Nov. 1738, d. 22 May, 1816, who m. Sarah, dau. of Josiah Howe of Dorchester, 27 Dec. 1761; Col. *Josiah Howe*,[6] U. S. A. youngest, son of Gen. Joseph, b. Milton, 8 Aug. 1784, d. New Orleans, 15 July, 1845, who m. Charlotte, dau. of Hawkes Cushing of Scituate, 3 May, 1808. Col. Josiah H. was a merchant in Augusta, Me.; entered the army in the war of 1812, with the rank of capt., and at his death was col. of the 4th U. S. infantry.

James G. m. 19 Aug. at Greenfield, Mass., Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Franklin Ripley. Children —

Charlotte Ripley, b. 25 Aug. 1857.

Sarah Franklin, b. 8 Dec. 1859.
Josiah Howe, b. 9 April, 1862.
Elizabeth Eliot, b. 3 May, 1868.
Robert Henry, b. 27 June, 1870.

Thomas Vose.

He was the son of Jonathan and Mary Vose, of Milton; was b. 8 May, 1753; and d. Thomaston, Me., 28 Dec. 1810. He was com. 2d lieut. in Thomas Peirce's company of Gridley's artillery reg. 8 May, 1775; transferred, 1 Jan. 1776, to Knox's artillery reg.; com. 1st lieut. Crane's artillery reg. 1 Jan. 1777; capt. (same reg.) 2 Dec. 1778; was one of the officers who guarded Major André prior to that officer's execution, and was in many of the prominent battles of the war, continuing in the service six months after the disbanding of the army. He then entered into mercantile business in Watertown, Mass., with his companions-in-arms, Major Daniel Jackson and Capt. John George, but removed in 1787, at the solicitation of his friend Gen. Knox, to Thomaston, Me., where he was associated in business with the General until 1804. He superintended the building of the Knox Mansion, attended at the bedside of his dying friend, and was one of the appraisers of his estate. Capt. Vose was three years surveyor of the port of Thomaston, and superintended in 1809 the erection of the fort on George's River, Me. He was a man of fine physical development and remarkable strength; and possessed good business ability and judgment.

His descent from *Robert*[1] *Vose*, who came from England and settled in Milton in 1654, was through *Thomas*,[2] who came from England with his father and who m. in 1641, Waitstill Wyatt: *Thomas*,[3] b. 22 Feb. 1667, m. 28 May, 1695, Hannah Babcock; *Jonathan*[4] (his father), b. Aug. 1704, d. 15 Sept. 1775, who m. Mary Field.

He m. 1784 Sarah, dau. of John, and sister of Capt. John George of Quincy, who d. Thomaston, Me., 20 Feb. 1835, æ. 79. Children —

Mary, b. 26 Sept. 1785, d. 2 Jan. 1854, m. 16 May, 1811, Capt. Archibald Robinson.

Sarah, d. 1793.

Margaret, d. 1793.

Lucy, b. 23 April, 1791, m. 30 Jan. 1815, Capt. Wm. Henderson, of Cushing, Me., d. 19 July, 1825.

Thomas, d. 1793.

Sarah George, b. 4 Oct. 1794, m. Dea. James Partridge, d. 17 Dec. 1875.

Thomas P., b. 13 Sept. 1796, d. unm. 10 May, 1832.

William, b. 24 Dec. 1798, d. Dec. 1875, unm.

James F., b. 23 March, 1800, d. 15 May, 1878, m. 10 Jan. 1833, Sophia Andrews of Warren, Me. Children: *Lucy H.*, b. 6 June, 1833, m. John W. Mathews, 25 Nov. 1851, d. 10 Oct. 1884; *Thomas S.; Oliver A.*, b. 25 Sept. 1837, m. Cordelia M. Watts, 12 Jan. 1861; *Maria A.*, b. 25 March, 1842, m. Albert P. Piper, 26 Dec. 1873; *Benjamin F.*, b. 22 Aug. 1846, d. 27 April, 1847.

THOMAS S. VOSE.

Eldest son of James F. and grandson of Capt. Thomas, whom he succ. in 1876; was b. Thomaston, Me., 12 March, 1836. He is a blacksmith, and resides in Thomaston. Unm.

Joseph Wales.

He was of Lancaster, and was living on a government pension in 1820; ensign in Marshall's (10th) reg.; com. lieut. 4 Oct. 1780, and was in the 6th reg. in 1783.

Edward Walker.

He was com. a lieut. and paymaster in Shepard's (4th) reg. in 1777; was retired 1 Jan. 1783, after serving through the entire period of the war; and d. in 1802. He m. Abigail, sister of James Lovell, who survived him.

Robert Walker.

He enlisted as sergt. in N. Watkins's Co. of E. Phinney's reg. in 1775; was com. ensign, 15 April, 1776; lieut. in 12th reg. 1777; capt. 15 July, 1779; in 2d reg. (Sprout's) in 1783, and served to the end of the war. He d. Windsor, Mass., in Jan. 1834.

Joseph Wardwell.

He was b. Salem, Mass., 29 Jan. 1760; d. Rumford Point, Me., 5 March, 1849. After some years' service in the army, during which he took part in several battles, he was com. ensign in (Vose's 1st) reg. 18 Jan. 1782. He was attached to the corps of La Fayette, and was presented with a sword by the Marquis at the close of the war. He always referred with pride to the fact that he welcomed Washington at the Theological Seminary in behalf of the people of Andover, when the President visited that town.

He m. Sarah, dau. of Moses Harrington, D.D. They had —

Joseph H., b. New Salem, N. H., 3 Oct. 1795, d. Hanover, Me., 2 March, 1849, m. Lydia Howard, dau. of Asa Howard of Temple, N. H. He was in the war of 1812.

Moses, b. ab. 1798, m. Mrs. —— Brown, Warren, R. I. He enlisted as a private in the war of 1812, but on his arrival at Plattsburg the general commanding took him as a private waiter. He was afterward a sea-captain, and was supposed to have been murdered in New Orleans, 1 March, 1832.

WILLIAM H. WARDWELL.

Son of Joseph H. and grandson of Lieut. Joseph, whom he succ. in 1857, was b. Rumford Corner, Me., 7 March, 1820. He was educated at Rumford and at the Bethel Hill Academy, Me. He is a portrait-painter and a photographer, and resides in Boston.

Adriel Warren.

He enlisted as a corporal in Fernald's Co. of E. Phinney's reg in 1775; was promoted to sergeant 17 April, 1776; was com. ensign in S. Brewer's (12th) reg. in March, 1777; lieut. in Sprout's (12th) reg. 7 April, 1779, and served through the war, at the close of which he was in Vose's (1st) reg.

James Warren, Jr.

He was the son of James and Mercy (Otis) Warren, of Plymouth; b. 18 Oct. 1757; d. unm. in Plymouth, Mass., 6 Aug. 1821; H. U. 1776.

His mother was a sister of the celebrated orator James Otis, and was a talented and versatile writer; his father was President of the Third Mass. Provincial Congress, 1775, succeeding Gen. Joseph Warren, and was a member of the Navy Board; maj.-gen. of the Mass. militia; paymaster-general of the forces at Cambridge, Mass.; Speaker of the Mass. House of Representatives; and Presidential Elector, 1803.

James, Jr., was a lieut. in the Revolutionary navy, 1776–80; served on the frigate "Alliance;" lost a leg at the time of the engagement between the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Serapis," in which the "Alliance" took part. After the war he was for some years postmaster at Plymouth. He was adm. to the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI in 1796.

His descent from *Richard*[1] *Warren* of Greenwich, Eng., b. 1580, d. 1628, who came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower," 1620, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, *née* Juatt, was through *Nathaniel*,[2] b. Plymouth, d. there 1667, m. Sarah Walker, Nov. 1645; *James*,[3] b. Plymouth, 7 Nov. 1665, d. there 30 May, 1715, m. Sarah, dau. of Edward Doty, June, 1687; *James*,[4] b. Plymouth, 14 April, 1700, d. there 2 July, 1757, m. Penelope, dau. of Hon. Isaac Winslow, 30 Jan. 1724; *James*,[5] (his father), b. Plymouth, 28 Sept. (9 Oct. N. S.) 1726, d.

there 28 Nov. 1808, H. U. 1745, m. 14 Nov. 1754, Mercy Otis, dau. of Hon. James Otis of Barnstable.

HENRY WARREN.

Third brother of Lieut. James, whom he succ. in 1825, his two older brothers, Winslow and Charles, having died previously without issue; b. Plymouth, 21 March, 1764; d. there 6 July, 1828. He was for many years Collector for the District of Plymouth, and was eminent for his social qualities and his hospitality.

He m. 8 Nov. 1791, Mary, dau. of Pelham Winslow of Marshfield, and granddaughter of Gen. John Winslow, a direct descendant of Gov. Edward Winslow; she d. March, 1858. They had seven sons and two daughters.

WINSLOW WARREN, M D.

Eldest son of Henry, whom he succ. in 1829; b. in Plymouth, 14 Jan. 1795; H. U. 1813; M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) 1817; practised medicine in Plymouth; d. there 10 June, 1870. VICE-PRES. of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, 1866–70. He was a fine classical scholar, a thorough student, distinguished in his profession, and warmly interested in educational and social reforms.

He m. Margaret, dau. of Dr. Zaccheus Bartlett of Plymouth, 6 Jan. 1835. They had —

MARY ANN, b. 24 Nov. 1836.
WINSLOW, b. 20 March, 1838.
CAROLINE BARTLETT, b. 18 Dec. 1841.

WINSLOW WARREN.

Only son of Dr. Winslow and Margaret (Bartlett) Warren; succ. his father in 1870; b. Plymouth, 20 March, 1838; H. U. 1858; LL.B. Harvard Law School, 1861; is a counsellor-at-law in Boston, and resides in Dedham, Mass.; U. S. Commis-

J. G. Lawrence.

sioner; member of the Mass. Historical Society; ASSIST. SECRETARY of the MASS. SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, 1877–78, and its TREASURER from 1878 to 1887, when he was chosen VICE-PRESIDENT. He took a prominent part in the independent political movement of 1884, and has since been identified with the efforts for a reform of the tariff, the civil service, and the ballot.

He m. 3 Jan. 1867, Mary L., dau. of Spencer Tinkham of Boston. Children —

CHARLES, b. 9 March, 1868.
MARGARET, b. 16 Dec. 1869.
MARY LINCOLN, b. 14 Jan. 1873.
WINSLOW, b. 1 June, 1878.

John Warren.

He was an ensign in Bigelow's (15th) reg.; was com. lieut. in R. Putnam's (5th) reg. 19 May, 1782; and was living on a government pension in New York in 1820.

JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D.

Eldest son of Dr. John and Abigail (Collins) Warren, and nephew of Gen. Joseph Warren; was admitted in 1854, under the rule adopted in May of that year, having been elected an honorary member in 1847.* He was b. Boston, 1 Aug. 1778; d. there 4 May, 1856; H. U. 1797. He studied medicine with his father, a distinguished practitioner, and in the hospitals of London and Paris; began practice in Boston in 1802, and became especially eminent as a surgeon. He was the first to use (in 1846) ether in surgical operations. He was assistant professor of anatomy and surgery in Harvard University in 1806–15; full professor in 1815–47, and afterward emeritus professor; was one of the founders of the

* See Annals of the Society, ante, p. 61.

Mass. General Hospital in 1820, and principal surgeon in daily attendance until his death; was also a founder of the McLean Asylum for the Insane; was President of the Mass. Medical Society in 1832–36, and later of the Boston Society of Natural History, and was a member of the principal scientific bodies in America and Europe. He devoted much of his later life to the natural sciences; and his collection of specimens in comparative anatomy, osteology, and paleontology, one of the largest and most valuable private collections in the world, included the most perfect skeleton of a mastodon which has been discovered. He was an ardent friend of temperance, and was for many years President of the Mass. Temperance Society. He was chiefly instrumental in founding, and was from 1828 associate editor of, the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and wrote and published many treatises upon medical and other subjects. His "Life, with Autobiography and Journals," by Edward Warren, was published in two vols. in 1860.

His descent from *John*[1] *Warren*, who came to Charlestown in 1630, and who was probably the father of *Peter*,[2] b. 1628, d. Boston, 15 Nov. 1704, who m. 1 Aug. 1660, Sarah, dau. of Robert Tucker of Dorchester, was through *Joseph*,[3] b. 19 Feb. 1663, d. Roxbury, 13 July, 1729, who m. Deborah, dau. of Samuel Williams; *Joseph*,[4] b. 2 Feb. 1696, d. 25 Oct. 1755, who m. 29 May, 1740, Mary, dau. of Dr. Samuel Stevens, and who was the father of Gen. Joseph and Dr. John Warren.

Dr. John C. m. 17 Nov. 1803, Susan Powell, dau. of Hon. Jonathan Mason, who d. 3 June, 1841. Children —

John, b. 16 Sept. 1804, d. young.

Susan Powell, b. 23 July, 1806, m. Charles Lyman, 4 April, 1827.

Jonathan Mason.

James Sullivan, b. 21 Nov. 1812, m. 27 Aug. 1846, Elizabeth Linzee Greene.

Mary Collins, b. 19 Jan. 1816, m. 26 Oct. 1842, Thomas Dwight.

Emily, b. 10 May, 1818, m. 9 Oct. 1845, William Appleton.

Stonewall Jackson

JONATHAN MASON WARREN, M.D.

Son of Dr. John C., whom he succ. in 1863; b. Boston, 5 Feb. 1811; d. there 19 Aug. 1867. He received his medical degree from Harvard University in 1832; practised medicine in his native city; was visiting surgeon of the Mass. General Hospital from 1846 until his death; and was the author of numerous monographs on special subjects, the latest of which, "Surgical Observations, with Cases and Operations," was finely illustrated. He m. 30 April, 1839, Anna, dau. of Hon. B. W. Crowninshield.

JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D.

Only son of Dr. J M. Warren, whom he succ. in 1871; was b. Boston, 4 May, 1842; H. U. 1863; received his medical degree from the University in 1866; appointed Instructor of Surgery, H. U. 1871; and is now Associate Professor of Surgery; President of the Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; visiting surgeon to the Mass. General Hospital since 1876; and is also a practising physician in Boston.

He m. 27 May, 1873, Amy, dau. of G. Howland Shaw. Children — JOHN, b. 6 Sept. 1874.
JOSEPH, b. 16 March, 1876.

William Watson.

He was an ensign in Fellows's reg. in May–Dec. 1775; lieut. in Ward's (21st) reg., and present at the siege of Boston; afterward in Wesson's (9th) reg., of which he was com. capt. 26 July, 1779; in Greaton's (3d) reg., and captured near White Plains, N. Y., 3 Feb. 1780, by Col. Norton; in Mellen's (3d) reg. in 1783. He d. in Lincoln, Mass., in March, 1828, æ. 83.

Mason Wattles.

He was an ensign in John Nixon's reg. in 1776; lieut. in T. Nixon's (6th) reg. in 1777; com. capt. 13 April, 1780; left the army in 1783; and d. a government pensioner, 21 July, 1819.

George Webb.

He was of Holden, Mass., and was living on a government pension in 1823, at the age of eighty; was a lieut. in Ebenezer Francis's reg. in 1776; com. capt. in Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; retired, 1 Jan. 1783.

Daniel Webber.

He was an ensign and afterward 2d lieut. in Bailey's (2d) reg.; com. 1st lieut. 30 April, 1782; in Sprout's (2d) reg. 1783; d. Sanford, Me., 1 Feb. 1827.

DANIEL WEBSTER, LL.D.

He was admitted as an Honorary Member on 4 July, 1851.* His father, Ebenezer (b. 1739, d. 1806), served in the old French war, under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and in the war of the Revolution, attaining the rank of Colonel of Militia. Daniel was b. Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., 18 Jan. 1782; d. Marshfield, Mass., 24 Oct. 1852. Lawyer, orator, statesman.

Elisha Wellington.

He was an ensign, and 26 July, 1782, was com. lieut. in Greaton's (3d) reg.; and d. ab. 1801 in Concord, Mass., leaving a widow Lucy.

ELISHA WELLINGTON.

Eldest son of Lieut. Elisha, whom he succ. in 1804; b. Concord, Mass., 11 Feb. 1781; deceased.

* See Annals of the Society, ante, p. 62

Benjamin Wells.

He was an ensign in Vose's (1st) reg. in 1777; was com. lieut. 4 May, 1780, served till 1783, and d. 3 June, 1828, leaving a widow Lucy, who d. Boston, 5 Feb. 1865, æ. 84.

James Wells.

James (afterward named James A.) Wells, son of Ashbel and Abigail (Kellog) Wells, was b. Hartford, Ct., in 1760; d. there 23 Feb. 1806. He pleaded so earnestly to join the army on the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, that although only sixteen years of age, and of a delicate constitution, his parents reluctantly consented, and he enlisted in the Mass. 4th (Shepard's) reg. at Boston in 1776. He was com. lieut. in Tupper's (11th) reg. 16 Oct. 1780; and was in H. Jackson's (4th) reg. in 1783. Returning to Hartford, he entered into mercantile pursuits; but became embarrassed, and finally lost his capital. This family has been represented in the four general wars of our country, — the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the Rebellion.

He m. Lucy, dau. of David Bull, and had —

Elizabeth, m. Rev. Christopher J. Lawton of Marion, and had five children, one of whom, *Thomas Scott*, served in the Mexican war.

Charlotte, d. ab. 1870.

Eleazer M. P.

Mary (d. 1871), m. Henry W. Nelson of Castine, Me., and had three sons, — namely, *Henry Wells*, *Frank Howard*, who was a lieut. in the war of the Rebellion, killed at Williamsburg, Va., 6 May, 1862, and *Thomas*, who resides in Boston.

ELEAZER MATHER PORTER WELLS, D.D.

Eldest son of James, whom he succ. in 1829; b. Hartford, Ct., 4 Aug 1793; d. Boston, 1 Dec. 1878. He served in the

Connecticut militia in the war of 1812, and was educated at Brown University, from which he was expelled in 1819 for refusing to give information against a classmate, but afterward received his degree. He was licensed as a Congregational minister, 18 March, 1823, after studying theology at the Bangor Theological Institute; officiated some time at Plymouth, and in 1824–26 at Calais, Me.; ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 7 June, 1826; priest, 21 June, 1827; officiated some months at Christ Church, Gardiner, Me.; then took charge of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders at Boston, where he labored six years (27 Dec. 1827–34); founded what is now known as the Farm School on Thompson's Island in 1834, and in 1835 established a school of his own, called the School of Moral Discipline, at City Point, South Boston. Here he worked hard for some years, until his health and strength completely failed him. After a year's rest his health was restored; and in Dec. 1844, he took charge of the City Mission in Boston, where he continued his labors until his death. Having purchased the St. Stephen's House, adjoining the St. Stephen's Church property, he added it to the Mission, 20 Jan. 1847, and gave a deed of the house and land to the Corporation. After his death the mission-house was re-named St. Stephen's House, and inscribed as a permanent memorial of Dr. Wells; and as a further mark of respect to his memory, the "Wells Memorial Workingmen's Club and Institute" was established, "to promote the welfare of working-men by furnishing reading-rooms, libraries, instruction, and whatever else may contribute to their physical and moral well-being." An association was incorporated for the management of the institution, and, the necessary funds having been obtained, a suitable building was erected on Washington Street, and dedicated 22 Feb. 1883.

At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Society in 1879, Rev. Dr. Lothrop submitted the following declaration, which was unanimously adopted: —

"That in the character and career of Rev. E. M. P. Wells, D.D., we have an example of the pure in motive, lofty in purpose, noble in action; a man who seemed to know no law but duty, no master but conscience, no object but usefulness; who battled with poverty in his boyhood, resisted the temptations to wealth and worldliness in his early manhood, and obeying the Divine voice within him, consecrated himself to God and Christian humanity as a minister of the Gospel, and for long years through various fortunes and in the constant exercise of a self-denying love and zeal, was true to that consecration and eminently useful in it. Manifesting ever the spirit of the patriot, the martyr, and the saint, without tinge of self-seeking, spiritual pride, or sanctimonious ostentation, he leaves a name and memory that shall live to be honored and cherished, not only by us, but by others who will be here long after we are gone."

HENRY WELLS NELSON, D.D.

Son of Henry W. and Mary (Wells) Nelson, and nephew of Dr. Wells, whom he succ. in 1890; was b. Boston, 17 Aug. 1839. He received his general education at Burlington College, N. J., and his theological education at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Ct.; was ordained deacon in 1862; received priest's orders in 1864; assistant at St. James Church, New London, Ct., for two years; afterward rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Ct., till 1876; since then rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y. He was a delegate to the General Conventions of 1886 and 1889; and a member of the Committee on the Hymnal. He is a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of western New York, and Trustee of Hobart College. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1889.

He m. 14 June, 1865, Hortense C., dau. of George Richards Lewis of New London, Ct. Children —

Margaret Howard, b. 11 July, 1866.

George Lewis, b. 7 Oct. 1867.

Frank Howard, b. 6 Sept. 1869.

Mary Hortense, b. 7 Feb. 1873.

Katherine Dorothea, b. 8 Dec. 1880.

Thomas Wells.

He was the son of Francis Wells and Susannah Welsh (widow of Ebenezer); was b. Cambridge Farms, 23 May, 1754; and d. Boston, 30 Oct. 1799. He was com. 2d lieut. in Knox's artillery reg. 1 Jan. 1776; capt. in Crane's artillery reg. in 1778; and left the army in 1780, after a service of five years and three months. Became a member of the Society in 1788.

He m. 1780, Hannah, dau. of Gov. Samuel Adams. They had —

Samuel Adams.

Elizabeth, who m. Dr. John Randall of Stowe, Mass., and had *Elizabeth*, *John*, *Belinda*, *Maria*, and *Anna*.

Thomas, who m. (1st) Belinda, dau. of Col. Lull of Windsor, Vt.; and (2d) 5 Aug. 1821, Anna Maria Foster of Gloucester, Mass. They had *Belinda*; *Thomas Foster*, who m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph Morrill of Roxbury; *Samuel Adams*, m. Angeline P. Bates of Springfield, Mass.; *William Vincent*, b. 2 Jan. 1826; *Anna Maria*.

SAMUEL ADAMS WELLS.

Eldest son of Capt. Thomas, whom he succ. in 1808; b. Boston, 1787; d. Dorchester, Mass., 12 Aug. 1840. He was a tenacious advocate of the Democratic party; was Corresponding Secretary of the "Republican Institution;" delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1820; President of the Atlas Insurance Company, Boston. He delivered the oration before the Washington Society on 4 July, 1819. He

collected materials for the life and works of Samuel Adams, his grandfather, and a few chapters had been printed when his death put an end to the work. The collection then passed into the hands of George Bancroft, who made use of it in his history. William V. Wells, grandson of Capt. Thomas, and great-grandson of Gov. Samuel Adams, made further use of the collection in "The Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams," published in three volumes in 1866.

He m. Margaret Gale. They had —
SAMUEL ADAMS.
ELIZABETH.
HANNAH.
JAMES, a merchant in New York City.
CATHARINE, who m. —— O'Reilly.
GEORGE.

James Wesson.

He was from Brookline, and after the war settled in Marlborough, Mass., where he d. 15 Oct. 1809, æ. 72. He was major and afterward lieut.-col. of Loammi Baldwin's reg.; raised and commanded the 9th reg., of which he was com. col. 1 Jan. 1777; served at the siege of Boston, in the operations near New York (1776), the relief of Fort Schuyler in Aug. 1777, and the battles of Trenton, Saratoga, and Monmouth. At the last-named engagement he was in Wayne's brigade, and was severely wounded by a cannon-ball, which peeled the muscles from his back almost from shoulder to shoulder. He had —

WILLIAM, who had one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom was *James;* STEPHEN, b. 1775, d. Marlborough, March, 1850.

Edward White.

He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Aspinwall) White; was b. Brookline, Mass., 27 Nov. 1758; d. Savannah,

Ga., 9 Jan. 1812. Com. ensign in M. Jackson's (8th) reg. 1777; lieut. 6 March, 1778, and served until 1783. Removing to Savannah, Ga., in 1785, he became Register of Probate, and was for some years naval officer there.

Hatfield White.

He was b. Danvers, Mass.; d. ab. 1817, near Waterford, O. He was lieut. of a company of minute-men at the battle of Lexington; lieut. and adj. in Hutchinson's reg. at the siege of Boston and invasion of Canada; was in Francis's reg. at Hubbardton; com. capt. in R. Putnam's (5th) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; was in the battles ending with Burgoyne's surrender, and subsequently in the commissary department under Col. Pickering; served to 20 Sept. 1783, when he returned to his home in Salem. On 3 Dec. 1787, he led from Salem the advance-guard of pioneers in the settlement of Marietta, O.; afterward erected mills at Wolf Creek, and finally settled near Waterford. His son PELATIAH left *William Hatfield* and several daughters.

John Whiting.

He was b. Lancaster, Mass., 24 Feb. 1760; d. Washington, D. C., 3 Sept. 1810, and was interred in the Congressional burying-ground in that city. He belonged in 1775 to a minute-company in Billerica, a few miles north of Lexington; and on the morning of the 19th of April marched side by side with his father (who had served in the French war of 1756–63) and an elder brother Timothy (who became a captain in the Revolutionary army) to the latter place, and shared in the running fight with the British in their retreat from Concord. He immediately joined the army at Cambridge, was under Arnold at Lake Champlain in 1776, and with Gates's army in the campaign of 1777 against Burgoyne, during which he was com. ensign; com. lieut. in

Sprout's (12th) reg. 5 July, 1779; adjutant, 1780; and took part in the siege of Yorktown. He retired to private life at the end of the war, but re-entered the service on the increase of the army in 1808 as lieut.-col. 4th inf.; was com. adj. and inspector of the army, 17 July, 1809; and 31 Dec. 1809, col. of the 5th inf. He had, while adjutant, preserved the orders issued to the army; and a portion of these, entitled "Revolutionary Orders of Gen. Washington," was published in 1844 by his son Gen. Henry Whiting.

His descent from Rev *Samuel Whiting*, b. Boston, Eng., 20 Nov. 1597, who came to New England, 26 May, and was pastor of the first church at Lynn, Mass., from 8 Nov. 1636, to his death 11 Dec. 1679, and his wife Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rt. Hon. Oliver St. John, was through Rev. *Samuel*,[2] b. Skirbeck, Eng., 25 March, 1633, H. U. 1653, minister of Billerica, Mass., from 11 Nov. 1663, to his death, 28 Feb. 1713, who m. 12 Nov. 1656, Dorcas, dau. of Leonard Chester; *Oliver*,[3] b. 8 Nov. 1665, a magistrate and representative of Billerica, d. 22 Dec. 1736, who m. 22 Jan. 1690, Anna, dau. of Capt. Jonathan Danforth; *Samuel*,[4] b. 6 Sept. 1702, d. 4 Nov. 1772; *Timothy*[5] (his father), of Lancaster, b. 24 Feb. 1732, d. 12 July, 1799, who served in the French war, and who with his sons Timothy and John was present at the battle of Lexington.

He m. 1784, Orpah Danforth of Connecticut. They had —

Timothy D., b. 1785, d. 1851, s. p. (captain).

Julia, b. 1787, d. 1817, s. p.

Henry, gen. U. S. A., a brave officer and an accomplished man, b. 1788, d. 16 Sept. 1851. He m. Elizabeth Macomb, and had *Henry Macomb*, who served as lieut. in the Mexican war, d. 1852; and *William Danforth*.

Sophia, d. 1853, s. p.

Fabius (major U. S. A.), d. 1842, s. p.

Maria, b. 1794.

Solon, b. 1797.

Caroline Lee, b. 1800, authoress, m. 1825, Prof. N. M. Hentz, d. 1856.

WILLIAM DANFORTH WHITING.

Son of Gen. Henry and grandson of Col. John, whom he succ. in 1877; was b. Boston, 27 May, 1823. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman, 1 March, 1841; was "passed midshipman" during the Mexican war; lieut. at the opening of the war of the Rebellion; executive officer of the sloop-of-war "Vandalia" at the attack and capture of the forts at Port Royal, S. C., by the fleet under command of Admiral Dupont; subsequently commanded the gunboats "Wyandotte" and "Ottawa," serving throughout the war on the Atlantic coast, taking an active part in the blockade of the Atlantic ports; participating in all the operations against Charleston, in the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg, the reduction of Fort Sumter and Fort Pulaski. After the war he commanded at different times the U. S. steamships "Savannah," "Tioga," "Saratoga," double-turreted monitor "Miantanomah," and the "Worcester," — the last-named being assigned by the Government to convey for the city of Boston their contributions of food to the French in 1871. He was promoted captain August, 1872, serving as fleet-captain and chief of staff of the North Atlantic squadron from 1873 to 1876; afterward as executive officer at the Naval Home, Philadelphia. In June, 1878, he was called to duty at the Navy Department, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the relative rank of commodore. He served there until October, 1881, when he was retired on account of blindness from causes incident to the service. A bill was passed through Congress without opposition promoting him to the rank of commodore on the retired list.

He m. 24 July, 1848, Jane, dau. of Charles H. Stewart. Children —
Jane Stewart, b. Aug. 1849.
Henry, b. July, 1853.

Eliza Macomb, b. June, 1854.
William Macomb, b. July, 1855.
Mary Gray, b. Sept. 1858.
Florence, b. Aug. 1861.

Samuel Whitwell, M.D.

He was b. in Boston, 12 Jan. 1754, entered the Latin School in 1762, and in 1774 graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton). He studied medicine under Dr. James Lloyd, and on 1 Jan. 1777 was com. surgeon of Col. John Greaton's reg. (3d Continental), and served through the war. He was one of the thirty-six officers, with Washington at the head, who signed the original "Institution" of the Cincinnati Society (now in the possession of Hon. Hamilton Fish) reported by the committee of officers and adopted by the representatives of the American army at the cantonment on Hudson River, 13 May, 1783. On 4 July, 1789, he delivered one of the six orations which have been given before the Society. This oration was printed, at the request of the Society, and a copy is now among its papers. On 14 Jan. 1784, he m. Lucy Tyler, dau. of Joseph and Frances Tyler, and a granddaughter of the eccentric Judge John Tyng of Tyngsborough. Dr. Whitwell d. at Newton on 21 Nov. 1791, and is buried there.

His children were —
John Tyng, b. 22 Nov. 1784, d. 29 March, 1837.
Samuel, b. 28 July, 1786, d. 11 March, 1871.
Elizabeth, b. 27 Nov. 1788, d. 6 April, 1827.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WHITWELL.

Grandson of Dr. Samuel, whom he succ. in 1889; was b. Boston, 10 March, 1820. He received his education at Charles W. Greene's school, Jamaica Plain, and at D G. Ingra-

ham's school in Boston. He is a merchant, and resides in Boston.

His descent is from *Samuel*[1] *Whitwell*, b. at Colnbrook, Eng., in 1687, d. 3 Oct. 1722, who m. Elizabeth Archer of London, b. 1687, d. 17 Feb. 1784. They both came to America. Their son, *Samuel*,[2] b. in England, 17 Dec. (O. S.) 1717, d. Boston, 8 June, 1801, m. 13 June, 1749, Elizabeth Kelsey, b. 5 May, 1722, d. 6 April, 1768. Their son, Dr. *Samuel*,[3] is noticed above. His son, *Samuel*,[4] b. at Newton, 28 July, 1786, d. at Boston, 11 March, 1871, m. 26 Nov. 1810, Sophia Story, dau. of Rev. Isaac Story of Marblehead, and his wife Rebecca (Bradstreet), b. 3 March, 1787, d. at Boston, 27 Dec. 1867.

Frederick Augustus m. 12 June, 1861, Mary Crowninshield, dau. of Nathaniel Silsbee. Children —

Frederick Silsbee, b. 12 March, 1862.

Natalie Silsbee, b. 2 July, 1863.

Ebenezer Wilds.*

He was b. in 1758; d. Boston, 4 Dec. 1794. He enlisted as a corporal on 12 May, 1775, in Capt. Lemuel Trescott's Co. of Col. Jona. Brewer's reg., which was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was sergt. in Capt. Hancock's Co. of Vose's reg. from 1 Jan. 1777, to 31 Dec. 1779; ensign in the same regiment from 1 Jan. 1780; com. lieut. 11 May, 1781, and served until the army was disbanded. He was in the Ticonderoga expedition in 1776, the campaign against Burgoyne in 1777, the R. I. campaign in 1778, and at the siege of Yorktown. He kept a journal during the period of his service between 7 Aug. 1776, and 8 Dec. 1781, which is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Charles T. Wild of Chelsea. It contains matter of some historical value. He was not in the expedition to Quebec in 1775. The journal published under his name, in the Proceedings of the Mass. His-

* In his journal and on the autograph list he wrote his name "Wilds" His descendants appear to have dropped the "s."

torical Society for April, 1886, was copied, probably, from a journal kept by Ebenezer Tolman.

EBENEZER WILD.

Eldest son of Ebenezer and Abigail Wilds; succ. his father in the Society in 1814, and d. Chelsea, Mass., 10 July, 1869.

CHARLES TIDD WILD

Eldest son of Ebenezer, whom he succ. in 1871; b. Boston, 1818. He is a printer, and resides in Chelsea, Mass.

He m. Eliza T., dau. of Isaac Averell. Children —
HELEN, who m. Wm. M. Jewell of Concord, Mass.
HATTIE H., who m. John W. Dole of Fitchburg, Mass.

Abraham Williams.

He was b. Sandwich, Mass., 10 Feb. 1754; d. there 1795; was com. 2d lieut. in Whiteomb's reg. in 1776; lieut. 12th reg. 1777; capt. 29 Sept. 1778; and was brigade major in 1783. He was an original member of the "Ohio Company."

His descent from *Abraham*[1] *Williams*, a proprietor of Marlborough in 1663, d. 29 Dec. 1712, who m. Joanna, dau. of William and Elizabeth Ward, was through *William*,[2] d. 30 Aug. 1702, and wife Elizabeth; Col. *Abraham*,[3] b. 15 April, 1695, d. 10 July, 1781, who m. (2d) 22 Dec. 1725, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Breck, who d. 13 Jan. 1729; Rev. *Abraham*[4] (his father), b. 25 Feb. 1757, d. Framingham, 8 Aug. 1784, H. U. 1744, minister of Sandwich from 1749, who m. 1751, Anna, dau. of Col. Joseph Buckminster.

Abraham m. 4 Jan. 1786, Abigail, dau. of Nathaniel Freeman of Sandwich, who d. ab. 1834. Children —
ANNA BUCKMINSTER, m. William Cottrell of Delhi, O.
CAROLINE, m. —— Cottrell, and lived in Cincinnati, O.
PATTY, b. 1789, m. Ellis Nye of Fairfield, Me.

Ebenezer Williams.

He was b. Lebanon, Ct., 14 Oct 1749; d. Schoharie, N. Y., 1 July, 1847, æ. 98. He entered Paterson's (afterward Vose's) reg. in April, 1775; was com. 2d lieut. in Sept. 1776; 1st lieut. 25 Oct. 1777; and was acting capt. of Jeremiah Miller's Co. from June, 1779, until it was disbanded in 1783. He was on duty in eleven of the thirteen States and in Canada; was at the battle of Bunker Hill, the campaign ending in Burgoyne's surrender, Valley Forge, Monmouth, and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; made prisoner by the Indians in the battle of "The Cedars," 20 May, 1776, he was robbed by them of his clothing and kept in confinement ten days, when he was exchanged. He was again captured by the enemy in 1780 near West Point. At the capture of the two British redoubts at Yorktown, he was under the immediate command of Col. Laurens, who took his men between the redoubts under a heavy fire, cutting off the retreat of the garrison. The fire of the enemy was so ill-directed that Laurens did not lose a man. Williams removed about 1808 to Canandaigua, N. Y.

His descent from *Robert*[1] *Williams* of Roxbury, 1637, d. 1 Sept. 1693, æ. 86, and wife Elizabeth Stratham, who d. July, 1674, was through Deacon *Samuel*,[2] b. Eng. ab. 1632, d. 28 Sept. 1698, who m. 2 March, 1654, Theoda, dau. of Deacon William Park; *Park*,[3] b. 11 Jan. 1677, d. 1757, and Priscilla, who d. 1742, æ. 71; *Ebenezer*,[4] who settled in Lebanon, Ct., and m. Mary, dau. of Andrew Veach; *Jonathan*[5] (his father), who m. 26 Sept. 1744, Mary Whitney.

John Williams.

He was the son of John, Jr., and Elizabeth (Cutter) Williams; b. Groton, Mass., 4 July, 1746; d. there 1 July, 1822. He was an ensign in Prescott's reg. at Bunker Hill; 1st lieut.

in 1776; com. capt. 7 July, 1777, in the 12th reg., and was in Vose's (1st) reg. from 1781 to its disbandment, 3 Nov. 1783. He m. Molly Everett, and had twelve children, five of whom d. young.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Eldest son of Capt. John, whom he succ. in 1826; b. Groton, Mass., 1 April, 1774; d. in Dover, Mass., leaving a widow, Sally B., who was æ. 77 in 1859.

Joseph Williams.

He was the son of Jeremiah and Catharine (Payson) Williams; b. Springfield, Mass., 24 March, 1753; d. Greenwich, Mass., 21 April, 1819. He was an ensign in Asa Whitcomb's (6th) reg. in 1776; was com. capt. in Greaton's (3d) reg. 1 Jan. 1777; served through the war; and during Shays's rebellion was intrusted by the Secretary of War, Gen. Knox, with the command of the U. S. arsenal at Springfield. He left no issue.

His descent from *Robert*[1] of Roxbury was through *Stephen*,[2] b. 8 Nov. 1640, d. 15 Feb. 1720, who m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph Wise; *Joseph*,[3] b. 24 Feb. 1682; *Jeremiah*,[4] b. 5 Oct. 1718, d. 1762, who m. 1743, Catharine Payson.

HENRY HOWELL WILLIAMS, JR.

He was the son of Henry Howell and Sally (Williams) Williams, and grand-nephew of Capt. Joseph, whom he succ. in 1826. His mother was the dau. of Edward Payson Williams, the elder brother of Capt. Joseph. He was b. Roxbury, Mass., 1 March, 1804; d. Charleston, S. C., 22 Sept. 1868. After an apprenticeship with H. H. Tuckerman in the dry-goods business in Cornhill, Boston, he finally succ. Ezra Dyer in the same business and place. Being unsuccessful, he removed to Charleston, S. C., ab. 1829.

He m. 8 June, 1838, Anna E. Prince, who d. 26 Sept. 1868. Children —

Henry Howell, b. 9 May, 1839, m. 20 Dec. 1866, Susan Jane Robinson. He was elected a member of the Society in 1873, but failed to qualify. His son *Henry Howell* was b. 4 Nov. 1867.

Nancy Burnap, b. 30 Aug. 1840, m. 17 Jan. 1863, S. N. Brown.

Gilbert Fearing, b. 10 Aug. 1842, an Episcopal clergyman.

Harriet Elizabeth, b. 23 May, 1845, d. 15 April, 1847.

Harriet Ardelia, b. 23 Feb. 1848.

Robert Williams.

He was the son of Robert and Ann (Boylston) Williams, and was b. in Boston, July 24, 1753. He entered the Boston Latin School in 1762; graduated at Harvard University in 1773, and began the study of medicine under Dr. Warren, but finding it distasteful he did not pursue it. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was Master of the Roxbury Latin School. The State of Massachusetts having been empowered by Congress in Sept., 1776, to raise, besides her quota of fifteen battalions, three additional ones, Cols. Wm. R. Lee, Henry Jackson, and David Henley were appointed to raise and command them.

These three organizations were, 9 April, 1779, incorporated into one, under Col. Henry Jackson; and Mr. Williams, who had been appointed paymaster in Lee's on 3 June, 1777, received a new appointment in Jackson's as regimental clothier, 5 April, 1779; ensign and paymaster, 24 April, 1779; and 1st lieut. 12 April, 1782. At the close of the war he paid off the 4th, 9th, and 16th regiments, which had previously been consolidated, and which under Col. Henry Jackson formed the last body of troops retained in service, being finally disbanded in June, 1784. Jackson's reg. was conspicuous for its soldier-like appearance and discipline; and

having been raised in Boston, and mostly officered by natives of that town, was called the "Boston" regiment. It took part in the battles of Monmouth and Springfield, N. J.; in Sullivan's R. I. campaign; was with Washington in camp at Morristown during the dreadful winter of 1779, and at West Point in 1780, after the discovery of Arnold's treason. Lieut. Williams served as a volunteer under Gen. Lincoln in suppressing Shays's rebellion in Feb., 1787.

After the termination of the war, Mr. Williams was engaged in mercantile business, and was part owner of the ship "Commerce." In 1791 he sailed in her to the East Indies. On the night of 10 July, 1792, the ship, while on her way from Madras to Bombay, went ashore on the Arabian coast, near Cape Morbat. Her company, excepting three persons who were drowned in the attempt, reached the shore in safety; but almost immediately after landing, they were stripped and plundered by a large party of Arabs. After the Arabs left them, they picked up a few articles of clothing on the beach, but of these, too, they were robbed on the journey. Naked and destitute, they endeavored to make their way to Muscat, some 500 miles distant in a direct line. Their route lay through the burning sands of the desert, and over rocky and precipitous mountains, which afforded neither food nor water. They were exposed, naked, to a scorching sun in the daytime, and at night to cold and heavy dews, and were subject to the constant depredations of thieves and robbers. On the ninth day Mr. Williams, whose shoes had been taken from him the day before, gave out and was left to die, his companions covering him with branches of the prickly-thorn tree to keep off the jackals. He, however, revived sufficiently after their departure to crawl back to a pool of water they had left a few hours before, where he caught some frogs, and where he stayed several days in the greatest extremity of human suffering. Then an Arab came to water

his camel, and he — partly, perhaps, through pity, but chiefly in the hope of gain — consented to take Mr. Williams to Muscat, whence he returned home by way of Bombay and England, reaching Boston in 1794. Mr. Williams ever afterward avoided all mention of this distressing subject, filled as it was with recollections of so painful and revolting a character. Only eight of the seventeen white men who landed on the Arabian coast survived the terrible hardships and privations of the journey. A journal of their travels and sufferings, written by Daniel Saunders, Jr., and edited by Dr. William Bentley, was published in Salem in 1794.

Mr. Williams, after his return to Boston, resumed mercantile business, which he carried on successfully.

He was a Selectman of the town from 1811 to 1817, and was TREASURER of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI from 1811 until his death, which occurred, 16 Nov. 1834, at his residence on Fort Hill.

Mr. Williams was m. three times. On 20 May, 1787, to Bethiah, dau. of David Pearce, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, — ROBERT PEARCE; GEORGE; CHARLES; HARRIET. On 20 Dec. 1803, he m. Hannah, dau. of James and Eleanor (Campbell) Jameson of Maine, and had three sons and one daughter, — ELEANOR JAMESON; SIDNEY BOYLSTON; HORACE; GEORGE, 2d. On 29 July, 1821, he m. Sarah, dau. of James Maxwell; and one son, SIDNEY BOYLSTON, was b. to them, who d. in Montreal. Eleanor Jameson, now Mrs. Walter Baker, is the only surviving child.

The following letter from La Fayette was addressed to Mr. Williams in reply to a communication from some of the surviving officers of the army, soliciting his influence in support of their just claims upon Congress: —

LA GRANGE, Nov. 24, 1825.

MY DEAR BROTHERS AND COMPANIONS IN ARMS, — It would be superfluous to tell you that your letter from Boston, 20 June, has ex-

cited my warmest feelings, and that during my too short stay in the United States I have not lost sight of its most interesting object.

But as it is probable the matter alluded to will be taken up towards the middle or before the end of the session, I have thought it was no impropriety on my part, and there might be motives, was it only from a sense of duty as well as of affection, to address some friends on the occasion; namely, those you have mentioned, and also the President, whose personal sentiments on this our business I cannot question.

Among the advantages I have derived from the immense bounty in my behalf of the people and their representatives in Congress, I would reckon the first of them the gratification to think it has furnished my dear comrades a successful argument to forward their claims.

Accept the affectionate regard, love, and wishes of your old companion in arms,

La Fayette.

To Daniel Jackson, Francis Green, Robert Williams, Revolutionary officers, Boston.

Mrs. Walter Baker has given to the Cincinnati Society the original letter from La Fayette.

ROBERT PEARCE WILLIAMS.

He was the eldest son of Robert, whom he succ. in 1837, and was b. Boston, 11 March, 1788; d. St. Louis, Mo., 22 April, 1851. He began the bookselling business with his brother Charles, under the style of R. P. & C. Williams, in 1801, and continued for thirty-five years to hold an honorable place in the trade in Boston. This firm published many valuable works, among others a fine edition of the Book of Common Prayer; the works of Peter Pindar, in four volumes; and Shakspeare's works, in five volumes, handsomely printed by J. T. Buckingham. Mr. R. P. Williams removed to St. Louis after 1837, and carried on the book business there.

He m. in April, 1814, Nancy Bliss, dau. of Ebenezer and Eleanor Whitney of Belchertown (b. 26 June, 1790). They had —

Nancy, b. 27 Jan. 1815
Eliza, b. 18 Nov. 1816, d. 7 July, 1832.
Alexander, b. 24 Aug. 1818.
Harriet, b. 1 Nov. 1820, d. 11 Nov. 1845.
Emily, b. 13 March, 1823.
Clarissa Whitney, b. 26 Jan. 1825.
Robert, b. 25 June, 1827.
Thomas Penhallow, b. 18 Oct. 1828.
Mary Penhallow, b. 21 Feb. 1831.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.

Eldest son of Robert P. Williams, whom he succ. in 1862; was b. Boston, 24 Aug. 1818. In 1839 he commenced in Boston the newspaper and periodical business, then in its infancy, but which, stimulated by cheap issues of the novels of Charles Dickens, Bulwer, and others, soon attained extensive proportions, the sales of a single day being counted by thousands. This business, which is now carried on by the American News Company, has reached the enormous sum of twelve million dollars per annum. In 1868 Mr. Williams succeeded E. P. Dutton & Co. at the "Old Corner Bookstore" in Boston (formerly occupied by Ticknor & Fields), probably the oldest brick building in Boston, and one of its noted landmarks, bearing the date of 1712. It stands on the corner of Washington and School Streets, and has long been the resort of lovers of good literature. Dickens, Thackeray, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, and many other distinguished writers of the last half-century, have been welcomed within its walls. Mr. Williams retired from active business as a bookseller in 1883.

He m. in Cohasset, 6 March, 1844, Elizabeth Collier, b. 7 Feb. 1822, d. 30 Sept. 1881. Children —

Robert, b. 26 May, 1846.
Helen Maria.
Mary Lewis.
Alexander.
Charles Collier.

Jonathan Wing.

A descendant of John Wing of Sandwich, and probably the son of Samuel and Anne (Barlow) Wing, b. Rochester, Mass., 31 July, 1731. Com. ensign, 19 Oct. 1781; in Vose's (1st) reg. in 1783.

John Winslow.

John, eldest son of John and Eliza (Mason) Winslow, was b. Boston, 29 Sept. 1753; d. there 29 Nov. 1819. He was before the war a clerk in the hardware store of his uncle, Jonathan Mason, deacon of the Old South Church, whose place of business was on the east side of Washington Street, opposite Williams Court, and who, as the custom then was, lived over his store. John was in Boston during its occupation by the British troops in 1775, and was the one who recognized Gen. Warren's body the day after the battle of Bunker Hill. He buried the communion plate of the Old South Church in the cellar of his uncle's house to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British. Being desirous of getting away from Boston, he enlisted on a British vessel bound for Newport, R. I., at which place he deserted; was appointed by Gov. Trumbull deputy paymaster, rank of lieut., in the Northern department, and accompanied Montgomery to Quebec; was com. capt. in Crane's reg. of artillery, 8 June, 1777; was present at White Plains, and in the battles ending with the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, remaining in the artillery until discharged, 5 Nov. 1778. Upon two occasions, during the retreat from Quebec and from Ticonderoga, he saved valuable public property. At

the close of the war he became his uncle's partner in the hardware business, which he afterward carried on upon his own account. In 1810 he lost his property by an unexpected failure. His honor and integrity, however, remained unquestioned, and the people placed him seven years successively (1812–19) in the responsible office of County Treasurer. He was captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1792 and 1798; was chosen brig.-gen. of the Boston legionary brigade in 1799; and in 1809 was chosen maj.-gen. of the first division Mass. militia, but did not accept. He was also a member of the Legislature; was ASSIST. TREAS. of the SOCIETY in 1794–1809; TREASURER in 1809–11.

His descent from *John*[1] (brother of Gov. Edward) *Winslow*, b. 1597, came over in the "Fortune" in 1623, d. Boston, Oct. 1674, who m. Mary Chilton, was through *John*,[2] b. ab. 1627, d. Oct. 1683, and wife Elizabeth; *John*,[3] b. 22 May, 1669, d. 1 Jan. 1694–95, who m. Abigail Atkinson, 18 June, 1689; *John*,[4] b. 30 Dec. 1693, d. at sea, 31 Oct. 1731, m. 21 Sept. 1721, Sarah Pierce; *John*[5] (his father), b. 5 March, 1725, d. 29 Sept. 1773, who m. 12 March, 1752, Eliza Mason.

He m. 21 May, 1782, Ann Gardner (b. 26 July, 1755, d. 12 Nov. 1836). They had eight children, — six sons and two daughters.

JOHN WINSLOW

Eldest son of John, whom he succ. in 1822; b. Boston, 27 Feb. 1783; d. Belmont, Mass., 20 Aug. 1868.

He m. 27 Oct. 1808, Sally Spear Bray (b. 3 March, 1787, d. 18 Oct. 1844). Children who left issue —

JOHN, 10 July, 1809, m. 21 Oct. 1835, Margaret Hall of Liverpool, Eng., and had *John* and *Ann Jane*.

CHARLES EDWARD, 31 Jan. 1812, d. 23 May, 1837, m. 31 Jan. 1834, Mary A. Trull, and had *Charles Henry*.

OZIAS GOODWIN, 30 May, 1813, d. 3 Dec. 1842, m. 15 Nov. 1838, Julia Martineau, and had *Nathan Foster*, b. 18 Oct. 1839.

CHARLES HENRY WINSLOW.

Son of Charles Edward, and grandson of John Winslow, whom he succ. in 1870; b. Boston, 11 June, 1835; d. Worcester (Insane Asylum), 16 March, 1881. He was a carpenter residing in Belmont when the war of the Rebellion broke out, and was the first man in that town who enlisted in the Union army, having joined the Boston Light Artillery Co., Capt. Cook, 20 April, 1861. He served with it in Maryland four months. He was then engaged at the Arsenal at Watertown until 23 Dec. 1863, when he enlisted in the 11th Mass. battery, with which he served in the campaign of 1864–65 in Virginia, from the Wilderness to the surrender of Lee. He was promoted to corporal for gallant conduct in the battle at Preble House on the Weldon Railroad; was com. 2d lieut. 5th Mass. cav., 18 Nov. 1864, and was among the first to enter Richmond, 3 April, 1865. He was mustered out at Clarksville, Tex., 18 Oct. 1865.

He m. 22 March, 1859, Jennie P. Dawson. Children —

John Edward.

Maybell Josephine, b. Belmont, 27 July, 1865.

JOHN EDWARD WINSLOW.

Eldest son of Charles Henry, whom he succ. in 1889; was b. Boston, 1 Jan. 1860. He served as a private in the U. S. army from 1 Feb. 1883, until 24 May, 1884, when he was app corporal; promoted to be sergt. 21 May, 1885; and 1st sergt. 7 March, 1887; received an honorable discharge at Fort Buford, Dak., on the expiration of his term of service, 30 Jan. 1888. Resides in Cambridge, Mass., and is a member of the police force of that city.

He m. 25 Oct. 1881, Matilda H., dau. of Donald Charles MacKinnon. Children —

Charles Henry, b. 10 June, 1882.

Jennie Madeline, b. 9 Dec. 1889.

JOSHUA HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.

Grandson of Hon. Oliver Wolcott, an original member of the Ct. Society, was b. Litchfield, Ct., 29 Aug. 1804, and was admitted in 1876, under the rule of 1854. He came to Boston at the age of seventeen; and in 1830 became a member of the firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co. This firm bore a leading part in the development of the great manufacturing and commercial interests of New England, and throughout its long and honorable career sustained a reputation for energy, sagacity, and probity which was unsurpassed. Mr. Wolcott was connected with the firm until it retired from business in 1865. During the war of the Rebellion he was Treasurer of the Mass. branch of the Sanitary Commission. He has filled many positions in trust and benevolent institutions, and in the management of manufacturing corporations and banks. He resides in Boston and Milton.

His descent from *Henry*[1] *Wolcott*, b. in Tolland, Somersetshire, Eng., 1578, m. 10 Jan. 1606, Elizabeth Saunders, who came to this country in 1630, and settled first in Dorchester, Mass., removed to Windsor, Ct., in 1635, and d. 30 May, 1655, was through *Simon*,[2] b. Tolland, Eng., 1625, who came to this country and joined his father in Connecticut, 1637, m. 17 Oct. 1661, Martha, sister of Sir William Pitkin, d. 11 ept. 1687; Hon *Roger*,[3] b. Windsor, Ct., 4 Jan. 1679, m. 3 Dec. 1702, Sarah Drake, d. 17 May, 1767, Gov. of Connecticut and second in command of the expedition which resulted in the capture of Louisburg; Hon. *Oliver*,[4] b. Windsor, Ct., 1 Dec. 1726, m. 21 Jan. 1755, Lorana Collins of Guilford, Ct., d. Litchfield, Ct., 1 Dec. 1797, member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration, maj.-gen. of militia, Gov. of Connecticut, etc.; Hon. *Frederick*[5] (his father), b. Litchfield, Ct., 2 Nov. 1767, d. 28 May, 1837, m. 12 Oct. 1800, Betsey, dau. of Col. Joshua Huntington.

Joshua Huntington Wolcott m. (1st) 12 Nov. 1844, Cornelia, dau. of Samuel and Eliza (Atkins) Frothingham. Children —

Huntington Frothingham, b. 4 Feb. 1846; d. 10 June, 1865, from disease contracted in the army. Before he was nineteen years old he received from Gov. Andrew a commission as 2d lieut. in the 2d reg. of Mass. cavalry, and was app. aid to Gen. Gibbs. He took part in the toilsome and brilliant campaign under Sheridan which resulted in cutting off Lee's retreat from Richmond and thus compelling his surrender.

Roger, b. 13 July, 1847.

Cornelia F., d. 1 June, 1850.

He m. (2d) 12 Nov. 1851, Harriet Frothingham, sister of his first wife.

Christopher Woodbridge.

He was a capt.-lieut. in Wigglesworth's (13th) reg. in Sullivan's R. I. campaign in 1778; was com. capt. same reg. 10 April, 1779, and was in Mellen's (3d) reg. in 1783. He d. in Newcastle, Me., in March, 1825. His widow Sarah was living in Hallowell in 1871.

Samuel Woodward.

He was the son of Rev. Samuel, of Weston, Mass.; was b. there 11 July, 1756; H. U. 1776. He was surgeon's mate in Shepard's (4th) reg., and was transferred to Crane's artillery, 24 May, 1782. In Feb. 1784, he settled in Newburgh, N. Y., and d. there 29 March, 1785. He m. in Feb. 1784, Martha Horton, and left a son who d. in infancy.

His descent from *Richard*[1] *Woodward* of Watertown, 1634, freeman 1635, b. 1589, d. 16 Feb. 1664–65, and wife Rose, who d. 1662, æ. 80, was through *George*,[2] b. Eng. 1621, d. 31 May, 1676, and wife Mary; *John*,[3] b. 28 March, 1649, will dated 26 Feb. 1727–28, who m. (2d) Mary Bancroft of Reading; *Ebenezer*,[4] b. 12 March, 1690–91, who m. 26 Jan. 1716, Mindwell Stone; Rev. *Samuel*[5] (his father), b. 1 Feb. 1727, H. U. 1748, d. 5 Oct. 1782. He had, beside Surgeon Samuel and several daughters, a son Warham (1765–1804), a merchant of Charleston, S. C.

John Yeomans.

He was com. ensign in Shepard's (4th) reg. 10 Feb. 1778; lieut. 15 April, 1780; and was in the campaign in Rhode Island under Sullivan. He was Inspector of Customs at Newport from 1790 to his death, 12 July, 1827, æ. 72. His widow Martha was living there in Nov. 1841, æ. 88.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DR. WILLIAM EUSTIS'S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ORIGIN OF THE CINCINNATI.

AT the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society, 4 July, 1848, the following letter, written by Dr. William Eustis about the year 1783, was read and ordered to be transcribed on the Record Book of the Society: —

BOSTON (no date).

WHEREAS the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, founded on Hudson River, in the State of New York, in the year of our Lord 1782, has caused much speculation and jealousy among the people of America and in the nations of Europe; and whereas at some future day that Society may grow into greater consequence and become of more importance than at present is generally imagined, —

I, William Eustis of Boston, being a member of said Society, and being a member and present on the spot when the instrument of its institution was formed, do think it fit to make record of the first moving in the said institution, so far as came to my own knowledge and observation. I was a surgeon in the General Hospital of the American Army, then at quarters at New Windsor and [at] West Point on Hudson's River in the year 1782.

Sometime after the orders of Congress for disbanding the army were known in camp, Capt. Richmond, formerly of the American [Maryland] line, then aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Gates, said, in a conversation at my quarters, that it was unhappy that such a band of friends and brothers should be separated perhaps never to meet again: and asked if there could be no plan fallen upon by which these old friends might meet again once in a number of years, and desired me to think on the subject. In a day or two he again came to my quarters and said he had thought of a plan, which was that the officers should meet in some central place of the con-

tinent, and form some kind of society to preserve that friendship which so strongly subsisted between them. He gave me a sheet of paper containing several proposals for this purpose, and desired me to form an association or some writing constituting a society to prevent their friendship from the sudden death of a total and final separation. I took his paper of proposals and thought on the subject. In about a week or ten days afterward I heard that such a design was executing at West Point among the officers there, and it was not long before the proposals came out from which were formed the articles which now make the institution of the Society of the Cincinnati; and I do hereby record and declare that the first syllable I ever heard of any association among the officers came from Capt. Richmond, in the manner before mentioned. This evidence I have chosen to commit to writing, because it has been asserted by some that this institution originated among the general field officers in the American army, and by others that it originated in the Court of France, and has been imputed as a stroke of policy in that nation. Now, in the instance here recorded, it appears that the Society grew naturally out of the affections of the officers, from a desire to perpetuate their friendships and to commemorate their sufferings with a virtuous sympathy which Heaven could not behold with disapprobation.

In the warmth of affection Capt. Richmond suggested his proposal, and before it could be reduced to system congenial feelings suggested ideas of the same kind among the other officers, and his intentions were anticipated.

A meeting of the officers — that is, a proper deputation from each line of the army — were [*sic*] convened, and the institution as agreed upon by them was handed about and signed by all who chose to become parties to this institution.

If, after this, the members of this Society become noble, their nobility will never be enhanced by the gratitude or generosity of their country, but must be derived solely from their own underived naked merit.

By the Congress they were styled the Patriot, and Posterity will call them the unpaid Army.

William Eustis.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.

The autograph list of original members of the Massachusetts Society, deposited in the safety vault of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, contains the names of 320 officers. What purported to be a fac-simile of this list was given in the appendix to the memorial volume of 1873; but instead of photographing the names just as they appear on the original sheets, they were re-arranged for the purpose, apparently, of making a neater-looking job; and, in consequence, a number of mistakes were made. In several instances names written "by order" were made to appear as original signatures, and in many cases the rank was changed. The names of "E. Davis" and "Eben Davis" appear in the photograph list; but on the original list it appears clearly that "E. Davis" signs "in behalf of Eben Peabody."

The list of original members printed in 1812 * contains 333 names. On comparing this list with the original autograph list, it appears that nine names on the autograph list are omitted and twenty-two new names are added. It would appear that eight of the nine officers whose names were dropped had failed to contribute their month's pay, and that the other officer whose name was dropped had been transferred to the New York Society. The twenty-two names added represented officers who had contributed a month's pay, but had neglected to sign the original articles. Although considerable care appears to have been taken in preparing this list, the names of a number of officers who had failed to make their contribution were inserted. At the meeting of the Standing Committee, 3 July, 1816, the following vote was adopted and reported at the annual meeting of the Society on the following day: —

"That the following gentlemen, who have been heretofore considered as members, and whose names are entered on the printed book (1812),

* A list was printed in 1801, but I have not been able to find a copy among the Society's documents or in the Boston libraries. There was a copy in the Barlow collection, sold in New York City in Feb 1890 — J. M. B.

have no credit as having paid their month's pay, and therefore are not and cannot be considered as ever having been qualified legal members; namely, Oliver Brown, Josiah [Isaiah] Bussey, Osgood Carleton, Belcher Hancock, Bartlett Hinds, Michael Jackson [Jr.], John Johnston, Eben Peabody, Peleg Turner. But if either of them shall pay to the Treasurer of this Society the one month's pay which was originally contemplated to be paid, he shall be entitled to succeed his ancestor upon such payment being made within one year after the said successor shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years."

The "Journal," showing the cash receipts and expenditures, is perhaps the best authority for a correct list of original members, as it is supposed to give the names and rank of all who contributed a month's pay, with the exact amount of the contribution. According to the letter of the Institution an officer was not considered qualified for membership until he had signed the general rules and made his contribution; but evidently the neglect to sign the declaration was not considered as sufficient cause for dropping a name from the roll, while the neglect to make the contribution was so considered. An exception appears to have been made in the case of Luke Day and Elijah Day, who had made their contribution but had failed to sign the declaration. They took part in Shays's Rebellion, — the only two members of the Massachusetts Society who proved disloyal, — and at the meeting of the Society in July, 1787, the Treasurer was instructed to return their contribution, and it was placed on record that they "were not and never had been considered members of the Society." * An examination of the Treasurer's Journal shows that the nine men whose names are given in the report of 1816, as also the eight men whose names were dropped in the list of 1812, had not contributed a month's pay. If the list of 1812 is corrected by striking from it the names of delinquents as reported in 1816, and by adding the name of William Torrey, who contributed his month's pay but who was afterward transferred to the New York Society, it will be found to correspond exactly with the list in the Treasurer's Journal.

* Capt. Matthew Parke, of the U. S. Marines, was admitted a member of the Society in 1787, and signed the articles. It subsequently appeared that he had been tried by court-martial, in 1783, for disobedience of orders, and sentenced to forfeit his commission. After investigating the matter the Standing Committee voted that Capt. Parke was disqualified from being a member His month's pay was returned, and his name was erased from the rolls. Capt. Parke acquiesced in the decision and returned his diploma.

Of the seventeen names on the autograph list that do not appear on the Treasurer's Journal fourteen had no successors, and only one is now represented.

The list of 1859, prepared by Col. James W. Sever, the Secretary, is, with a single exception, the same as the list of 1812.

Drake's list of original members, printed in 1872, contained all the names on the autograph list (including those dropped from the list of 1812), all the names on the list of 1812, and two that do not appear as original members on either list, — namely, Andrew Craigie (an original member of the New York Society, who had taken up his residence in this State) ; and Henry Reidel, of whom little is known. The total number given in his list is 344.

In the archives of the General Society there is a parchment roll containing the names of 97 members of the Institution, which appears to have been signed before the State Societies were organized. Washington's name heads the list.* It contains a number of names which appear on the autograph list of the Massachusetts Society, and also the following names which do not appear on that list but which are included in the printed list of 1812 : —

William Heath, Major-General.

Benjamin Mooers, Lieut. and Adjutant.

Edward Bugbee, Lieutenant.

William Satterlee, Captain.

It also contains the name of "Henry Riedell," Lieutenant in Gen. Armand's corps.

A correct copy of the autograph list is appended, and also a list of the names added to, and the names omitted from, the list of 1812.

* The original copy of the "Institution" of the Society, reported by the committee of officers and adopted by the representatives of the American army at the meeting, 13 May, 1783, is now in the possession of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, and contains thirty-six signatures, Washington's being at the head The names of the officers on that roll who became members of the Massachusetts Society are as follows. Heath, Lincoln, Knox, Paterson, Greaton (John), Putnam, Pickering, Jackson (Henry), Shaw, Hull, Whitwell, Pettengill, Knap, Whiting, Brooks, and Maxwell.

THE AUTOGRAPH LIST.

A.

Abbot, Stephen, Captain.
Abbott, Josiah, Ensign.
Adams, Henry, Regimental Surgeon.
Alden, Judah, Captain.
Allen, Nathaniel C., Captain.
Ames, Jotham, Lieutenant.
Andrews, William, Lieutenant.
Armstrong, Samuel, Lieutenant.
Ashley, Moses, Major.
Austin, John, Lieutenant.

B.

Bailey, Adams, Captain.
Bailey, Luther, Captain.
Balcom, Joseph, Lieutenant.
Baldwin, Jeduthan, Colonel.
Ballantine, Ebenezer, Surgeon's Mate.
Ballard, William H., Major.
Bancroft, James, Lieutenant.
Bassett, Barachiah, Lieut.-Colonel.
Baury de Bellerive, Captain.
Baylies, Hodijah, Lieut.-Colonel.
Benson, Joshua, Captain.
Blake, Edward, Lieutenant.
Blanchard, John, Captain.
Blodget, Caleb, Lieutenant.
Bowles, Ralph H., Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Bowman, Samuel, Lieutenant.
Bradford, Gamaliel, Colonel.
Bradford, Gamaliel, Lieutenant.
Bradford, Robert, Captain.
Bramhall, Joshua, Lieutenant.
Brigham, Origin, Surgeon's Mate.
Brooks, John, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant.
Brown, Ebenezer, Lieutenant.
Brown, Oliver, Captain-Lieutenant.
Bullard, Asa, Lieutenant.
Burbeck, Henry, Captain.
Burnam, John, Major.
Bussey, Isaiah, Captain-Lieutenant.

C.

Callender, John, Captain-Lieutenant.
Carleton, Moses, Lieutenant.
Carleton, Osgood, Lieutenant.
Castaing, [Peter], Lieutenant.*
Chambers, Matthew, Captain.
Chapin, Samuel, Lieutenant.
Clap, Caleb, Captain.
Clap, Joshua, Lieutenant.
Clayes, Peter, Captain.
Cobb, David, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant.
Cogswell, Amos, Captain.
Cogswell, Samuel, Lieutenant.
Cogswell, Thomas, Major.
Condy, Thomas H., Lieutenant.
Cook, David, Captain.
Cooper, Ezekiel, Captain.
Cooper, Samuel, Adjutant.
Crane, John, Colonel.
Crane, John, Regimental Surgeon.
Crocker, Joseph, Captain.
Crowley, Florence, Lieutenant.
Cushing, Nathaniel, Captain.
Cushing, Thomas, Lieutenant.

* His Christian name does not appear on the Autograph List.

D.

Dana, Benjamin, Lieutenant.
Danforth, Joshua, Lieutenant.
Daniels, Japheth, Captain.
Darby, Samuel, Major.
Davis, Ebenezer, Lieutenant and Brigade Quartermaster.
Davis, James, Lieutenant.
Davis, John, Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Dix, Nathan, Captain.
Dodge, Levi, Lieutenant.
Dolliver, Peter, Captain.
Donnell, Nathaniel, Captain.*
Drew, Seth, Major.
Duffield, John, Regimental Surgeon.

E.

Eaton, Benjamin, Lieutenant.
Edwards, Thomas, Lieutenant and Judge-Advocate.
Egleston, Azariah, Lieutenant and Paymaster.
Emerson, Nehemiah, Captain.
Emery, Ephraim, Captain.
Enstis, William, Hospital Surgeon.
Everett, Pelatiah, Lieutenant.
Eysandeau, William, Lieutenant.

F.

Felt, Jonathan, Captain.
Fernald, Tobias, Lieut-Colonel.
Finley, James E. B., Regimental Surgeon.
Finley, Samuel, Regimental Surgeon.
Fisk, Joseph, Regimental Surgeon.
Floyd, Ebenezer, Ensign.
Foster, Elisha, Ensign.
Foster, Thomas, Lieutenant.
Fowles, John, Captain.
Freeman, Constant, Captain-Lieut.
Freeman, Thomas D., Lieutenant.
Frink, Samuel, Ensign.
Frost, Samuel, Captain.
Frothingham, Benjamin, Captain.
Frye, Frederick, Ensign.
Fuller, John, Captain.

G.

Gardner, James, Captain.
Garrett, Andrew, Lieutenant.
George, John, Captain-Lieutenant.
Gibbs, Caleb, Major.
Gilbert, Benjamin, Lieutenant.
Goodwin, F. L. B., Surgeon's Mate.
Greaton, John, Brigadier-General.
Greaton, John W., Ensign.
Greaton, Richard H., Ensign.
Green, Francis, Captain.
Greenleaf, William, Lieutenant.
Gridley, John, Captain-Lieutenant.

H.

Hall, James, Captain-Lieutenant.
Hamlin, Africa, Ensign.
Hancock, Belcher, Captain.
Hart, John, Regimental Surgeon.
Hartshorn, Thomas, Captain.
Harvey, Elisha, Captain-Lieutenant.
Haskell, Elnathan, Captain.
Haskell, Jonathan, Lieutenant.
Hastings, John, Captain.
Heywood, Benjamin, Captain.
Hildreth, William, Lieutenant.
Hill, Jeremiah, Lieutenant.
Hinds, Bartlett, Captain-Lieutenant.
Hiwill, John, Lieutenant, and Inspector of Music.
Hobby, John, Captain.
Holbrook, David, Captain.
Holden, Abel, Captain.
Holden, John, Lieutenant.
Holden, Levi, Lieutenant.

* See note, post, p. 541.

Holland, Ivory, Lieutenant.
Holland, Park, Lieutenant.
Hollister, Jesse, Captain.
Homans, John, Surgeon.
Hooker, Zibeon, Lieutenant.
Horton, Elisha, Ensign.
Houdin, M. G., Captain.
Howe, Richard S., Ensign.
Hull, William, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Hunt, Ephraim, Lieutenant.
Hunt, Thomas, Captain.
Hurd, John, Ensign.

I.

Ingersoll, George, Lieutenant.

J.

Jackson, Amasa, Ensign.
Jackson, Charles, Ensign.
Jackson, Daniel, Lieutenant.
Jackson, Ebenezer, Lieutenant.
Jackson, Henry, Colonel.
Jackson, Michael, Colonel.
Jackson, Michael, Lieutenant.
Jackson, Simon, Captain.
Jackson, Thomas, Captain.
Jefferds, Samuel, Lieutenant.
Johnston, John, Captain.

K.

Killam, Joseph, Captain.
King, Zebulon, Captain.
Knap, Moses, Major.
Knowles, Charles, Captain-Lieut.
Knox, Henry, Major-General.

L.

Larned, Simon, Captain.
Laughton, William, Surgeon's Mate.
Leavenworth, Nathaniel, Surgeon's Mate.
Lee, Daniel, Captain.
Lee, William R , Colonel.
Leland, Joseph, Lieutenant.
Leonard, Jacob, Ensign.
Lillie, John, Captain.
Lincoln, Benjamin, Major-General.
Liswell, John, Lieutenant.
Lockwood, William, Chaplain.
Lord, Jeremiah, Ensign.
Lovell, James, Lieutenant.
Lunt, Daniel, Captain.
Lyman, Cornelius, Ensign.

M.

M'Cay, Daniel, Ensign.
McKendry, William, Lieutenant.
Marble, Henry, Lieutenant.
Mason, David, Jr., Lieutenant.
Maxwell, Hugh, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Maynard, John, Lieutenant and Quartermaster.
Maynard, Jonathan, Captain.
Maynard, William, Captain.
Means, James, Captain.
Mellish, Samuel, Lieutenant.
Miller, Jeremiah, Captain.
Miller, Joseph, Lieutenant.
Mills, John, Captain.
Mills, William, Captain.
Moor, William, Lieutenant.
Moore, William, Captain.
Morgan, Benjamin, Surgeon's Mate.
Morton, Silas, Lieutenant.
Myrick, Samuel, Lieutenant.

N.

Nason, Nathaniel, Lieutenant and Quartermaster.
Nelson, Henry, Lieutenant.
Newhall, Ezra, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Newman, Samuel, Lieutenant.
Nicholson, Samuel, Captain in the Navy.
Nixon, Thomas, Colonel.
North, William, Captain.

O.

Oliver, Alexander, Ensign.
Oliver, Robert, Major.

P.

Pardee, Aaron, Lieutenant.
Parker, Benjamin, Lieutenant.
Parker, Elias, Lieutenant.*
Paterson, John, Brigadier-General.
Peabody, Ebenezer, Lieutenant.
Peirce, John, Captain-Lieutenant.
Peirce, Silas, Captain.
Perkins, William, Major.
Peters, Andrew, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Pettengill, Joseph, Major.
Phelon, Edward, Lieutenant.
Phelon, Patrick, Lieutenant.
Pierce, Benjamin, Lieutenant.
Pike, Benjamin, Captain.
Pope, Isaac, Major.
Popkin, John, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Porter, Benjamin Jones, Surgeon's Mate.
Pratt, Joel, Lieutenant.
Pray, John, Captain.
Price, William, Lieutenant.
Putnam, Rufus, Brigadier-General.

R.

Randall, Thomas, Captain.
Rawson, Jeduthan, Ensign.
Remich, Timothy, Captain.
Rice, Nathan, Major.
Rice, Oliver, Lieutenant.
Richardson, Abijah, Regimental Surgeon.
Rickard, William, Lieutenant.
Ripley, Hezekiah, Lieutenant.
Roberts, Richard B., Captain.
Rowe, John, Ensign.

S.

Sampson, Crocker, Lieutenant.
Sargent, Winthrop, Captain.
Savage, Henry, Lieutenant.
Savage, Joseph, Captain.
Sawyer, James, Ensign.
Scammell, Samuel L., Ensign.
Scott, James, Ensign.
Selden, Charles, Lieutenant.
Sever, James, Ensign.
Sewall, Henry, Captain.
Seward, Thomas, Captain.
Shaw, Samuel, Captain.
Shepard, William, Ensign.
Shute, Daniel, Regimental Surgeon.
Smith, Ebenezer, Captain.
Smith, Ebenezer, Captain.
Smith, John K., Captain.
Smith, Joseph, Lieutenant.
Smith, Josiah, Lieutenant.
Smith, Silvanus, Captain.
Spring, Simeon, Lieutenant.
Sprout, Ebenezer, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant.
Stacy, William, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Stafford, John R., Ensign.
Stevens, William, Captain.
Stocker, Ebenezer, Lieutenant.
Stone, Jonathan, Captain.
Stone, Nathaniel, Lieutenant.
Storer, Ebenezer, Lieutenant and Paymaster.
Storey, William, Captain.†
Sumner, Job, Major.
Swan, Caleb Ensign.

T.

Taylor, Tertius, Lieutenant.
Taylor, William, Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

* The name is written "E. J. Parker," in the autograph list.

† The name is spelled "Story" on the original list; but it was so written by Ebenezer Jackson, who signed for Capt. Storey.

Thacher, James, Regimental Surgeon.
Thacher, Nathaniel, Lieutenant.
Thomas, Joseph, Captain.
Tisdale, James, Captain.
Torrey, William, Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Torrey, William, Lieutenant.
Town, Jacob, Lieutenant.
Townsend, David, Hospital Surgeon.
Treadwell, William, Captain.
Trescott, Lemuel, Major.
Trowbridge, Luther, Lieutenant.
Trotter, John, Captain.
Tucker, Joseph, Lieutenant and Paymaster.
Tudor, William, Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate-General.
Tupper, Anselm, Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Tupper, Benjamin, Colonel.
Turner, Jonathan, Captain.
Turner, Marlbry, Lieutenant.
Turner, Peleg, Lieutenant.
Turner, Thomas, Captain.

V.

Vose, Elijah, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Vose, Joseph, Colonel.
Vose, Thomas, Captain.

W.

Wales, Joseph, Lieutenant.
Walker, Edward, Lieutenant and Paymaster.
Walker, Robert, Captain.
Wardwell, Joseph, Lieutenant.
Warren, Adriel, Lieutenant.
Warren, James, Jr., Lieutenant in the Navy.
Warren, John, Lieutenant.
Watson, William, Captain.
Wattles, Mason, Captain.
Webb, George, Captain.
Webber, Daniel, Lieutenant.
Wellington, Elisha, Lieutenant.
Wells, Benjamin, Lieutenant.
Wells, James, Lieutenant.
Wells, Thomas, Captain.
Wesson, James, Colonel.
White, Edward, Lieutenant.
White, Haffield, Captain.
Whiting, John, Lieutenant.
Whitwell, Samuel, Surgeon.
Wilds, Ebenezer, Lieutenant.
Williams, Abraham, Captain.
Williams, Ebenezer, Lieutenant.
Williams, John, Captain.
Williams, Joseph, Captain.
Williams, Robert, Lieutenant and Paymaster.
Wing, Jonathan, Ensign.
Winslow, John, Captain.
Woodbridge, Christopher, Captain.
Woodward, Samuel, Surgeon's Mate.

Y.

Yeomans, John, Lieutenant.

NAMES ON PRINTED LIST OF 1812, BUT NOT ON AUTOGRAPH LIST.

Allen, Noah, Major.
Barlow, Joel, Chaplain.
Bradford, Andrew, Lieutenant.
Bugbee, Edward, Lieutenant.
Dean, Walter, Captain.
Goodale, Nathan, Captain.
Heath, William, Major-General.
Holden, Aaron, Captain.
Lincoln, Rufus, Captain.
Mooers, Benjamin, Lieutenant.
Morrill, Amos, Major.
Phelon, John, Lieutenant.
Prescott, Joseph, Hospital Mate.
Reab,* George, Lieutenant.
Rouse, Oliver, Captain.
Satterlee, William, Major.
Shepard, William, Colonel.
Smith, Simeon, Captain.
Story, John, Captain.
Taylor, Othniel, Captain.
Thomas, John, Regiment Surgeon.
Thompson, Thaddeus, Surgeon.

The following names are given as those of "members who joined the Society in other States and now reside in this": —

Henry Dearborn, Colonel.
Joseph Clark, Lieutenant.
Andrew Craigie, Apothecary.

In the list of 1859 the name of Timothy Pickering is added.

* Printed "George Read" in Drake's list. Reab appears to be the correct name; it is so written in the Journal and in all the early lists. In the official "List of the Commissioned and Staff Officers of the Massachusetts Line" it is written *Reabb*.

NAMES ON AUTOGRAPH LIST, BUT NOT ON PRINTED LIST OF 1812.

Blodget, Caleb, Lieutenant.
Dolliver, Peter, Captain.
Donnell, Nathaniel, Captain.*
Fernald, Tobias, Lieut.-Colonel.
Homans, John, Surgeon.
Pray, John, Captain.
Price, William, Lieutenant.
Roberts, Richard B., Captain.
Torrey, William, Lieutenant. †

* Contributed his month's pay to the New Jersey Society in 1784. His grandson William Lester Donnell is now a member of that Society.

† Omitted because transferred to the New York Society. He contributed his month's pay.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

PRESIDENTS.

	Elected.
Benjamin Lincoln	1783
John Brooks	1810
David Townsend	1825
Judah Alden	1829
James Sever	1845
Henry Burbeck	1846
Robert Gould Shaw	1849
Charles Stewart Daveis	1853
Alfred Louis Baury	1865
James Warren Sever	1866
Henry Knox Thatcher	1871
Samuel Crocker Cobb	1880

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

	Elected.		Elected.
Henry Knox	1783	James Sever	1839
John Paterson	1785	Henry Sewall	1845
William Eustis	1786	Joseph Prescott	1846
David Cobb	1810	James Lovell	1849
William Tudor	1811	Charles Stewart Daveis	1851
William Eustis	1820	Alfred Louis Baury	1853
David Townsend	1821	James Warren Sever	1865
Judah Alden	1825	Winslow Warren	1866
Francis Green	1829	Henry Knox Thatcher	1870
Daniel Jackson	1832	Samuel Crocker Cobb	1871
John Hart	1834	Charles Dudley Homans	1880
Benjamin Pierce	1836	Winslow Warren	1887

TREASURERS.

	Elected.		Elected.
Henry Jackson	1783	David S Townsend	1845
John Winslow	1809	William Perkins	1847
Robert Williams	1811	Winslow Warren	1878
Robert Gould Shaw	1836	Gamaliel Bradford	1887
Samuel Perkins	1841		

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Benjamin Heywood	1783	John Pickering	1845
John Winslow	1794	John Bryant	1846
Adams Bailey	1809	Henry A. Peirce	1865
Robert Gould Shaw	1825	Gamaliel Bradford	1877
Samuel Perkins	1835	William F. Jones	1887
David S Townsend	1841		

SECRETARIES.

John Brooks	1783	James Warren Sever	1859
Thomas Edwards	1786	Samuel Crocker Cobb	1865
David Townsend	1807	Charles Dudley Homans	1871
John Callender	1821	Francis Winthrop Palfrey	1880
Thomas Jackson	1834	David G. Haskins, Jr.	1890
Adams Bailey	1851		

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Joseph Crocker	1794	James Warren Sever	1851
Samuel Armstrong	1798	Benj. Henderson Greene	1859
John Callender	1806	Leonard Crocker Bowles	1863
Adams Bailey	1808	Winslow Warren	1873
John Callender	1809	David G. Haskins, Jr.	1878
Thomas Jackson	1821	John Homans, 2d	1890
Adams Bailey	1834		

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

PASSED MARCH 13, 1806.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIX.

An Act to incorporate BENJAMIN LINCOLN *and others into a Society by the name of The Society of the Cincinnati within the State of Massachusetts.*

Whereas, Upon the dissolution of the American Revolutionary Army, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, Benjamin Lincoln and others, officers in the Massachusetts line of said army, did associate for the purpose of forming a fund to be forever thereafter appropriated for the relief of the indigent members of said association, and the widows and orphans of said members; and in order to secure the said fund, and fulfil the charitable designs of the said institution, have petitioned to be incorporated, —

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Benjamin Lincoln and his associates, together with such others as may be admitted members of said association, be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a society by the name of THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, with power to have a common seal; to make contracts relative to the objects of the said charitable fund; to sue and to be sued; to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of said society and the preservation and application of the funds thereof, provided the same be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; and to take, hold, and possess any estate, real or personal, by subscription, gift, grant, purchase, devise, or otherwise; and the same to improve, lease, exchange, or sell, and convey for the sole benefit of said institution, provided the value of the real estate of said society shall never exceed twenty thousand dollars, and the annual income of the whole estate of said society shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, that the said society shall meet in Boston, on the fourth day of July, annually (unless the same should fall upon a Sunday, in which case the annual meeting shall always be holden on the day succeeding), for the purpose of electing by ballot from their members a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary to manage their concerns, all which officers shall hold their said offices for one year, and until others shall be

elected to succeed them ; and the officers for the time being shall publish a notification of the time and place of each annual meeting in at least two newspapers, at least fourteen days before holding the same. Upon any urgent occasion, the president or vice-president, or in their absence the secretary, may appoint a special meeting of said society to be notified in the same manner as annual meetings.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, that the president, vice-president, and other officers of said society, chosen on the fourth day of July last, shall have the same authority to manage the concerns thereof as is hereby vested in like officers to be hereafter annually chosen ; provided, nevertheless, that this act of incorporation shall be determinable at the pleasure of the legislature.

BY-LAWS AND RULES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Originally adopted July 4, 1811, *and amended at the annual meetings of* 1848, 1859, 1872, 1877, 1878, 1890.

I. THE officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, each of whom shall in virtue of his office be a member of the Standing Committee of the year.

II. There shall be annually elected on the 4th of July a committee consisting of twelve, in addition to the officers of the Society, whose duty it shall be to take care of the general concerns of the corporation as well as of all matters specially committed to them by the Society. They shall from the funds afford such relief to the members, or to their widows and orphans, as in their judgment shall become proper objects thereof, in such sums and at such times as they shall think best, taking care that the interest only of the general stock of the Society be appropriated for this purpose, and for that of defraying the necessary expenses of the Society. They shall pay a special attention to the state of the treasury, and shall see that the Treasurer give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty; they shall, from time to time, audit his accounts, direct him in the exchange or purchase of stock, and in whatever the interest and security of the corporation may from time to time require. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member, and at the annual meeting shall be laid before the Society and read.

III. The votes for the election of the officers of the Society, and for the admission of members, shall always be by ballot or written vote.

IV. Five members of the Standing Committee shall be considered as a quorum for transacting the ordinary business; but no appropriation of money shall be made unless seven members be present.

V. Every original candidate who shall be voted in shall, at the time of his admission, pay such a sum in aid of the funds as the Standing Committee shall adjudge to be reasonable.

VI. Every person who may be desirous of becoming a member of the Society, and who shall come within the terms of the original general Institution, shall make his application to the Standing Committee in writing, who shall advise thereon and report their opinion to the Society; but no one shall be permitted to be a candidate under the age of twenty-one years.

VII. Each person who shall be admitted a member in right of succession to a deceased member, or who shall become a member by virtue of any rule now existing or which may hereafter be established, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, in presence of the Society: provided, however, that in case the person so admitted is in active service in the army or navy of the United States, and is unable to attend the regular meeting of the Society next following his admission, he may make and subscribe the declaration before a notary-public or justice of the peace, and transmit the same to the Secretary to be affixed to the record book of the Society: —

I, —— ——, having been admitted a member of the Society of Cincinnati within the State of Massachusetts, as the true successor of —— ——, late a member of this Society, and my deceased (father or brother, as the case may be), do solemnly promise and engage that I will duly conform to all the regulations established from time to time for the government of said Society, as far as they shall have for their basis the principles of the original Institution. In testimony whereof, I hereto subscribe my name and pledge my sacred honor.

VIII. New members who shall be admitted on the claim of succession shall have a diploma or certificate, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, of the form following, viz.: —

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Be it known that —— ——, as the true successor of —— ——, deceased, is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; instituted by the officers of the American army at the period of its dissolution, as well to commemorate the great event which gave independence to the United States of America, as for the laudable purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assumed for public defence, and of uniting in acts of brotherly affection and bonds of perpetual friendship the members constituting the same.

In testimony whereof, the seal of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts is hereunto affixed, and the hand of the President, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——.

By order

—— ——, *President.*

—— ——, *Secretary.*

IX. Any person making application to become a member of the Society in conformity with the Rule recommended at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held at Baltimore in May, 1854, and adopted by this Society at their annual meeting in July following, may be admitted upon subscribing the usual declaration, and upon condition of the payment of the sum of seven hundred dollars ($700) to the Treasurer of the Society as a contribution to the permanent fund, and shall thereby be entitled to all the rights and privileges of an original member.

X. The succession and admission to membership of this Society shall descend to the heir male unless for satisfactory reasons another be chosen, in which case the membership shall extend to the life only of the person so elected; and at his decease the then existing heir male of the original member shall be the person first to be considered on a new election.

XI. A failure on the part of any eligible person to apply for admission within a reasonable time after being informed of the existence of his claim may be interpreted as a waiver thereof.

XII. Since a waiver can in any case be regarded only as the renunciation of a claim, not as the transfer of a right, none can be recognized which would impair the subsequent eligibility of a minor.

XIII. Priority of claim through descendants through a female line is to be construed according to the same rules which govern priority in the male line; namely, those of primogeniture according to the common law, so far as applicable.

XIV. A Committee of Finance, to consist of three members, shall be elected by ballot annually. It shall be the duty of this Committee to advise the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer in regard to the investment of all funds belonging to this Society; and no investment, or change of investment, shall be made without the concurrence of this Committee. The Committee of Finance shall also further audit the accounts of the Treasurer before each annual meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783. George Washington of Virginia.
1800. Alexander Hamilton of New York.
1805. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina.
1825. Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina.
1829. Aaron Ogden of New Jersey.
1839. Morgan Lewis of New York.
1844. William Popham of New York.
1848. Henry Alexander Scammell Dearborn of Massachusetts.
1854. Hamilton Fish of New York.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784. Horatio Gates of Virginia.
1787. Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania.
1799. Alexander Hamilton of New York.
1800. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina.
1805. Henry Knox of Massachusetts.
1811. John Brooks of Massachusetts.
1825. Aaron Ogden of New Jersey.
1829. Morgan Lewis of New York.
1839. William Shute of New Jersey.
1844. Horace Binney of Pennsylvania
1848. Hamilton Fish of New York.
1854. Charles Stewart Daveis of Massachusetts.
1866. James Warren Sever of Massachusetts.
1872. James Simons of South Carolina.
1881. William Armstrong Irvine, M.D. of Pennsylvania.
1887. Robert Milligan McLane of Maryland.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783. Henry Knox of Massachusetts.
1799. William Jackson of Pennsylvania.
1829. Alexander W. Johnston of Pennsylvania.
1857. Thomas McEuen of Pennsylvania.
1875. George Washington Harris of Pennsylvania (formerly of Maryland).
1884. Asa Bird Gardiner of Rhode Island.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1784. Otho Holland Williams of Maryland.
1787. George Turner of South Carolina.
1790. William McPherson of Pennsylvania.
1799. Nathan Dorsey of Pennsylvania.
1802. William Dent Beall of Maryland.
1825. John Markland of Pennsylvania.
1829. Thomas McEuen of Pennsylvania.
1857. George Washington Harris of Pennsylvania (formerly of Maryland).
1875. Richard Irving Manning of Maryland (formerly of South Carolina).
1890. Thomas Pinckney Lowndes of South Carolina.

TREASURERS-GENERAL.

1783. Alexander McDougall of New York.
1796. William Jackson of Pennsylvania.
1799. William McPherson of Pennsylvania.
1825. Allan McLane of Pennsylvania (formerly of Delaware).
1832. John Markland of Pennsylvania.
1838. Joseph Warren Scott of New Jersey.
1872. Tench Tilghman of Maryland.
1875. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., of New York.
1881. John Schuyler of New York.

ASSISTANT-TREASURERS-GENERAL.

1825. Alexander W. Johnston of Pennsylvania.
1829. John Markland of Pennsylvania.
1832. John Warren Scott of New Jersey.
1838. William Jackson of Pennsylvania.
1857. John H. Markland of Pennsylvania.
1863. John McDowell of New Jersey.
1872. William Berrien Dayton of New Jersey.
1881. Herman Burgin, M.D., of New Jersey.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

1st. WHEN the General Society shall assemble for business, the members shall come to order by taking their seats; and no one shall leave the room until the meeting is adjourned — without permission from the President-General or Chairman.

2d. At every General Meeting, after the credentials of the respective members shall have been read, the Secretary-General shall read the "rules and regulations for conducting the business of the General-Meeting," previous to any other business.*

The order of business shall be to read the Journals, if any, of the preceding day; then the despatches; then the reports of Committees, and then the Order of the day; which being completed, other matters may be entertained.

3d. When in session members shall not speak to one another; but rising, shall address themselves to the President-General or Chairman only.

4th. All motions, except for adjourning the meeting from day to day, or for postponing the decision of a question, shall be made in writing.

5th. No motion shall be debated, nor any question taken thereon — unless the same be seconded.

6th. All questions shall be decided by a majority of members present, unless the vote be taken as prescribed in the Ordinance of the 7th May, 1851.†

7th. All officers shall be appointed by ballot, unless a unanimous consent be given to a *viva voce* vote. All special committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless a majority determine otherwise.

* At the Triennial meeting of the General Society held in Philadelphia on the 5th May, 1829, it was resolved "that such State Societies and officers of the General Society as convene in general meetings, shall be competent to transact business." By a resolve of the 14th May, 1787, the General Society required a representation from *seven* State Societies in order to constitute a quorum for business. The dissolution, however, of several of the State Societies made it necessary to modify this regulation.

† The ordinance adopted in 1851 provides that each representation present from a State Society shall be entitled to cast five votes; and each of the officers of the General Society who shall be present shall be entitled to cast one vote; and the majority of all the votes thus cast shall be necessary to an election.

8th. Upon a motion for adjournment, from day to day, the question shall be put, without debate, and shall take the place of all other questions.

9th. No member shall speak more than once, until every other member who chooses shall have spoken to the same question; nor shall any member speak oftener than twice in any case, unless for explanation, and then without argument.

10th. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, unless he call him to order.

11th. All motions in writing shall be open to amendment previously to putting the main question, and motions for postponing the whole or any part of a question shall be first in order.

12th. Questions of order shall be determined by the President-General or Chairman without debate; but an appeal may be taken to the meeting, in which case they shall immediately decide, after permitting every member who chooses to speak once.

13th. In cases to which the preceding rules do not apply, the President-General or Chairman shall conduct the proceedings according to his best discretion.

14th. At every meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, the "principles embodied in the Original Institution of the Society shall be read as a part of the regular proceedings."

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI IN FRANCE.

[Taken from Baron de Girardot's pamphlet, printed at Nantes, n. d.]

S E. Le Chevalier de la Luzerne, Ministre Plénipotentiaire.
S. E Le Seigneur Gérard, dernier Ministre Plénipotentiaire.

Amiraux et Commandants de la Marine.

L. E. Le Comte d'Estaing.
L. E. Le Comte de Grasse.
L. E. Le Comte de Barras.
L. E. Le Chevalier Destouches.

Maréchaux de Camp

Le Comte de Rochambeau, Lieutenant-Général Commandant.
Le Baron de Vioménil, Lieutenant-Général.
Le Chevalier de Chastellux.
Le Comte de Vioménil.
Le Comte de Saint-Simon.
De Choisy.
De Beville.

Brigadiers en Amérique.

[Faits maréchaux de camp à leur retour en France.]

Le Comte de Custines.
Le Duc de Lauzun.
Le Duc de Laval.
Le Comte d'Autichamps.
Le Marquis de Rostaing.
Desaudroüines.
D'Aboville.
La Vallette.*

Tous servi en Amérique avec le Grade de Colonel.

Marquis de Saint-Maime.
Comte Chrétien des Deux Ponts.

* The three last named were not made Field Marshals on their return to France.]

Comte de Poudens.
Vicomte d'Arrot.
Vicomte de Rochambeau.
Comte Guillaume des Deux Ponts.
Vicomte de Noailles.
Comte de Charlus.
Comte Flechin.
Robert Dillon.
Querenet de la Combe des Ingénieurs.
Comte de Ségur.
Comte de Fersen.
Prince de Broglie.
Scheldon.
Comte de Damas.
Comte de Vauban.
Marquis de Champcenets.

Liste des Officers dans le Cas d'être proposés pour être admis dans l'Association des Cincinnatus d'après le Règlement de la Société Générale du 15 *Mai*, 1784.

Le Baron de l'Estrade.
Le Chevalier de Lameth.
M. de Tarlé.
M. de Menouville.
Le Baron de Saint-Simon.
Le Chevalier de Mirabeau.
M. de Montesquieu.
Le Vicomte Dosmond.
M. de Mac Mahon.
Le Chevalier de Tarlé.
Le Comte de Loncenil.
Le Comte de Chabannes.
Le Baron d'Esebeck.
M. d'Anselme.
M. de Ricey.
M. Lynch.
Le Vicomte de Vaudreuil.
Le Vicomte de Fleury.

Supplément de deux Officers du 15 *Aoust*, 1784, *proposée pour l'Ordre Cincinnatus.*

Goulet de la Tour.
Marquis de Montmort.

Capitains et Commandants de Vaisseaux.

[Résolu, dans l'Assemblée générale de la Société de Cincinnati; du Lundi, 17 Mai, 1784.]

M. de Tarlé.
Le Chevalier de Lameth (Colonel par brevet).
Le Comte de Sonneville (recorded Sainneville).
Le Comte de la Touche (recorded la Touche-Treville).
Le Comte de Kergariou (recorded Kergariou Loc Maria).
Le Chevalier de l'Eguille.
Le Chevalier du Quesne.
Le Comte de Trevalais (recorded de la Prevalaye).
Le Chevalier Maulevrier.
Le Chevalier de Vallongne (recorded Vallongue).
Le Comte de Capellis.
Le Chevalier de la Pérouse.

In addition to the foregoing, Lieut.-Col. de Bouchet was admitted by the General Society, 17 May, 1784.

Le Marquis de Bouillé was admitted 17 May, 1787.

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